



Forillon

National Park of Canada

Management Plan

2010



Forillon National Park of Canada
Management Plan

June 2010

Forillon National Park of Canada

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Represented by the Chief Executive Officer
of Parks Canada, 2010

Foreword



Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas offer Canadians from coast-to-coast-to-coast unique opportunities to experience and understand our wonderful country. They are places of learning, recreation and inspiration where Canadians can connect with our past and appreciate the natural, cultural and social forces that shaped Canada.

From our smallest national park to our most visited national historic site to our largest national marine conservation area, each of these places offers Canadians and visitors several experiential opportunities to enjoy Canada's historic and natural heritage. These places of beauty, wonder and learning are valued by Canadians - they are part of our past, our present and our future.

Our Government's goal is to ensure that Canadians form a lasting connection to this heritage and that our protected places are enjoyed in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations.

We see a future in which these special places will further Canadians' appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of Canada, the economic well-being of communities, and the vitality of our society.

Our Government's vision is to build a culture of heritage conservation in Canada by offering Canadians exceptional opportunities to experience our natural and cultural heritage.

These values form the foundation of the new management plan for Forillon National Park of Canada. I offer my appreciation to the many thoughtful Canadians who helped to develop this plan, particularly to our dedicated team from Parks Canada, and to all those local organizations and individuals who have demonstrated their good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

In this same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Forillon National Park of Canada Management Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Jim Prentice', written over a light grey rectangular background.

Jim Prentice

Minister of the Environment

Forillon National Park of Canada

Management Plan

Recommended by :



Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada



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Summary

On the eve of its 40th anniversary, Forillon National Park is getting a new Management Plan! After several months of reflection followed by lively public consultations, the creation of an Advisory Committee and constant collaboration with interested stakeholders in the area, the park is now ready to embark on the next five years with confidence and enthusiasm.

Aware that the public must have a sense of ownership of protected heritage areas in order for these areas to survive, Parks Canada is ensuring that the three components of its mandate are carried out in an integrated way and that special attention is paid to the visitor experience and external relations.

Part of the park's inheritance has been the issues resulting from the upsetting circumstances surrounding its creation and various unfavourable situations. In this connection, Forillon National Park has experienced, up to now, difficulties in establishing relationships with its natural collaborators, as it might have liked, relationships that meet local expectations. As it happens, several issues, such as attendance at the park and its role as a regional traffic builder, the feared increase in its isolation from the wider Gaspé ecosystem and the acquisition and transfer of knowledge cannot find workable solutions without cooperation between the park and the communities that surround it.

As a result, the 1st key strategy is for the park to open up to the external world, integrating especially with the region to which it belongs and the scientific community. In this way, the park hopes to be in a position to resolve problems whose solution extends beyond its administrative boundaries, play its role in the region, be part in the synergy of these areas and ensure their support. A significant increase in park attendance, the establishment of wildlife corridors and more sharing with the scientific community and the area are part of the expected results.

The evolution of Forillon National Park's natural environment creates problems that are just as big. The park is suffering the effects of climate change on its shores, particularly in Penouille and all along the Route du Banc, where severe and ongoing erosion threatens ecological integrity and opportunities for visiting and learning experiences. In addition, the gradual transformation of the physical environment affects significant and spectacular natural and cultural landscapes, whose values are in danger of being obliterated, along with the forest ecosystem and its representative character.

The 2nd key strategy can be summarized as the taking concrete measures to adapt to the evolution of the park's natural environment. This strategy will result in projects combining the three elements of the mandate: maintained access to and the ecological restoration of Penouille; a user-friendly and sustainable link between the village and the harbour of Cap-des-Rosiers in the Route du Banc area; interventions on the composition of the forest cover; active management of the park's landscapes.

Thirdly, the history of the park territory, profoundly marked by the nature-culture relationship deserves to be better known. The Micmac Nation of Gespeg wants its culture and traditions to be highlighted within the park, in collaboration with the park. In addition, the park is experiencing difficulties in conserving its built and landscape heritage, particularly in the Grande-Grave sector. The current commemoration of the former residents – particularly those whose lands were expropriated – of their history and their contribution to the park's identity does not meet the community's expectations. Finally, the local population's sense of ownership of the park is still finding opposition due to the memory of the expropriation.

In response to these problems, the plan's 3rd key strategy is to recognize in a tangible way, the very close and age-old relationship between nature and culture on the territory of Forillon National Park,

to tell the story of those who wove it, to experience it and to preserve its vestiges. Among the expected results are the research into and enhancement of material on Aboriginal peoples and Mi'kmaq culture. Another example is the implementation of work required to protect the threatened cultural heritage, to reincorporate it into its relationship with nature and to integrate it more fully into the visitor experience. The development of tools for better management of cultural resources is also part of the desired results, as are the enrichment of educational themes and opportunities to experience the multiethnic history and the period preceding the creation of the park. Finally, in view of the 2010 celebrations for the park's 40th anniversary, a commemorative site will be created in the park especially dedicated to those whose lands were expropriated, and an exhibition dealing with their history and that of the settlement of Forillon will be presented there.

Once this Management Plan is implemented, the park will be in better ecological health, visitors will enjoy it better, as much through what they have experienced as through what they have learned and the park will be better known by visitors from outside the region. These conditions favouring a new harmony between the people, the land and the sea on the territory of Forillon will be such that they will give rise to a sense of ownership for the people of the area and the general public, an attachment that will both justify and ensure the durability of the park.

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Introduction

This Management Plan is the strategic tool that will guide the implementation of the Parks Canada mandate in the Forillon National Park of Canada over the coming years, especially the next five. It is, in fact, on this mandate that management planning is based:

On behalf of the people of Canada, we protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure their ecological and commemorative integrity for present and future generations. (*Parks Canada Agency Act*, 1998)

The Parks Canada mandate is based upon several pieces of legislation such as the *Parks Canada Agency Act* (1998), by which Parks Canada became a separate agency of the Canadian Government; the *Canada National Parks Act* (2000), which notes that "the national parks of Canada are dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment" and that "the parks shall be maintained and used so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (Art. 4); the *Canadian Historic Sites and Monuments Act* (1953), that foresees the designation of national historic sites; and the *Species at Risk Act* (2002), whose implementation is the responsibility of Parks Canada as well as the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Environment Canada. The Agency is also responsible for applying other federal laws and regulations, especially those that concern the marine portion of Forillon National Park and the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, whose application is the responsibility of these two departments.

The Management Plan is also based upon *Parks Canada Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*. The policies covering national parks, federal heritage buildings and cultural resources management provide fundamental strategic guidelines for the management of protected

heritage areas like Forillon National Park. In addition, *Parks Canada: Establishing the Vision* (2007) provides other essential guidelines, especially those relating to the integrated implementation of the three elements of the Agency's mandate: protection of resources, visitor experience and education.

The Three Components of the Mandate and their Integration

The goal of the integrated approach is to promote the interdependency of the three components of the mandate and to create a synergy in their implementation so as to stimulate efficiently an emotional, intellectual and spiritual attachment on the part of the public to the heritage places managed by Parks Canada and to guarantee the durability of these areas.

Protection of Resources

For Forillon National Park, the first component consists of protecting natural resources and ecological processes as well as cultural resources and values.

Protection activities, by conserving the authenticity of a heritage area, are essential both today and tomorrow to the visitor experience, to their understanding of the values and significance of the resources and to the development of a sense of ownership.

Offering Opportunities for Memorable Experiences

The concept of visitor experience leads to the integration of the three components of the Parks Canada mandate. The visitor experience is defined, in fact, as the sum of personal connections that a visitor makes with a protected heritage place. It is an interaction that awakens the senses, rouses the emotions, stimulates the spirit and creates a bond with these special areas.

Management planning will therefore emphasize the means – resources, infrastructures, staff and programs – that offer visitors opportunities to enjoy, in a safe environment, interesting and quality experiences which have links to the protection of natural and cultural values and which also present occasions to learn. This meeting of visitor and resource will be memorable and significant to the extent that it responds to their needs and expectations, before, during and after the visit.

Parks Canada is convinced that, because of unforgettable experiences that they enable visitors to savour, protected heritage places will remain relevant and will profit from ongoing support to ensure that they last.

Education

The third element of the mandate is implemented through interpretive programs and products offered inside the heritage area and within the framework of educational activities outside that reach people at home, in their recreational activities, in the schools and in their communities.



A great fish story!
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

By encouraging a special contact with the heritage sites, interpretive programs can doubtless contribute to an enriching visitor experience. In addition, an aware public that understands the heritage values of protected areas and the major challenges involved in maintaining their integrity is likely to adopt kinds of behaviour that are more respectful towards significant resources and to support their protection. By planning an integrated approach to education, issues connected to the visitor experience and to protection must be taken into account.

Results-based Management

Finally, within a results-based management approach, the Management Plan must respect the priorities and expected results set forth in the Agency's *Corporate Plan*. The 2009-2010 to 2013-2014 edition of this plan sets forth the strategic outcome in this way:

Canadians have a strong sense of connection, through meaningful experiences, to their national parks [...]. These protected places are enjoyed in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations.

The Agency program priorities, which focus on achieving this result for national parks like Forillon, involve getting concrete results in the field relative to ecological integrity, increased awareness and commitment on the part of the public, as well as the enhancement of visitor experience.

The Planning Process

Every heritage place in the Parks Canada system is legally obliged to adopt a Management Plan that must be reviewed every five years following the preparation of a State of the Park Report. As needed, the plan is updated, with the contribution

of public consultations, and then tabled by the minister responsible before each of the Houses of Parliament, as was the original plan. This approach allows the guidelines and management methods for a heritage place to be adapted to the new realities while taking into account people's concerns.

Public consultation on the Management Plans, something to which Parks Canada has been getting the public accustomed for a long time, is a legal requirement for national parks. Beyond this step in the planning process, the Agency, in future, wants Canadians, from elected officials through users, along with stakeholders and Aboriginal peoples, to participate more fully, in defining heritage values as well as the planning and management of its protected areas. Programs and new approaches, such as the creation of management and advisory committees, encourage this ongoing participation; and, in the course of time, the multidisciplinary teams responsible for the preparation of Management Plans draw the benefit from it.

The guidelines set forth in the Management Plan of a heritage area become reality through the actions and projects contained in the business plan of the management entity that administers it. Updated every year, the business plan sets down, in fact, where management will invest the funds it has to advance the carrying out of the Management Plan. At the same time, an annual report on the implementation of the Management Plan allows the public to assess the progress to date.

Contents of the Management Plan

After demonstrating the importance of Forillon National Park and providing a glimpse of its current state, this Management Plan will present the long-term vision adopted for this heritage area as well as key strategies and area management approach that were developed to bring this vision to reality. The park's strategies for partnership and public participation follow, along with its orientations for public services and zoning. A description of the monitoring program and a summary of the strategic environmental assessment of the plan end the document.



Parks Canada preserves the integrity of the park for present and future generations.

Parks Canada / É. Le Bel

1. The Heritage Area Importance

1.1 The Significance of the Park in the National Parks of Canada System

Since 1885, Canada has created 42 national parks. These parks mandate is to preserve, for all time, representative ecosystems of the country's 39 major natural regions while, at the same time, promoting their understanding and appreciation by Canadians today and tomorrow.

The first park of the national system in Quebec, Forillon, is located on the northeastern extremity of the Gaspé Peninsula (Map 1). Since its creation in 1970, it has ensured the conservation of an area representative of the natural region of the Notre-Dame and Megantic Mountains and certain elements of the natural marine regions

of the Laurentian Channel and Magdalen Banks. The fact that it includes some of the country most beautiful landscapes, characteristics that are unique in Canada, remarkable specimens of flora and fauna and exceptional opportunities to relax in a completely natural setting has gone into giving it the status of a protected area.

Forillon National Park is a significant part of the vast network of heritage areas managed by Parks Canada. It is the only representative of its natural region in the system. Endowed with an uneven topography typical of the Appalachian chain, it bears witness to three geological periods whose fossil remains it guards. There, the meeting of land- and seascapes is astounding. The presence of numerous species of sea birds that have adopted its cliffs as nesting areas contributes to



The Forillon Peninsula, on the northeastern extremity of the Gaspé Peninsula.
Parks Canada / J. Beardsell

its great ornithological interest. Its vegetation, representative of subarctic and temperate regions, includes extremely rare plants. Because of this, the park is recognized as an important place for the protection of unique natural environments, of diversity of habitats and of certain at-risk species.

In addition to these values specific to the natural environment, the rich history of Forillon, many traces of which are embedded in the landscape, has contributed to the integration of this territory into the Canadian national parks system. In this context, the values and vestiges of the past held an interest even greater than the lifestyles associated with them, which are intimately linked to the adaptation of human beings to the natural environment. It was, moreover, on the basis of the park's natural and cultural characteristics that the theme "*Harmony between man, land and sea*" was adopted right from the start to guide in its development strategies.

1.2 The Park and Related Heritage Areas in the Region

Forillon National Park of Canada covers a total of 244.8 km², which includes a narrow strip of marine area a little over 150 m wide (4.4 km²). It is part of the large Gaspé ecosystem where there are also two migratory bird sanctuaries and several natural areas protected or developed under Quebec law. In Administrative Region 11¹ alone, there are 5 ecological sanctuaries, 3 conservation parks, 6 wildlife sanctuaries, 1 biodiversity sanctuary, 1 aquatic sanctuary, 20 exceptional forest ecosystems, 1 nature reserve and 1 wildlife reserve in private hands, 16 outfitting operations and a dozen ZECS (controlled harvesting zones). Located, like Forillon National Park, on the northern coast of the peninsula, the parc de la Gaspésie, the réserve faunique des Chic-Chocs and the réserve écologique de Manche-d'Épée are a lot bigger and a good distance from the sea. Along with the park, they constitute some

remarkable examples of the Appalachian landscape. (Map 2).

Because of its historical values, Forillon National Park of Canada is also part of a Gaspé network of places that bear witness to the commercial cod fishery from the XVIIIth to the middle of the XXth Century. The Grande-Grave heritage site, along with others, notably Manoir Le Boutillier, several elements of the Île-Bonaventure-et-du-Rocher-Percé National Park of Quebec and the provincial Banc-de-Pêche de Paspébiac historic site, illustrate the importance of the coastal fisheries in Gaspé.

1.3 The Park and the Regional Socio-economic Context

Far away from major urban centres, Forillon National Park is located within the limits of the municipality of Gaspé. In 2006, the population of this regional hub numbered nearly 15,000 inhabitants, spread over 1,440km². French is the mother tongue of the majority, English for a little less than 13% of the population and immigrants accounted for less than 1%. In 2005, the average income, after taxes, of persons 15 years and over reached almost \$20,500². The communities of the Gaspé municipality that encircle the park belong primarily to Rivière-au-Renard, L'Anse-au-Griffon, Cap-des-Rosiers, Cap-aux-Os, Penouille (Peninsula) and Saint-Majorique.

A hard hit Resource Region tending towards economic diversity, the Gaspé today looks towards the future with optimism, thanks primarily to the advent of new technologies and the wind power industry as well as the potential that forestry operations still represent. Noted for its superb scenery, its salmon-filled rivers and its hospitality, the region counts more than ever on the development of tourism and is focusing on welcoming international cruises.

1. The Magdalen Islands are not included.

2. This income level was \$2,000 below that calculated for the entire Province of Quebec.



The great outdoors!
Parks Canada / K. Marcoux

Located some 20 km from downtown, from the port and the marina and directly on the Gaspé Tour route, Forillon National Park occupies a strategic position in the region's geographic, social and economic fabric. Through its conservation, education and awareness-raising programs, it is positioned to exert an influence on its region by contributing to the preservation of the environment. It also contributes to the energy of the tourist industry and to the sustainable development of the Gaspé, primarily through job creation and by the economic benefits that it generates. The population is also waiting for the park to demonstrate its leadership, as much in the areas of tourism and socio-economic development as in the areas of resource protection, commemoration, visitor experience, educating the public and environmental stewardship.

A study covering the 2004-2005 fiscal year gives an outline of Forillon National Park economic

impact. In 2004, the park welcomed 149,610 visitors, 82% (122,680) of whom came from outside the region.³ These visitors from outside spent around \$19.5M during their visit to the heritage area. In 2004, Parks Canada spent nearly \$3.5M for maintenance, operations and capital investments in the park. In total, it is estimated that close to \$23M spent in the region that year is attributable to the presence of the park. The total economic impact of this spending on the Quebec economy (GDP) was evaluated to some \$13M annually, or \$3.73 for each dollar invested by Parks Canada. In addition, this spending contributed to the maintaining or creation of approximately 326 jobs (full-time equivalent).

3. From May 1 to October 31.

1.4 The Park and Aboriginal Land Claims

Although the majority is of European descent, the population of greater Gaspé also includes Aboriginal peoples. In fact, some 300 members of the Micmac Nation of Gespeg live there, following in the footsteps of their ancestors⁴. Not living on a reserve, they have close links with the rest of the citizens of the region. In 1987, the members of the Gespeg Band opened a community centre in Pointe-Navarre and, since the summer of 1993, they have been welcoming visitors with a Mi'kmaq culture interpretation centre and interpretation trail.

After having embarked upon negotiations in 1999 with the governments of Quebec and Canada⁵ regarding its self-government, the Micmac Nation of Gespeg joined with two other Mi'kmaq communities in 2001 to form the Mi'gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat. Through this political and administrative organization, they wish to provide themselves with common services, establish connections with non-Native partners, notably in the fishing and forestry sectors and prepare for upcoming negotiations on the overall land claim⁶. In 2005, the Mi'kmaq submitted a map of the land claimed, which includes the entire Gaspé including the land of the Forillon National Park. To date, discussions on this subject are still in the exploratory stage.

The national parks of Canada are part of the areas of federal authority, which are subject of negotiations. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), under whose mandate the negotiation falls for land claim agreements and self-government in the name of the Canadian government, invited Parks Canada Agency to deal directly with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg concerning

Forillon National Park. The discussions led to the signature of an agreement in principle and then a final agreement to establish a new partnering relationship and to create within the park the Micmac of Gespeg site. It was accepted that these agreements would not prejudice the positions taken by the parties in the long-term negotiations being handled by INAC.

The agreement sets out the administrative and legal conditions for the new partnering relationship between the Micmac Nation of Gespeg and Parks Canada. It will be presented in more details in the partnership chapter. But Gespeg has accepted, within the framework of the agreement, to stop practising the traditional activities of hunting, fishing and gathering everywhere in the park, except for salt water sport fishing and commercial lobster fishing to the extent permitted by applicable legislation and regulations.



Great Blue Heron
Parks Canada / M. St-Amour

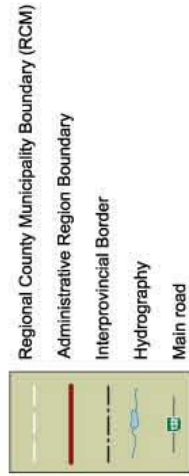
4. The other half of the community lives in Montreal. Richard Jeannotte, Liaison Officer, Micmac Nation of Gespeg.

5. Negotiations still underway.

6. The negotiations underway and those to come aim to settle issues related to titles and ancestral rights, not defined although confirmed in the Constitution, as well as rights arising from peace and friendship treaties, recognized by the Supreme Court of Canada (cf. Marshall Decision) but for which the conditions for implementation remain to be specified.



Regional Ecosystem



Protected Areas

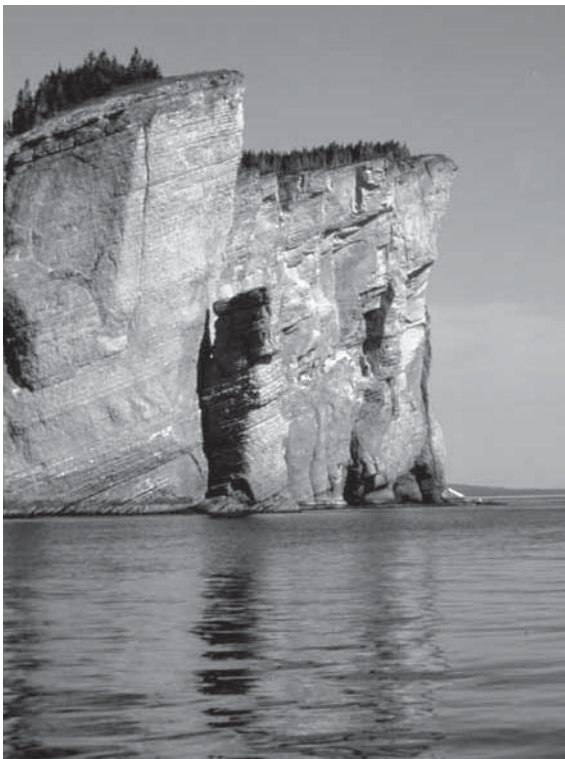
- 1 – Forillon National Park of Canada
- 2 – Gaspésie National Park
- 3 – Île Bonaventure-et-du-Rocher-Percé National Park
- 4 – Miguasha National Park
- 5 – Île-Bonaventure-et-du-Rocher-Percé Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- 6 – Saint-Omer Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- 7 – Barachois-de-Carleton Wildlife Sanctuary
- 8 – Estuaire-de-la-Rivière-Bonaventure Aquatic Reserve
- 9 – Karst-de-St-Elzéar Biodiversity Reserve
- 10 – Restigouche Ecological Reserve
- 11 – Ernest-Lepeage Ecological Reserve
- 12 – Mont-Saint-Pierre Ecological Reserve
- 13 – Manche-d'Épée Ecological Reserve
- 14 – Grande-Rivière Ecological Reserve
- 15 – Irène-Fournier Ecological Reserve
- 16 – Fernald Ecological Reserve
- 17 – Chic-Chocs Wildlife Reserve
- 18 – Port-Daniel Wildlife Reserve
- 19 – Rivière-Caspédia Wildlife Reserve
- 20 – Rivières-Matapédia-et-Patapédia Wildlife Reserve
- 21 – Rivière-Saint-Jean Wildlife Reserve
- 22 – Rivière-Sainte-Anne Wildlife Reserve
- 23 – Dunière Wildlife Reserve
- 24 – Matane Wildlife Reserve
- 25 – Estuaire-de-la-Rivière-York Natural Reserve
- 26 – Casault Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 27 – Anses Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 28 – Grande-Rivière Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 29 – Pabok Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 30 – Little Caspédia River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 31 – Bonaventure River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 32 – Cap-Chat River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 33 – Dartmouth River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 34 – Madeleine River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 35 – Nouvelle River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 36 – York River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 37 – York-Ballargeon Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 38 – Cap-Chat Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)
- 39 – Matane River Controlled Harvesting Zone (Zec)

2. The Planning Context

2.1 Forillon, from the Formation of the Territory to the Creation of the Park

Linked to the birth of the Appalachians, the creation of the geological formations found in Forillon National Park occurred between 488 and 355 million years ago. The surface deposits bear witness to the sediments from the pre-Ice Age, Ice Age and post-Ice Age periods. As for the coastline sites, they were, for the most part, formed by the forces of accumulation and erosion still at work today.

Following the plants and animals that colonized the area after the last Ice Age, humans appeared in the Forillon landscape at least 4,000 years ago⁷.



Geological formations: an open book.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Hunters, fishers or gatherers, Aboriginal peoples actually inhabited the peninsula, at the very least the Anse-au-Griffon Valley and Penouille Point, before the arrival of Europeans. In 1534, in Gaspé Bay, Jacques Cartier met Iroquois who had come from Stadacona, today Quebec City. Historically, however, the Aboriginal occupation of the region is more associated with the Mi'kmaq Nation. In the light of the tradition, the toponymy of the territory and the contents of various archives, the Mi'kmaq community of Gespeg considers Forillon to be part of the Kespe'kewaq (Gespe'gewa'gi) district, one component of Mi'kma'ki or traditional lands of the Mi'kmaq.

2.1.1 The French Presence: from Seasonal Fishing to Sedentary Fishing

After the arrival of Jacques Cartier, Basque and French seasonal fishers continued to visit the Gaspé coasts, including Gaspé Bay, on a regular basis. There, they developed techniques and organization of cod fishing that would remain in use until the start of the XXth Century. In the middle of the XVIIth Century, when Nicolas Denys, who received exclusive rights to all the fishing sites on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, conducted, on behalf of Jean Talon, the exploration of a lead mine in Petit-Gaspé, the Gaspé was still to be colonized. It was only when the region definitely became part of Canada in 1713 that sedentary fishing establishments began to spring up along the edge of the Gaspé Peninsula, most notably in Gaspé Bay. At the end of the French Regime, seasonal and sedentary stations such as those founded by Pierre Revol in Anse-aux-Amérindiens (Indian Cove), Penouille, Barachois and Gaspé encircled the peninsula. Wolfe's troops destroyed these stations in 1758 but that did not put an end to the colonization of the peninsula.

7. An object from a site located in the Anse au Griffon Valley may bear witness to an older settlement dating from the recent Paleo-Indian period (-9000 to -8000 years). This hypothesis remains to be confirmed by other discoveries.

2.1.2 After the Conquest: Rapid Development of the Sedentary Fishery

After the Conquest, permanent settlement began again on the Gaspé Peninsula and in Forillon, under the impetus of Jersey and Guernsey merchants who rapidly acquired a monopoly over the fisheries. Numerous posts were established as fishers from the Channel Islands, French Canadians and Irish (including survivors of the Carrick shipwreck)⁸ came to join the few families of English origin who were already living there. The Grande-Grave site, used on a seasonal basis by French fishers since the XVIIth Century, began to be settled by merchant companies originating from the Channel Islands during the second half of the XVIIIth Century. The buildings preserved today bear witness to the story of one of these permanent settlements, acquired by William Hyman a century later. In addition to houses, institutional and religious buildings, the settling down of the fishers led to the increase in building for family and commercial fishing as well as various, often complementary, subsistence activities such as agriculture, cattle breeding and wood cutting. In the Anse au Griffon Valley, certain inhabitants for whom agriculture and, starting at the end of the XIXth Century, forestry, were economic mainstays, kept fishing as a source of extra income.

2.1.3 The Whale Hunt

In the XIXth Century, the port of Gaspé was one of the two home ports for Canadian whalers in the North Atlantic⁹. The whale fat harvested could be brought to a number of areas, such as Penouille, where furnaces were used to transform it into oil, used for lighting in those days.

2.1.4 Navigational Assistance

To improve navigational safety in this region where conditions are apt to cause shipwrecks,

a lighthouse would be constructed at Cap-des-Rosiers in 1858 and, starting in 1873, three successive lighthouses would be built at Cap-Gaspé. The Cap-des-Rosiers lighthouse and the last Cap-Gaspé lighthouse are still standing, as are certain of their related structures such as the foghorn hangars which, due to technological progress, have lost their original purpose. The Park does not own any of these buildings¹⁰.

2.1.5 The Gaspé Bay Defence

During the Second World War, fixed defences were installed to protect the approaches to Gaspé Port and the naval base there. In addition to an anti-submarine net stretched between Penouille and Sandy Beach, there were three coastal batteries set up – Fort Prével, Fort Haldimand and Fort Péninsule, the latter now within Forillon National Park. A short-range defence and monitoring battery, Fort Péninsule would be garrisoned.



Fort Péninsule
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

2.1.6 The Decline of the Cod Fishery and Economic Renewal

From the end of the XIXth Century, with the gradual decrease in markets for dried cod and the progressive disappearance of the Jersey companies, the economy of the region was shaken. Even before the stocks of cod plummeted and this fishery collapsed at the end of the XXth Century, families whose livelihood depended on this, as

8. This sailing ship carrying Irish emigrants sank in front of Cap-des-Rosiers on April 28, 1847. Some 50 passengers survived and most settled in the area.

9. The other home port was Saint John, New Brunswick.

10. The Cap-des-Rosiers lighthouse and its related structures belong to the Cap-des-Rosiers Chamber of Commerce while the Cap-Gaspé lighthouse and its related structures are the property of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

well as the minority whose income was derived from subsistence agriculture, had to find new sources of revenue. Family breadwinners turned primarily to the forestry industry. Mass tourism, thanks to the opening of Perron Boulevard¹¹ – the first highway to encircle the Gaspé Peninsula – as well as the exploitation of Needle Mountain copper, also provided work, for relatively few people.

2.2 The Creation of Forillon National Park

It was within this context that Forillon National Park was created in 1970. The famous Gaspé Tour was already part of the itinerary for numerous people vacationing by car, and the park, with its exceptional landscapes vital to preserve, fit naturally into this route. The economic development promised by its promoters was particularly welcomed.

However, as was the custom at the time, the private property targeted for the national park was expropriated by the province and then transferred to the federal government. Thus, the citizens of the Municipality of Grande-Grave were obliged to leave and the hamlet of Cap-Gaspé as well as the localities of Petit-Gaspé, Grande-Grave, L'Anse-Saint-Georges, Indian Cove and Shiphead, were closed down. In addition, municipalities such as Saint-Majorique, Rivière-au-Renard, L'Anse-au-Griffon, Saint-Alban-du-Cap-des-Rosiers and Baie-de Gaspé-Nord were stripped of a part of their territory¹². These upheavals had significant impacts on the family life and the economic and social condition of the residents. Numerous objects of daily life, now superfluous, were purchased by the park from those whose lands had been expropriated, among them a certain number of representative buildings, which have been preserved for interpretative purposes.



L'Anse-Blanchette, in Grande-Grave
Parks Canada / J. Beardsell

2.3 Planning of Forillon National Park History

A public consultation on the draft form of a Management Plan took place in Gaspé in 1971. Then, after numerous inventories, much research and many arrangements considered as priorities, the first Management Plan was approved by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada in 1978. This plan was updated in 1988, following public consultations. The review of the plan ratified in 1988, also carried out with the participation of the public, gave rise to the following Management Plan, signed in 1995. The guidelines set forth in this latter document aimed at adapting the management of the park to the conditions and trends of the time and to the new imperatives such as revenue generation and partnerships.

The public information document published in 2003 within the framework of a new review of the Management Plan for Forillon National Park reflects major strategic changes concerning the ecological integrity of the national parks. The preliminary Management Plan submitted to a public consultation during the winter of 2006-2007 is also heavily coloured by this vision. Even though the document shows the emergence of the new priorities of enhancing the visitor experience and the public's sense of ownership of its

11. Highway 6, since renamed Highway 132.

12. These municipalities included, among others, the Anse au Griffon Valley "Portage" as well as the hamlets of Morris, L'Anse-à-Fugère, Trait-Carré, L'Anse-au-Griffon-Nord, Les Trois-Ruisseaux, Jersey Cove, Cap-des-Rosiers-Est (the "Bottom of the Cape"), D'Aiguillon, Cap-aux-Os, Penouille (Peninsula), Farewell Cove and Rose Bridge.

national parks, a significant proportion of those who participated in the consultation emphasized that ecological integrity is too predominant and is actually an obstacle to achieving the other elements of the mandate.

The current guidelines of Parks Canada on which the current Management Plan is based bring a breath of fresh air to the management of Forillon National Park by relying upon synergy or the coordination of efforts related to ecological and cultural integrity, the visitor experience and education to carry out its mandate.

2.4 The State of the Park

The state of Forillon National Park was assessed in 2006 in relation to ecological integrity, the state of cultural resources, visitor experience and education. A set of measures enabled the integrity of the ecosystems to be assessed using available scientific data and to provide a summary portrait of the state of the other elements of the Agency's mandate¹³. Moreover, it would appear that the Park, stimulated by the public participation in the winter 2006-2007 consultations and from now on supported by an Advisory Committee, has not waited for the publication of this Management Plan to take opportunities for improvements while also aligning itself with the Agency's new guideline.

2.4.1 Ecological Integrity*¹⁴

Natural environment acquisition and transfer of knowledge

The maintenance and restoration of ecological integrity is based upon scientific knowledge and ecological monitoring. Thus, numerous inventories and scientific studies concerning Forillon National Park have been carried out since its creation. Research was conducted in the 1990s, for example, on the respective diets of the park's coyote, Canadian lynx and red fox, on the black bear and on the behaviour of the Canadian lynx in

connection with Highway 197. Studies on species at risk were also carried out.

It is noted, however, that fundamental knowledge about several elements and natural processes of the park remain incomplete or are not up to date. Furthermore, there are several research projects in the park ecosystems conservation plan that have not been able to be carried out to date.

On the other hand, follow-up activities and the monitoring program have been lagging behind since 1995. However, the recent implementation of an ecological integrity monitoring program should encourage a more in-depth and regular follow-up on the state of the ecosystems. Moreover, from now on, all data from research projects, inventories or ecological follow-ups must be submitted in electronic data base format so that statistical analyses and comparisons can be done over longer periods of time.

Furthermore, regional stakeholders and the scientific community would like the park, as a protected area and therefore a reference site within the larger regional ecosystem, to better fulfil its strategic role in the transfer of knowledge to the community. For example, as the park is a key location for furthering knowledge about forest ecosystems in the region, it should not only be the subject of research and use those results to fulfil its mandate but also communicate these results more fully to interested parties.

The state of ecosystems

Forillon National Park is home to four major ecosystems – forest, aquatic, coastal and marine – for which ecological integrity indicators comprising several measures have been developed (Map 3 and Appendix 1). Most notably, counts have been made to number more than 600 species of vascular plants, 60 species of mammals, nearly three-quarters of these land mammals, over 260 species of birds, of which more than half nest on park lands, 11 species of amphibians and 1 species of reptile.

13. The fragmentary data available for this first report did not allow for the statistical confirmation of all the observed trends.

14. The asterisk (*) indicates that the term is defined in the Glossary.



Leopard frog
Parks Canada / M. St-Amour

The Forest Ecosystem

The state of this ecosystem is considered good. Populations of some indicator species – moose and American hare, Canadian lynx – have increased since the creation of the park and are now at acceptable density levels. Moreover, the forest is recovering little by little from the cutting operations prior to the setting of the park and, in particular, a progressive return of the resinous forest cover is observed. It is believed, however, that the presence of certain forest trees, such as white pine and red oak, characteristic of the



Forest landscape
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

natural area of the Notre-Dame and Megantic Mountains, is in decline. If nothing is done, red oak may well disappear from certain areas in the park. Moreover, pressures external to the park, linked to the allocation of land and especially to the presence of Highway 197 and the residential development associated with it, risk, in the long term, isolating the park from its regional ecosystem.

The Aquatic Ecosystem

Very little pressure is placed on the aquatic ecosystems of the park as the majority of the drainage basins are located within its limits. The ban on freshwater fishing, in force since 1995, has allowed the brook trout population to evolve naturally. The beaver population has also recovered and colonies are now seen on most waterways. Water quality is considered good. This ecosystem is in a good and stable state.



A beaver hard at work!
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

The Coastal Ecosystem

The seabirds populations nesting on the cliffs and harbour seals populations on the beaches have increased significantly since the creation of the park. On the other hand, the effects of climate change (rising sea levels, increase in the frequency and intensity of storms) have been felt for a while and could have major impacts in certain sectors. The increasing coastal erosion along the Route du Banc and Penouille is one example. In this latter area, the situation of an at-risk species of butterfly, the Maritime ringlet, is even more worrisome. For these reasons, the state of the coastal ecosystem has been deemed fair.



Harbour seal
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

The Marine Ecosystem

The marine part of the park surrounds, in a discontinuous way, the Forillon Peninsula from Cap-des-Rosiers to Penouille. The water quality respects the Environment Canada cleanliness standards for molluscs harvesting. The state of the ecosystem, however, has been judged as fair, mainly because of the commercial fisheries within and at the boundaries of the park.

Protection of at-risk species

Under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), Parks Canada is responsible for the protection and recovery of listed species living in the protected heritage areas it administers. The Agency fulfills this obligation through its Species at Risk Program. Within this framework, it leads and participates in recovery teams; it develops and supports recovery programs and priority actions; it raises Canadians' awareness of species at risk; it collects detailed information on species' distribution and population status; and, it assesses how activities might affect species at risk within the areas it manages and monitors the effects of these activities.

Over the course of the last few years, several projects have enabled the increase of knowledge

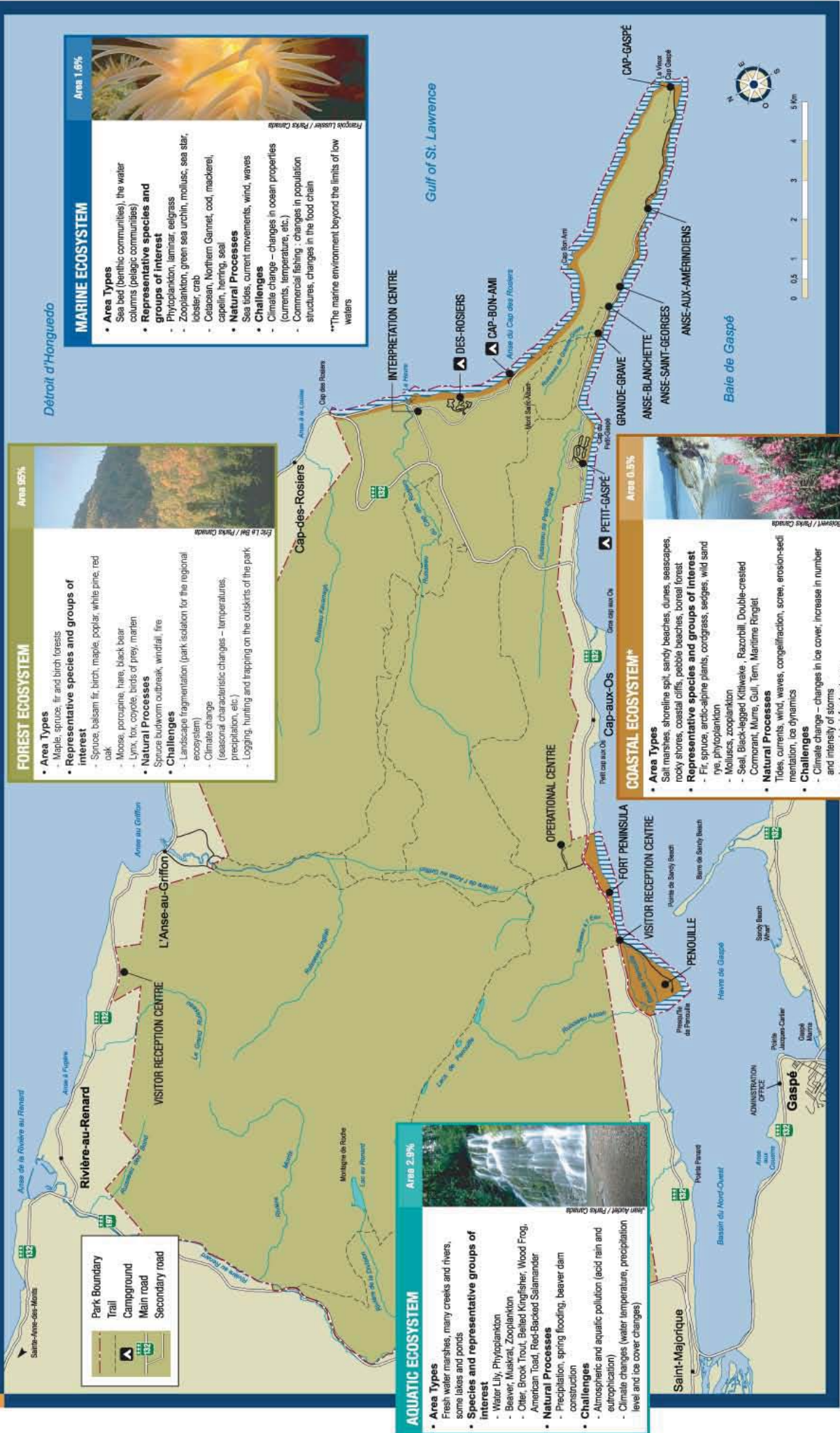
about species at risk found in the park. Wildlife inventories there have, notably, confirmed the presence of species, such as the Maritime ringlet butterfly (*Coenonympha nipisiquit*) and Bicknell's thrush (*Catharus bicknelli*) whose status has been recognized by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). An audit of the occurrences of rare plants, during the summer of 2002, also showed the presence of some 15 species likely to be listed under the *Loi québécoise sur les espèces menacées et vulnérables* (Quebec Act on threatened and vulnerable species). Finally, raising public awareness activities focused on, among the species at risk observed in the park, the Maritime ringlet butterfly, the harlequin duck and rorquals.

Management measures focusing on ecological integrity

Since 2000, several management measures have been implemented for ensuring ecological integrity. The park has concentrated its efforts on communicating this element of the mandate, establishing relationships with partners, protecting biodiversity and ecological recovery. In addition, raising public awareness of species at risk, providing interesting visitor experiences in line with the park's theme as well as improving environmental management and regulation are among the goals being pursued (Appendix 2).

Overall, the state of the park relative to ecological integrity is judged as fair to good. The various research and follow-up projects indicate that the park has, to a good extent, preserved the richness of plant and animal species characteristic of the marine and land environments of the natural region of the Notre-Dame and Megantic Mountains. Except for fire, the principal natural processes that formed the landscapes of Forillon continue to underpin and direct the gradual and ongoing changes in the ecosystems. There are still concerns, however, about the evolution of the park in the coming years. In particular, the risks of increasing its isolation and the effects of climate changes remain significant concerns that call on the park to remain active and vigilant.

Park Ecosystems: Overview of characteristic elements



Legend

- Park Boundary
- Trail
- Campground
- Main road
- Secondary road

FOREST ECOSYSTEM
Area 95%

Area Types

- Maple, spruce, fir and birch forests

Representative species and groups of interest

- Spruce, balsam fir, birch, maple, poplar, white pine, red oak
- Moose, porcupine, hare, black bear
- Lynx, fox, coyote, birds of prey, martin

Natural Processes

- Spruce budworm outbreak, windfall, fire

Challenges

- Landscape fragmentation (park isolation for the regional ecosystem)
- Climate change (seasonal characteristic changes - temperatures, precipitation, etc.)
- Logging, hunting and trapping on the outskirts of the park

Éric Le Bel / Parks Canada

MARINE ECOSYSTEM
Area 1.6%

Area Types

- Sea bed (benthic communities), the water columns (pelagic communities)

Representative species and groups of interest

- Phytoplankton, laminar, eelgrass
- Zooplankton, green sea urchin, mollusc, sea star, lobster, crab
- Cetacean, Northern Gannet, cod, mackerel, capelin, herring, seal

Natural Processes

- Sea tides, current movements, wind, waves

Challenges

- Climate change - changes in ocean properties (currents, temperature, etc.)
- Commercial fishing - changes in population structures, changes in the food chain

****The marine environment beyond the limits of low waters**

Françoise Lussier / Parks Canada

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM
Area 2.8%

Area Types

- Fresh water marshes, many creeks and rivers, some lakes and ponds

Species and representative groups of interest

- Water Lily, Phytoplankton
- Beaver, Muskrat, Zooplankton
- Otter, Brook Trout, Belled Kingfisher, Wood Frog, American Toad, Red-Bellied Salamander

Natural Processes

- Precipitation, spring flooding, beaver dam construction

Challenges

- Atmospheric and aquatic pollution (acid rain and eutrophication)
- Climate changes (water temperature, precipitation level and ice cover changes)

Marin Audet / Parks Canada

COASTAL ECOSYSTEM*
Area 0.6%

Area Types

- Salt marshes, shoreline spit, sandy beaches, dunes, seascapes, rocky shores, coastal cliffs, pebble beaches, boreal forest

Representative species and groups of interest

- Fir, spruce, arctic-alpine plants, corgrass, sedges, wild sand ree, phytoplankton
- Molluscs, zooplankton
- Seal, Black-legged Kittiwake, Razorbill, Double-crested Cormorant, Murre, Gull, Tern, Maritime Ringlet

Natural Processes

- Tides, currents, wind, waves, conglactification, scree, erosion-seed mentation, ice dynamics

Challenges

- Climate change - changes in ice cover, increase in number and intensity of storms
- Inappropriate infrastructures

***The coast, between the summit of the cliffs and the limits of low water**

Michon Robyert / Parks Canada



2.4.2 Protection of Cultural Resources

By linking the past and the present, cultural resources* foster appreciation and understanding of the communities that have lived on the territory of Forillon National Park history. Numerous heritage values of the park are intimately linked to the age-old presence of man on this land.

The resources of Forillon National Park, like those of all protected heritage places administered by Parks Canada, must be inventoried and assessed to determine those that are considered as cultural resources and to define what gives them historical value. This value must, in fact, be taken into consideration in the measures that could endanger the protection and use of these resources. The formal assessment of the totality of inventoried resources, with the exception of those that have already been recognized by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO), has been recently undertaken within the context of preparing the *Statement of Values of the Cultural Resources of Forillon National Park of Canada*¹⁵.

The landscapes

The landscapes of Forillon National Park have not been entirely inventoried and their historical value has not yet been assessed in a formal and systematic fashion. However, the heritage character of the Grande-Grave landscapes and of the five cemeteries located within the park has always been recognized by the population and park managers. Also, certain man-made landscapes as well as the Penouille, St. Peter's Church, Anse-Saint-Georges and Anse-aux-Amérindiens cemeteries are maintained, although unevenly. Other landscapes and views that are historically significant lack upkeep.



The L'Anse-Saint-Georges Catholic cemetery.
Parks Canada / J. Audet

The built heritage

The built resources in the park have been counted and those that are over 40 years old have been assessed by the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office (FHBRO). Of the sixteen buildings considered, twelve have been recognized and are considered to be cultural resources.

St. Peter's Church in Petit-Gaspé has undergone major restoration and is in very good condition. In Grande-Grave, some buildings, including the Hyman store and its warehouse, as well as the buildings of Anse-Blanchette, have been restored and, with the exception of the barn, are in good condition. The first phase of the work on the Dolbel-Roberts House has been completed. The other hillside buildings, including the hangars and barns, still need significant conservation work. The wharf has had critical rebuilding work done on it. On the other hand, a section of the Anse-aux-Amérindiens wharf had to be demolished for public safety reasons and the progressive decay of what is left makes further demolition necessary.

15. This exercise began as a pilot project of the Parks Canada National Office that aimed at developing a tool for framing the management of cultural resources in the national parks.



The Blanchette site in autumn. Cultural resources enable an appreciation and understanding of the communities who have lived on the land of Forillon National Park.

Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

The poor state of the Cap-des-Rosiers harbour has recently led to the closure of a part of its installations. Major work will be needed to ensure the conservation of the harbour and to allow it to once again contribute to the visitor experience. This small port must also be dredged regularly. Finally the Route du Banc and the two neighbouring monuments to the wreck of the Carrick are constantly threatened by storms and erosion.

The archaeological sites

Since the Management Plan last review, archaeological digs have revealed the presence of four sites dating from the Paleohistoric* period in the Anse au Griffon Valley. These sites have brought an increased understanding of the park human occupation in this period, already demonstrated on the Penouille Peninsula. In addition, a summary assessment of the Paleohistorical potential of the park has been made. On the other hand, two archaeological sites from the end of the French Regime that have produced numerous artefacts were excavated on the tip of Penouille. Vestiges of installations for melting whale fat in the

XIXth Century were found there in 1995. The remains of two wharves used in the last century were also found there.

The park does not have a systematic computerized inventory of the numerous archaeological resources known and presumed to be scattered across its territory. An updated picture of archaeological resource data on the Penouille Peninsula was, however, produced in 2003. The historical value of the known resources is underway. Parks Canada considers the presumed resources to be cultural ones until they have been seen and assessed.

Generally, the known archaeological sites are considered to be well protected but the state of the others is, obviously, unconfirmed. Some resources located near the shore may be threatened by erosion. Studies conducted in 1995 and 2008 have contributed to the follow-up on the shoreline evolution at the tip of Penouille. Impact assessments are done when activities risk harming sites and, if so, attenuation measures are implemented. This is how interventions are carried out such as

building restorations at Grande-Grave and St. Peter's Church, drilling of artesian wells in several areas of the park and, in 2007, decontamination work at the Cap-Gaspé navigational assistance station.

The collections

More than 34,000 objects or fragments from the Paleohistoric and Historic periods were collected during archaeological digs in the park between 1969 and 2008. Around 95% of them came from the Penouille Peninsula. The inventory of nearly 40% of the collection artefacts does not meet current standards. Some of the specimens are exhibited or used in interpretive activities while others are on exhibit at the Quebec Service Centre in Quebec City.

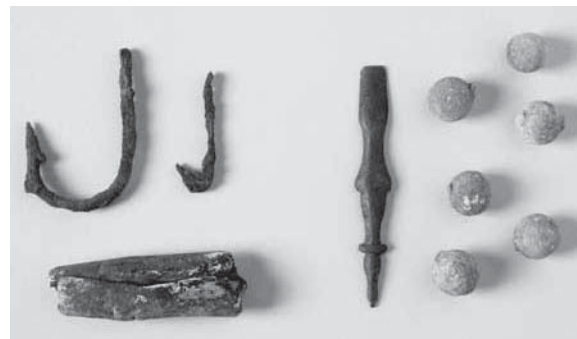
The ethnological collection comprises around 10,800 objects, inventoried in an uneven fashion in the Artefact Information System (AIS). More than 7,500 are original objects and the rest reproductions. Objects acquired from families whose lands were expropriated in 1971 account for nearly half of the originals. Currently, 20% of the originals are displayed in the park while 2% are stored in its barns and hangers. A few are on exhibit at other Parks Canada sites and nearly 100 in museums and interpretation centres of the Gaspé region, for medium - or long-term loans. With the exception of the reproductions being used in the park, the ethnological collection objects are preserved under appropriate conditions in the Parks Canada storage in Quebec City. If, however, the stored objects were to be exhibited, conservation-restoration work will be required, particularly for those that are to be found in park outbuildings.

The ethnological collection notably comprises material connected to work, daily life, transportation and commerce. Other elements such as the Fort Péninsule cannons, cemeteries crosses and grave markers, commemorative plaques mounted in the park and a significant archive of oral texts are also part of the collection.



Projectile heads and scrapers unearthed during an archaeological dig at Penouille.

Parks Canada / J. Jolin



Objects connected to fishing and hunting (hooks, weight for a net, firearm trigger sideguard and balls) from an archaeological site dating to the end of the French Regime at Penouille.

Parks Canada / J. Beardsell

2.4.3 The Visitor Experience

With its leisure and learning opportunities, Forillon National Park is exceptionally well endowed to stimulate a sense of ownership. The vectors (vehicles) of memorable experiences there have a very rich potential. In fact, the park's four ecosystems and their focuses of attention as well as the historic sites offer visitors breathtaking landscapes and diversified environments – the sea, the wild and the

civilized coast, the forest and the waterways – where a great variety of activities can be carried out. They provide material for unique learning experiences about nature and culture. Pleasing all the senses, Forillon is a microcosm of the Gaspé, whether for contemplation or active discovery.

Up until now, the park's approach to supporting the visitor experience consists of offering a panoply of recreational and interpretive activities on land, at sea and on the seashore, activities made possible thanks to an ensemble of infrastructures, installations and services (Map 4). All the elements of visiting or interpretive activities submitted for feedback to visitors surpass the satisfaction rate of 85% targeted by Parks Canada. Visitors are highly satisfied, especially with their personalized contacts with park employees.

Our visitors

According to the last two visitor studies conducted (2001 and 2006), it is mainly people from Quebec who go to Forillon National Park, that is \pm 79% of the clientele. A little less than one-fifth of all park visitors come from the Gaspé-Magdalen Islands Region. In 2006, this group constituted 20% of the day visitors during weekdays and 35% on the weekend. That year, 34% of the 135,681 visitors to the park came from the Greater Montreal area.

A larger proportion of the clientele are now French rather than Canadians from outside Quebec. Half the visitors were aged 25 to 54 and almost one-third were part of a group with at least one person age 55 or over. Adults with children accounted for 40% of the clientele, young people 16 and under for 25% and the under-12s for 17%. For half the visitors, it was their first contact with the park.

According to the 2006 report, 84% of the Forillon National Park visitors are tourists*. The average length of their trip is nearly 12 days (11.6 overnight stays) and they spend an average of 4.5 nights in the greater Gaspé region. The beauty of the Gaspé landscapes (94%) is the principal aspect considered when they are planning their trip, at the moment they decide to go to Forillon National Park rather than elsewhere. It is interesting to note that Forillon being a protected natural area is also a reason frequently given by visitors (67%).

Lastly, in 2001, the places most frequented by in the national park visitors were, in decreasing order, the Cap-Bon-Ami lookout (39%), the Petit-Gaspé sector (30%), the highway leading to the Anse-aux-Amérindiens picnic site (23%), the Penouille sector (20%) and the Anse au Griffon Valley hiking paths (\pm 7%).



An unforgettable experience!
Parks Canada / É. Lebel

Park attendance

More than 137,000 visitors passed through Forillon National Park between May 1 and October 31, 2007, 1% higher than the previous year. The number of visit-days* remained stable, at over 201,000. The months of July and August attracted 69% of the clientele. When business tourism is separated from pleasure tourism, it can be seen that 90% of the pleasure tourists visit the park during the peak period. Moreover, the number of visitors in September and October increased approximately 10% in comparison with the previous year. A number of people engage in activities in the park during the winter but the park does not yet have visit statistics for November to April.

Several factors such as the weather, economic conditions and the competition dynamism may be influencing the annual variations in visitor numbers. Furthermore, a lessening of promotional effort and the refreshing of products may lead to a reduction in clientele.

Because of the economic stakes linked to the park's level of attendance, the people of greater Gaspé have high expectations when it comes to the number of visitors. In order to study the views on this subject, Parks Canada invited the principal Gaspé tourist industry stakeholders to participate in a workshop on attendance in June 2007. At this workshop, it was stated that the attendance

at the park should increase 4 to 5% annually and there was sharing on the ways that the workshop participants could, together, make it possible to reach this target.

Promotion

The park and its activities are promoted in numerous ways: Parks Canada Website, brochures, The Visitor's Guide to the Park and the brochure Canada's National Parks and National Historic Sites in Quebec published every year, press releases and conferences and media interviews, advertisements in targeted magazines, joint promotion with organizations such as ATR of Gaspé, Québec-Maritime and SÉPAQ; contacts with tour organizers; connections with educational institutions and, since spring 2007, an annual open door day. The park also contributed to the 2008 Guide de voyage Ulysse Gaspésie, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Îles de la Madeleine.

Fee structure

A fee structure system for access and use of park installations and services has been in place at Parks Canada for more than 10 years. Park entry and, where appropriate, camping fees are charged all year round. Additional fees are required by the park or by concessionaires for additional services and activities. Based on the principles set for the entire network, the fees were adjusted to the market and enabled each of the parks to increase their revenues.



View of the tip of Forillon, from the Saint-Alban Mountain lookout.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Welcome

A warm and courteous welcome awaits visitors who come to the park's two Visitor Reception and Information centres, accessible via Highway 132. Since 2007, the period of time that the two centres are open has been extended by 11 days to align with the region's efforts to prolong the tourist season. The L'Anse-au-Griffon and Penouille Visitor Reception Centres welcomed a total of 49,945 visitors, 1% more than in 2006. On average, 499 visitors a day came for information. The location and role of the L'Anse-au-Griffon Centre are periodically questioned, from a point of view of efficiency and regional integration.

Accommodation

Camping on semi-serviced sites (367), wilderness camping in the back country (3 sites) and group camping (1 site) are the main types of accommodation offered to visitors inside the park between mid-May and mid-October. In 2006, 16% of the visitors camped and stayed an average of 3.8 nights. The occupancy rate for the campgrounds fell 22% from 2002 to 2007 inclusively. Despite the extension of the open period, in 2007 the number of occupied* site-nights fell 4% in comparison with 2006. Lastly, in the group campground, the number of camper-days plummeted 61% from 2002 to 2007 and over half of this occurred between 2006 and 2007.

Over the last few years, certain semi-serviced sites have been adapted to welcome larger motorized vehicles in order to meet needs expressed by a number of campers. At public request, fireplaces were installed in 2008 in the E loop of the Petit-Gaspé campground, which did not have any. Within the framework of a pilot project, new types of accommodation were made available to visitors during the winter of 2007-2008 and was such success that park management considered advantageous to offer them, in collaboration with the concessionaire concerned, as year-round accommodation. In the summer of 2008, the park, as part of its continuous effort to enhance its "ready for camping" package, offered equipped tent-trailers at Petit-Gaspé campground. Lastly, the park is currently exploring the interest and



Camping, North sector
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

feasibility of other types of accommodation on its territory.

During the winter, visitors can winter camp in Petit-Gaspé. They can also choose from three types of accommodation offered by a concessionaire, in a yurt or wood-heated shelter or in a cottage near the park.



The comforts of a yurt.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Other equipment and services

The Centre récréatif de Petit-Gaspé, which is one of the park's most frequently visited sites, gets 13.4% of the clientele visit-days. Found there is equipment typical of campgrounds and other resorts such as a heated pool, a wading pool, tennis courts, shuffleboard and an outdoor playground. Inside the building, clients can enjoy

a snack bar, a dairy bar and a lunchbox service from the beginning of June to mid-September. A breakdown assistance store for recreational activities, an automatic laundry as well as Internet access and fishing rod rental services are also aimed at responding to visitors' needs. A spacious room with a fireplace and outdoor terrace invite visitors to meet and relax. All services are run by concessionaires. There are no evening activities at the Recreation Centre; services are available until 5 p.m., 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. according to their type and the season.

Among the other services in the park, public transportation from the Penouille Visitor Reception Centre to the peninsula's western beach and pick-up of waste for recycling are worth mentioning. Lastly, the potable water supply system is currently being brought up to standard at various sites and the signage is being studied in order to refresh it.

Activities

Over the years, Forillon National Park has offered a variety of recreational and interpretive activities. Some are more popular than others. Thus, according to the *2006 Study on the visitors usage patterns*, on a typical day during peak season, 37% of visitors hiked, one-third explored historic buildings on their own, 30% visited one of the Visitor Reception Centres and 29% went to the



Picnic at Cap Bon-Ami.
Parks Canada / J.-P. Danvoye

beach. During that same day, 18% of the visitors explored nature in Cap-Bon-Ami, 15% read the interpretive panels at Cap-Gaspé and 11% visited the Cap-des-Rosiers Interpretation Centre. Lastly, approximately 1 visitor in ten whale-watched from dry land, picnicked on one of the serviced sites and/or participated in a personalized interpretive activity (including the interpretive talks).

Recreational activities

Nine hiking paths totalling some 132 km invite visitors, from beginners to experts, to criss-cross the park during summer and fall. Three paths in this system are maintained during the cold season as well as some paths used only during the winter, for a total of around 55 km. There are some shelters available to users. Secondary roads are also used for hiking. Thus, depending on the paths and seasons, visitors can discover the park on foot, by bicycle, on horseback, by cross-country or off-track skiing, on snowshoes or via dogsled. Since 2000, the park's paths have extended the International Appalachian Trail (IAT) up to Cap-Gaspé. Furthermore, an interpretive kiosk has been set up to spotlight this end point of the IAT. Three wilderness campgrounds are found on this route but there are no shelters. Depending on the circumstances, hiking within the park is done independently or with a guide.

The park also offers magnificent sites appropriate for picnicking, deep-sea diving and skin diving, mackerel fishing, marine mammal observation, as well as beach and swimming activities. During recent years, on the tip of Penouille, beach and swimming activities have had to change because of the erosion that is eating away the western shore where the beach was the best sheltered and most frequented. The services pavilion is being undermined little by little. Beach users have begun to move towards the sandy bank that runs along the south east of the peninsula, where some equipment already exists. It should be noted that, in the park, neither the pebble beaches nor the sand beaches have lifeguards. Furthermore, thanks to a partner, throughout the summer and, from now on, in the fall, visitors can take whale-watching cruises.



Snowshoeing in Penouille.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Interpretation activities

During the summer and the beginning of fall, several personalized nature interpretation activities are offered in the park every day. Evening gatherings led by naturalists round out the summer program. These activities enable visitors to learn more about the natural environment, animals, plants, landscapes and some aspects of the cultural heritage while having fun. However, their attendance rates have dropped significantly, the audience being traditionally comprised of campers. During the winter, the public can also take advantage of a program of activities hosted by park staff.

The two warmest seasons are also enhanced by an equivalent number of personalized activities on historic interpretation. Clad in period costumes,

interpretive guides recount, in the serviced section of Grande-Grave, the lives of the fisher-farmers of Forillon at the beginning of the XXth Century. Since 2008, others have been making the Fort Péninsule battery come to life.



Discovering the seashore.
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert



Visitors can familiarize themselves with the lifestyle of the fisher-farmers who lived off the cod resources.
Parks Canada /M.-C. Queenton



Hikers observing the cliff and its plants.
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

The inauguration, in 2007, of interpreters posted in various areas of the park and the increase in the number of participants in the hosted activities in Anse-Blanchette have increased overall attendance at interpretive activities by 10% in comparison with 2006.

2.4.4 Education

On-site interpretation (satisfaction, enjoyment, connection)

Most of recreational activities and all interpretive activities, whether personalized or not, contribute in varying degrees to communicate the natural and cultural values of the park to visitors,



The Hyman store
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

providing at the same time opportunities for memorable experiences.

The presentation of buildings such as the Hyman store and its warehouse, the built environment of Anse-Blanchette and Fort Péninsule, the natural resources and what remains of the cultural landscapes provide an outstanding setting, both authentic and evocative, for the transmission of historic messages. The other heritage buildings, however, remain unused and a number of landscape features are not being kept up. During recent years, historical research on multiethnic aspect of the area settlement was conducted and a heritage presentation concept was created with a view to mounting an exhibition in the Dolbel-Roberts House, a project that is now underway.

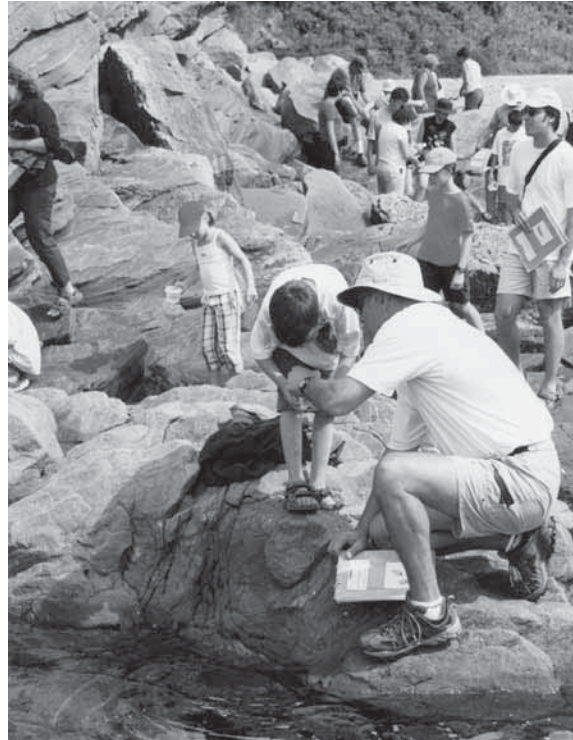
Visiting an interpretation centre and the interpretive panels spread over the territory are also part of carrying out the park's educational mandate. The exhibits at the Cap-des-Rosiers Interpretation Centre and a certain number of interpretive panels should, however, be refreshed.

No doubt reflecting the reduced number of campers and interpretive talks, the attendance at the park's two amphitheatres fell by 49% in 2007. The good news, however, is that, during the same year, school groups had begun to once again come to the park, after an absence of two years. Lastly, a review of the park's interpretation plan is underway.

Educating the public through extension programs (awareness-raising, appreciation, involvement)

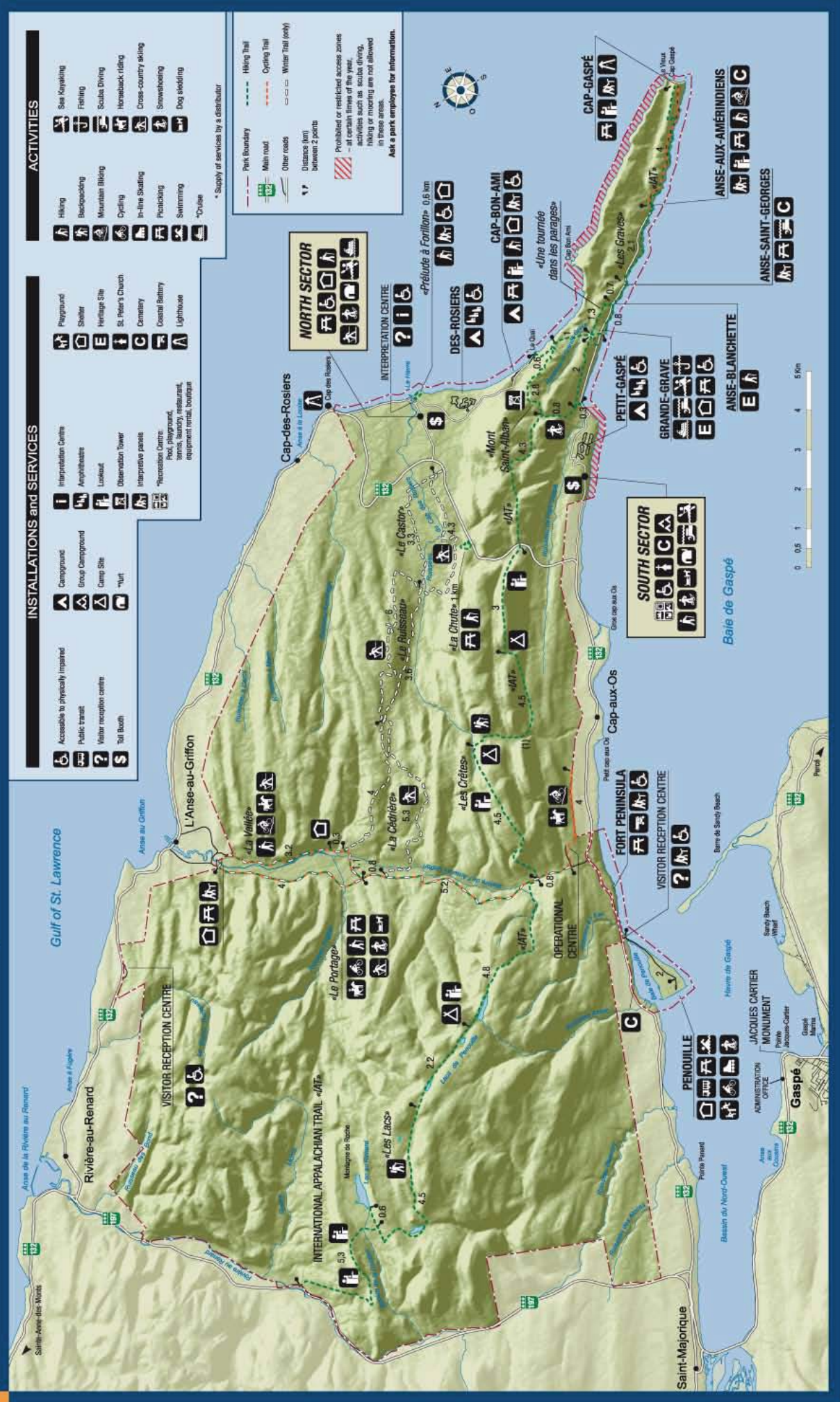
Up until now, a school program was offered by the interpreters in the park or in the school, depending on the teacher's choice. It was offered during three weeks in the fall. The school program will be reviewed in collaboration with educational counsellors and teachers to ensure that it is truly pertinent to students. In the near future, it should be available throughout the school year.

The other extension activities have been limited, during recent years, to the addition of information on the Website and Visitor's Guide, to a few awareness-raising pamphlets, to various communication activities linked to the ecological integrity recovery program. Within the context of updating the Agency, a new position of Extension Education Officer was created and filled in the spring of 2009.



Captivate the youngsters!
Parks Canada / V. Lavandier

Installations, Services and Activities



- ### INSTALLATIONS and SERVICES
- Accessible to physically impaired
 - Public transit
 - Visitor reception centre
 - Toll Booth
 - Campground
 - Group Campground
 - Camp Site
 - "Hut"
 - Interpretation Centre
 - Amphitheatre
 - Lookout
 - Observation Tower
 - Interpretive panels
 - "Microstation Centre": pool, playground, tennis, laundry, restaurant, equipment rental, boating
 - Playground
 - Shelter
 - Heritage Site
 - St. Peter's Church
 - Cemetary
 - Coastal Battery
 - Lighthouse
 - Hiking
 - Backpacking
 - Mountain Biking
 - Cycling
 - In-line Skating
 - Picnicking
 - Swimming
 - "Cute"

- ### ACTIVITIES
- Sea Kayaking
 - Fishing
 - Scuba Diving
 - Horserack Riding
 - Cross-country skiing
 - Snowshoeing
 - Dog sledging

- ### Legend
- Park Boundary
 - - - Hiking Trail
 - - - Cycling Trail
 - Winter Trail (only)
 - == Main road
 - Other roads
 - Distance (km) between 2 points
 - Prohibited or restricted access zones - at certain times of the year, activities such as scuba diving, hiking or mooring are not allowed in these areas. Ask a park employee for information.

* Supply of services by a distributor

NORTH SECTOR

SOUTH SECTOR

INTERPRETATION CENTRE

VISITOR RECEPTION CENTRE

OPERATIONAL CENTRE

FORT PENINSULA VISITOR RECEPTION CENTRE

Cap-des-Rosiers

DES-ROSIERS

Cap-aux-Os

Cap-Bon-Ami

PETIT-GASPÉ

GRANDE-GRAVE

ANSE-BLANCHETTE

Cap-Gaspé

ANSE-AUX-AMÉRICAINS

ANSE-SAINT-GEORGES

Baie de Gaspé

Scale: 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 km

3. Vision Statement

Forillon National Park, as it will appear to our children

Harmony between man, land and sea

Forillon National Park, a narrow peninsula which marks the terrestrial end of the Appalachian Mountains, combines, in an imposing and harmonious way, naturally wild and humanized landscapes of immense beauty typical to the Gaspé area.

Gently rocking in the sea exposing the old wrinkles of its rock formations, the peninsula is an authentic witness to the natural area of the Notre-Dame and Megantic Mountains. In the liquid blue which outlines its contours, elements of the Laurentian Channel and the Magdalen Shallows continue to form one part of the National Park's identity. The steep cliffs which carve out the animated relief of the territory on the Gulf of St. Lawrence side still shelter thousands of marine birds. An arctic-alpine flora grows on and on, protected by inaccessible escarpments and continues to defy erosion. Punctuated by accessible shallow coves and pebble beaches, the coast, bathed by the Bay of Gaspé, tells in an eloquent way, of the daily adventure of generations of fishermen with accents from here and abroad. The many marine mammals frolic in the waves or relax on the rocks, to the amazement of respectful visitors.

In Penouille, the sand beaches and the dunes vegetation continue their territorial meanderings with the changing moods of time. In the middle of this extraordinary choreography, determined by wind and waves, spreads the vast cover of the boreal forest, generous habitat of a fascinating and healthy fauna that hikers and trekkers enjoy visiting.

This welcoming and unique land forged the character of humans who left their mark there,

from paleohistoric Aboriginals to the most recent occupants before the creation of the park. Thanks to a widely shared recognition of its exceptional character, their priceless legacy is preserved for generations to come.

The park charms, enlightens and inspires. Its unbounded reputation, its accessibility and the irresistible attraction that it exerts in all seasons are heightened by the compliant efforts of its guardians, its Micmac and other local partners, friendly and eager people proud of their corner of the country. Being well sought out, the park is an animated contributor to the region's development. It can depend without reserve on its well-protected and authentic landscape, the outstanding visitor and educational opportunities that it offers and its integration in the midst of a committed community.

The inhabitants of the area have made of Forillon, this uncompromised nature-culture island, their small corner of paradise, a place for excursions, outdoor recreation, enrichment, reflection and secrets shared with the fog and the wind. The young, in particular, are captivated by their educational adventures in the park's cultural heritage.

Lured by the beauty of the landscape, the prospect for a great getaway, the discovery of the area, stimulating learning opportunities or a family adventure, visitors of all origins are captivated by the force of this encounter, delicately orchestrated with a small piece of Gaspé's soul, an environment so inviting he wants to make it his own permanently.

The age-old relationship which has been woven in Forillon between man, land and sea, has been irrevocably changed, and a new harmony has come to reign, promising a bright and rich future.

4. Key Strategies

Three key strategies have been defined to determine how Forillon National Park Management Plan will, using an integrated approach, implement the three phases of the Parks Canada mandate and the future vision developed for the park. These strategies have their concrete source in the main problems the park must solve to achieve its mission and for the public to create a sense of personal connection. They will be used as a framework for the particular objectives and the actions on which Forillon National Park, in collaboration with the regional environment, has chosen to concentrate its efforts during the next years.

4.1 Forillon, a National Park Suited to the Environment

The **first key strategy** consists of opening the park to the outside world and integrating itself in the various environments with which it is identified, especially with the region to which it belongs and with the scientific community. The park hopes to be able to solve problems whose solution goes beyond its administrative borders, to play its role in the area, to take part in the synergy of its environments and to ensure their support.

The park cannot achieve its goals while working in isolation including for attendance and regional tourist development increase, its isolation from the great forest ecosystem or the acquisition and transfer of knowledge.

4.1.1 Increase in Park Attendance

Challenges and contextual elements – a reminder

- Attendance decreased more than 12% between 2002 and 2007.
- The regional area has high hopes that the park will continue to be an appealing product, thus increasing its visitor base.
- The service offer at the park and in the region are little developed outside the peak season.
- The park has exceptional and authentic attractions, but certain infrastructures need a facelift.
- The park is located far from urban centers.

4.1.1.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

This first key strategy begins with a priority issue for the park: an increase in attendance. Indeed, the park counts on its contacts with visitors and their satisfaction to secure an attachment, to broaden its reputation and to obtain the public support necessary for its sustainability. Moreover, visitors contribute to the generation of income for the park. However, the park cannot achieve this objective alone. It must be able to count on the warm welcome of the local population, but also on the complementary offer of minimal services – fuelling, lodging, food services, etc. – near the park and year round. The park environment takes part in the visitor experience of the heritage area. As the community has chosen to base its development particularly on tourism, it may find it very beneficial to work together with the park



The discovery of Forillon National Park in winter.
Parks Canada / J.-P. Huard

to coordinate their respective offerings and their promotional efforts. An increase in tourist visits to the area can have multiplying effects on visits to the park. On the other hand, an increase in park attendance generates positive repercussions for the regional tourism industry and allows it to play a major role in the economy of its local environment. Thus, while taking part in the growth of the area, the park will be able to re-enforce its bonds with it.

In order to attract more visitors, the park will initially work at renewing its offer. It can thus hope to attract the people who currently do not come to the park and give incentive to visitors to return more often. It will draw greater support for conservation and will increase the possibilities for fulfilling its educational mission. In so doing, the park will initially confirm its understanding of its target markets and will make sure to define its own identity and what makes it unique compared to other heritage sites or other tourist products.

With this consolidated knowledge of how visitors use Forillon National Park, along with the needs and expectations of current and potential

visitors, the park will examine its interpretation activities, its recreational activities, its services and infrastructures, taking into consideration their contribution to the experience of visiting and learning. This approach will help bringing changes relevant to its offer. An increase in the possibilities for exceptional experiences, in all seasons, within a welcoming, well-maintained atmosphere which responds to the desires of visitors is also a factor likely to contribute to an increase in park attendance and the creation of a sense of ownership. Lastly, the park will contribute along with the surrounding area, to the preservation, the discovery and the appreciation of the richness of this natural heritage in its Gaspé environment. It will be especially interested in the significant and outstanding landscapes and the maritime nature of the region, which, inevitably, provide the context for the experience of the visitor to Forillon National Park.

So that a larger number of visitors and non-visitors come to Forillon National Park, feel at home and adopt it, the park will devote greater efforts to promotion, publicity and communications and will increase its integration in the region. The park will eagerly take advantage of appropriate occasions for promotion when they arise. Its parameters for the renewal of its offerings, will serve as guides in the choice of targets, information and resources. Besides falling under the Agency's national promotional initiatives, it will continue to join with regional partners whose interests it shares. Diligence in developing contacts will contribute to improving



An exceptional experience of bringing together the sea and the mountains.
Parks Canada / C. Tremblay

comprehension of the responsibilities of the park and the area in tourist expansion activity. In order to increase its attendance and its regional integration, the park will also stress promotion with local clients, and, in particular, with schools, whose pupils will thus become the park ambassadors in the area. Lastly, the park will use all its methods of communication, inside and outside the park, to become better known so that the public, even those that never come to the park, cannot help but embrace and adopt it.



A kayaker embraces the sea environment and the park's coast.
Parks Canada / J. Pleau

4.1.1.2 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|--|
| To update essential knowledge in renewing offers and strengthening their promotion. | In collaboration with the community, confirm our knowledge of regional, national and international markets and identify their segments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the year¹⁶ 2011-2012, the trends which apply to Forillon National Park will be known and market segments will be defined. • As soon as tools are available, the non-visitor motivation will be specified by scientific data. |
| | Improve the park positioning in terms of target clientele and offer and regional objectives with regards to tourism and the offer at other protected heritage sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on the visitor experience at Forillon National Park will be carried out in 2010-2011. • At the end of the 2011-2012 year, the product "Forillon National Park" will be well defined and positioned. |
| | Validate the main lines of communication which meet the expectations of key client segments and the desired learning experiences. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main lines of communication will be validated by the end of the year 2011-2012. |

16. In these tables, the term "year" indicates the Parks Canada financial year, which begins on April 1st and ends March 31st of the following year. Two dates bound by a hyphen also represent a financial year.

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Improve the various product segments, renew the offer of park services and increase the range of possibilities for enriching visitor and learning experiences, in a secure environment.</p> <p>The actions and targeted results arising from this objective will depend on recent social sciences information produced by Parks Canada and its partners.</p> | <p>Prepare a visitor experience plan and begin implementation, by involving community stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visitor experience plan will be completed and implemented by the end of the year 2011-2012. |
| | <p>Prepare and offer an activities program, infrastructures and equipment adapted to international cruise clients, in collaboration with partners.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities will be developed and offered for the 2009 cruise season. The infrastructures and equipment will be adapted by the 2011 season. |
| | <p>Increase and improve, in partnership with the community, the service offer and personalized activities, outside peak season.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the year 2013-2014, a product will have been developed for the respective fall and winter seasons and installations will have been adapted to the new products before their release. |
| | <p>With the support of the community, improve the state of the park natural and cultural components.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See actions and targeted results in the three key strategies. |
| | <p>Improve camping experiences and diversify types of accommodation in the park.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2011-2012, camping sites will have been renovated to better respond to the needs and expectations of clients. Other types of accommodation in the park will be determined by the end of 2012-2013. |
| | <p>Refresh or renew infrastructures and communication products which are relevant to the visitor experience and education.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructures will be examined in view of the needs of visitors and urgent actions will be implemented following the interpretation plans guidelines and visitor experience by the end of 2012-2013. The contribution of the recreation centre to the visitor experience will be redefined by the end of 2013-2014. Certain communication products and personalized activities will be improved by the end of 2010-2011, as soon as the interpretation plan and the analysis of the visitor experience are complete. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|---|
| | <p>Review the park reception, signage, maps and other orientation tools in collaboration with area partners.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2011-2012, the welcome policy will have been re-examined, within the context of preparing the visitor experience and an update of park signage will have been completed. |
| | <p>Remove remnants of the Anse-aux-Amérindiens dock that threaten public safety and offset the loss by documenting the site and improve the site interpretation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the year 2011-2012, these remnants will have been removed after being inventoried. The site will be documented and site interpretation will be enriched. |
| | <p>Contribute, along with the community, to the safeguarding, the discovery and the appreciation of the natural heritage and culture of the Gaspé region richness.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information related to this heritage and motivating visitors to discover it will be included in the park interpretation plan, which will be completed by the end of 2010-2011. |
| <p>Improve the visibility of the park and increase visits by 2% annually over the next five years. This objective may vary, depending on economic conditions.</p> | <p>Provide better tools to estimate attendance and guide promotional needs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attendance goals will be established by season by the end of 2011-2012. The estimation method of park attendance, which dates back to 2001, will be updated in 2011 and will include attendance estimate for the period from November to May. |
| | <p>Provide more effective ways to increase park attendance.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 2009-2010, the park organizational structure will be restructured to better meet the partners and organizational needs with regards to visitor experience and external relations. The park, with regional stakeholders, elaborate and implement communication and marketing strategies oriented according to the needs and expectations of identified target clients and of the product "Forillon National Park of Canada." The park promotion during all seasons is intensified, being part of corporate, regional and specialized initiatives. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|------------|---|---|
| | Further develop the possibilities of partnership for the delivery of interpretation programs complementary to the park's offer and compatible with its mandate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know potential partners (clubs, historical societies, museums, etc.) and analysis of the possibilities will be carried out by the end of 2013-2014. |



Whale cruises attract many visitors.
Parks Canada / É. Le Bel

4.1.1.3 Ongoing and Recurring Activities Linked with the First Key Strategy and the Increase in Park Attendance

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue implementing actions that are part of programs already in place, initiatives already begun or current operations, in particular:

- To contribute, with the community, to the improvement of tools for gathering information from visitors and to exchange with partners the conclusions of the studies carried out.
- To sensitize regional tourism stakeholders to the influence they have on visitor experience and keep them aware of the park needs and expectations.

- To offer visitors activities and safe installations compatible with the park's heritage and environmental values and, in collaboration with concessionaires and other partners, encourage the varied clientele to respect these values along with the regulations and safety measures in force.
- To work alongside private business for offering camping (services and promotion) and alternative lodging better adapted to the visitors needs and expectations.
- To regularly sensitize concerned stakeholders (City, Regional County Municipality [MRC], Ministry of Transport, etc.) and residents of the region to the park preoccupations and objectives, in terms of landscape management, traffic and signage, and the safeguarding and the development of the region's maritime character; to be part of the processes initiated by the various area stakeholders.
- To keep in mind, in any decision, the fact that the visitor experience in Forillon National Park needs to fit into a larger Gaspé experience.
- To stimulate regional visits by inviting the community periodically to take part in special activities and to acquire an annual passport, and by maintaining close ties with schools.
- To maintain links with colleges and universities in order to increase their visits and their usage of the park.

4.1.2 Isolation of the Park

Challenges and contextual elements – reminder

- The park is mainly bordered by water and developed sectors, something that does not allow movements of land fauna between the park and the great regional ecosystem.
- The park must act before the development of the territory completely obstructs the easy passage of certain land animals from one part of the ecosystem to the other.

of its natural habitat¹⁷. This preventive action, which excludes acquisition of new territories by expropriation, cannot be implemented by the park alone. It will require participation and collaboration of various regional and national stakeholders, with whom the park is already exchanging on this subject, along with the public support. It will also require communication strategy to ensure that the population is informed, sensitized and involved.

The growing integration of the park into the great regional forest ecosystem will encourage genetic diversity and an abundance of species. It will thus contribute to maintaining the park ecological health and offering visitors a place more favourable to experiences and learning opportunities. It will stimulate the acquisition of knowledge as well as their transfer to managers and scientists who are concerned and will enrich the information intended for the general public. It will, lastly, contribute to the park reputation as an ecosystem manager.

4.1.2.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

This first key strategy also applies to the park forest ecosystem, threatened in the long run with being extremely isolated from the great ecosystem, by residential, commercial and industrial development along Highway 197, and with ultimately seeing its health suffer. In virtue of the precaution principle, the best approach seems to be to preserve, on each side of this road, outside the park, “corridors” or undeveloped areas, which will make it possible for fauna to continue to move freely, on a long-term basis, between the forest ecosystem of the park and the remainder

The establishment of faunal corridors should gradually encourage the medium- to large-size animal populations such as the marten, black bear, moose and lynx to cross Highway 197 in the zones set out for this purpose, which will be signalled for the benefit of drivers. Public education and community participation are essential for the success and will contribute to building a sense of ownership in the park.

4.1.2.2 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|---|
| Mitigate the effect of fragmentation of the natural environment to ensure the maintenance of the populations in the long run. | In collaboration with regional stakeholders and in partnership with Nature Conservancy Canada (CNC), take the preventive measures required to protect corridors or natural travel zones between the park and the west side of Highway 197. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agreement with CNC will be signed in 2009-2010 and the implementation of protective measures for the corridors will be completed, in collaboration with the organization, by the end of 2010-2011. • Four corridors having a minimal width of 180 m will have been protected by the end of 2013-2014. |

17. No infrastructure (tunnel or footbridge) is currently considered to be necessary for crossing the road.

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|------------|---|--|
| | Measure the rate of connectivity between certain animal populations inside the park and those in outlying areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relative abundance of the marten in the park and west of Highway 197 will be evaluated by the end of 2011-2012. |
| | Raise awareness among the population, visitors and local stakeholders to the problems of free movements of wildlife species between the park and the great ecosystem. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A communication strategy, and external actions for public education, will have been developed and implemented by the end of 2010-2011. |
| | Update the data on infrastructures and activities contributing to the fragmentation of the land on the outskirts of the park. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cartography of the potential corridors along Highway 197 will be updated by the end of 2009-2010. |



The bear, a respected resident of the park.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

4.1.2.3 Ongoing or Recurring Activities Linked to the First Key Strategy and the Isolation of the Park

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions belonging to programs already in place, initiatives already started or current operations, in particular:

- To maintain current data on infrastructures and activities contributing to the fragmentation of land and water areas of the park and apply appropriate measures.
- Systematically sensitize the population, visitors and local stakeholders to the problems of movements of the species between the park and the great regional ecosystem.
- To carry out follow-up strategies related to the isolation problem which are included in the ecological integrity monitoring program.

4.1.3 Acquisition and Transfer of Knowledge

Challenges and contextual elements – reminder

- Basic knowledge about the park components and natural processes is to be completed and some must be updated.
- The park, which is one of the region's two large protected areas, must better communicate the results of the studies carried out on its territory, in particular to the region and the scientific community.
- The contribution of partners in the acquisition of knowledge must be planned and better defined.

This first key strategy also includes acquisition and diffusion of knowledge. It is important for Forillon National Park to become more integrated into the community and build its reputation.

4.1.3.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

By positioning itself more closely to the areas of science and academia, as an indispensable site for the study of climate changes, for example, the park will be able to acquire useful knowledge for a better adaptation to these changes. The park also intends to accommodate external participants in the completion of research and monitoring projects where permitted. Moreover, the mechanisms for the exchange of scientific information with the public, the managers of the regional ecosystem and researchers will be improved. Thus, the park will be able to profit from knowledge which it would not otherwise have the means to acquire, build its reputation and create very productive synergies. The park will also be able more effectively to play its role as a point of reference inside the regional ecosystem. Its activities of monitoring and research – naturally related to its mandate – and its closer links with the scientific circle and the regional community will contribute to the advancement of knowledge and the better management choices. Lastly, attachment of the community and the general public to the park will be stimulated by recurring activities such as presentation of communications outside the park and the offer of products in popular science. Young people, in particular, will benefit from increased contact with science applied to a flourishing area, all of which remains for them to discover.



Seals at rest
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

4.1.3.2 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|--|
| Improve the mechanisms for transfer of scientific knowledge to the general public, managers of the great ecosystem and researchers. | Distribute relevant information concerning recent and ongoing research and monitoring activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2012-2013, this information will be placed on the Agency's Internet site. • By the end of 2009-2010, the existing distribution list of reports produced for the park will have been updated, including those by outside organizations. • All the monitoring and research reports carried out during the five years following the approval of the Management Plan will have been distributed by the end of 2013-2014. |
| Increase the integration of the park into the scientific community and increase the attachment of the regional population and visitors to the park. | Host external participants in the achievement of research and monitoring projects when feasible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The repertoire of monitoring and research projects which can accommodate external participants will be updated by the end of 2009-2010. • By the end of 2011-2012, an annual public education activity will be developed and implemented, allowing visitors and school clientele to experience research and ecological integrity monitoring in a natural environment. |

4.1.3.3 Ongoing or Recurring Activities Related to the First Key Strategy and the Acquisition and the Transfer of Knowledge

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions belonging to programs already in place, initiatives already started or its current operations, in particular:

- To regularly consult the Micmac Nation of Gespeg so that its traditional knowledge, when possible, contributes to the protection of natural and cultural heritage.
- To continue the implementation of the ecological integrity monitoring program.
- To systematically post on the Internet, information concerning research and monitoring activities.

- To annually update the distribution list of the research and monitoring reports.
- To present outside the park, on average once or twice a year, communications to inform the population and local stakeholders on research and monitoring activities.
- To take part in at least one broadcast event per year for scientific clients.
- To prepare popular science products for the public, and in particular the education sector.

4.1.4 Other Ongoing or Recurring Activities Related to the First Key Strategy

Some other activities, non-priority yet important and linked to this key strategy, will run their course. Thus, the park, in particular, will continue to:

- Ensure, in collaboration with the fishermen and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the annual follow-up of the lobster population in park waters.
- Update, with the assistance of its partners, its knowledge on the park marine ecosystem.
- Contribute, together with local fishers and appropriate authorities, to the instigation of mitigation measures to minimize the impact on the park ecological integrity of other

commercial fishing, such as scallop, as well as, activities of marine aquaculture practised near the park, as the case may be.

- Continue to play the role, dictated by Parks Canada through the Endangered Species Act, for the protection of those species which visit Forillon National Park:
 - collaborate with concerned stakeholders in the development and implementation of strategies for the re-establishment of endangered species which systematically frequent the park;
 - sensitize visitors and the public to the protection of endangered species so as to preserve and stimulate their support for the protection of these exceptional resources.



Lobster fishing is practised along the park.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

4.2 Forillon National Park Confronted with a Changing Natural Environment

The **second key strategy** consists of taking concrete measures to adapt to the evolution of the park natural environment, in particular, to changes affecting its authenticity, on both ecological and cultural levels, and its capacity to offer quality visit experiences and learning opportunities.

The park intends to deal with the transformations whose effects on its territory require immediate and ongoing attention. The park will thus adopt measures which will allow it to better understand these changes, to modify the course of some, as needed, to mitigate their negative effects or to take the opportunities for experiences and education they offer.

This key strategy will concentrate mainly on the park adaptation to the modification of natural dynamics of its shorelines and to the evolution of its landscapes, while relying on exemplary environmental management.

4.2.1 Modification of the Natural Shoreline Dynamics

Contextual challenges and elements – reminder

Forillon National Park undergoes the effects of climate change on its coasts, particularly at Penouille and along the Route du Banc, where severe and regular erosion threatens ecological integrity and opportunities for visitor experiences and learning.

4.2.1.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

This second key strategy applies foremost to the coastal ecosystem, where the natural dynamics of the shoreline have been changing for some

twenty-five years and where the majority of the park products and activities are offered. The erosion, probably accentuated by infrastructures put in place to limit its effects and by climate changes, cannot be thwarted in the short run by local actions. The park will rather relocate the visitor experience in coastal areas and continue to monitor the shoreline dynamics. The park will also work on educating the public in order to improve comprehension of the phenomena related to climate change and to prepare for adjustments resulting from them, particularly, the impacts of erosion in the park. This strategy will contribute to improving the state of the coastal ecosystem, considered to be fair in the last State of the park Report. It will support the protection of cultural resources threatened by this phenomenon and will allow visitors continued access to the affected sectors. Lastly, it will contribute, by an offer of improved experiences, to an increase in park attendance. (See the chapters on the Penouille and North sectors)



Wave of storm in the route du Banc sector
Parks Canada / D. Sigouin

4.2.1.2 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|--|
| Reposition the visitor experience in coastal area. | Assess the risks and impacts generated in the park by climate change and apply required attenuation and adaptation measures to infrastructures and activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attenuation and adaptation measures are in place for the Penouille sector and the Route du Banc, which are particularly affected by climate change, by the end of 2012-2013. (See Penouille and North sectors) An action plan will be prepared by the end of 2013-2014 for other places threatened in the park and emergency measures will be implemented when necessary. |
| | Rethink visitor and learning experience opportunities in coastal areas in light of constraints and possibilities generated by the changes in natural shoreline dynamics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A project integrating these two elements of the mandate and the protection of ecological integrity will have been carried out by the end of 2012-2013 in Penouille and in the Route du Banc area. (See Penouille and North sectors) |
| Improve public understanding of the phenomena related to climate change and prepare it for adjustments which will stem from the impact of erosion in the park. | Install tools to communicate to target audience the impacts of climate change and the efforts made by the park to adapt its management. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2011-2012, information will have been prepared and interpretation plan and external education program will communicate it. |

4.2.1.3 Ongoing and Recurring Activities Related to the Second Key Strategy and Shoreline Modification

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions that are part of programs in place, initiatives already begun or current operations, in particular:

- Continue the monitoring of shoreline dynamics.

- Once a year invite area schools, and clientele interested by the education program of the Québec school system, to use the park and the educational tools available for a better understanding of climate change.

4.2.2 Evolution of the Landscapes

Contextual challenges and elements – reminder

- Several natural and cultural landscapes of the park, which are significant or exceptional, have evolved in such a way that they have lost some of their testimonial value or become difficult to reach or perceive.
- The changes in forest cover, before the creation of the park, has probably hastened the decline of certain species native to the natural area.
- The contribution of the natural and cultural landscapes to the creation of extraordinary visitor and learning experiences must be heightened.

4.2.2.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

The second key strategy aims to reinforce the personal contact between the visitor and the authentic character of the park by means of an immersion into its significant and exceptional landscapes. This meeting of mountain – with its forest and its many waterways – and sea produces

typically Gaspésian landscapes whose beauty, preserved by the park, justifies a visit. However, views of the sea are blocked today by the vegetation. In order to safeguard the park marine heritage and make it fully inviting to visitors, these views will be cleared of obstructions and maintained according to the landscape maintenance plan which will be prepared and implemented. These visual links are part of the experience for the expectant visitor and their maintenance a means of attraction which the park can take advantage of. The significant and exceptional park landscapes will also be inventoried and assessed to understand their historical value. Previously revealing cultural landscapes, overgrown by vegetation – in accordance with the natural evolution of the area – will be returned to their natural state, and then maintained. Certain landscapes, characterized by open spaces, which were reserved by former residents or owners for domestic activities and production, including agriculture, will again be able to be appreciated by visitors, in relation, as the case may be, to the buildings and infrastructures associated with them.

Visual settings, which formerly allowed observation of these activities, the sea, the docks and other subjects of interest, such as the comings and goings in the community, and the Bay of Gaspé starting from Fort Péninsule, will also be restored for interpretation purposes. The development of open spaces will allow for observation of the geo-



Man-made landscape

« Sunflower hillside », Bernard Pelletier painting, Parks Canada collection

morphologic formations and the park fauna. All in all, the management of the landscapes, following the new plan, will allow their enhancement, as well as the safeguarding, comprehension and the promotion of those which are significant and exceptional, while taking into account ecological integrity issues, cultural resource management and the visitor and learning experience.

The forest area, whose cover deteriorated due to substantial deforestation justified by agriculture and forestry operations, is slowly being rebuilt. This evolution of the forest landscape must be directed and supported by interventions that will contribute to the restoration of an age structure more like one resulting from natural processes, and a forest composition more representative of the park's natural area. The health and authenticity of the ecosystem and, indirectly, the experience of the visitor will profit from this. As the forest mosaic defines the habitat conditions of the majority of land species, these actions will make for ecological integrity. In the long run, a richer and more typical landscape, with diversified faunistic and floristic components, characteristic

and healthy, will be offered to contemplative visitors and those walking in the park or at a campsite. In the short and medium term, activities which will occur on the sites of burning and forestry work will help fuel programs for external distribution and education, providing the public, including young people and school groups, with enriching learning opportunities. Effective means of communication, internal as well as external, will contribute to the creation of lasting links with scientists and area stakeholders, who will be able to profit from the opportunities created for partnership and for the transfer of technology.



The young stands and the stands of leafy trees are well represented while others, like coniferous trees, are under-represented.
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

4.2.2.2 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|--|
| Allow visitors personal contact with the park's authentic character by being immersed in its significant and exceptional landscapes, both cultural and natural. | Prepare and implement a park landscape maintenance plan for both their protection and promotion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape maintenance plan will be completed by the end of 2012-2013 and implemented by 2013-2014. Urgent issues of maintenance and preservation of settings which connect the components of maritime heritage, the sea and the visitor will be given priority. |
| | Maximize opportunities for bringing understanding and appreciation to visitors of the values associated with the Forillon National Park landscapes, through interpretation programs and visitor experiences that meet their needs and expectations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The interpretation plan will be completed in 2010-2011 and the visitor experience plan in 2011-2012. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Encourage the discovery of an area of forest and water, rich and typical, with diversified faunistic and floristic components both characteristic and healthy.</p> | <p>Develop a plan for the park's forest cover composition with stakeholders concerned.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan, which will identify the needs of other species such as cedar, will be completed by the end of 2013-2014. |
| | <p>Encourage both autonomous discovery and guided tours (ornithological and other), while respecting the park heritage resources.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and interpretation products for guided and autonomous visits will have been renewed by the end of 2013-2014, in order to reinforce important messages and the experiences related to the park's forested landscape. |
| | <p>Improve the park trail network, especially, to allow more intimate contact with its resources.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The possibility will be examined of adding segments to the trail network and the selected paths will be undertaken by the end of 2013-2014. The appropriateness of increasing Appalachian Mountains International Trail installations will be examined by the end of 2010-2011. |
| <p>Encourage comprehension and appreciation of the values associated with the landscapes of Forillon National Park outside the park.</p> | <p>Determine the national importance key messages relating to landscapes and develop a communication strategy for external clients.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messages will be developed and gradually integrated among the tools used for public education by the end of 2010-2011. |
| | <p>Explore possibilities for developing, in partnership with organizations whose mandates involves the protection and development of the landscapes, new means of external diffusion.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential partners and the analysis of possibilities will be carried out by the end of the year 2013-2014. |
| | <p>Invest in the development of innovative educational programs and update the Website in order to inform the various public segments outside the park more effectively, including virtual visitors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of the year 2013-2014, an educational program will have been developed. The Website will have been brought up to date by the end of 2013-2014. |
| | <p>Develop external educational activities for regional schools and for the Teacher's Corner (national Website) or games for the site's Youth Zone and promote them, with the help of partners.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will develop an external learning activity school program by the end of 2013-2014. |

4.2.2.3 Ongoing or Recurring Activities Related to the Second Key Strategy and the Evolution of Landscapes

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions that are part of programs already underway, initiatives already begun or current operations, in particular:

- Continue the historical and archaeological research relating to the evolution of the landscapes, according to the needs of the park's mandate implementation.
- Continue the white pine restoration program and maintenance of red oak to ensure, within the ecological integrity monitoring program, the follow-up of the park forest composition.
- Communicate important messages concerning the evolution of the landscapes and the values associated with them, for example, in promotional activities, regional exhibitions, conferences, publications, etc.

4.2.3 Environmental Management

The second key strategy recognizes that by maintaining exemplary environmental management practices, the park can take part in the evolution of its natural environment and the improvement of the environment in general. The continuation of such practices at Forillon National Park also makes it more attractive for visitors and more likely to stimulate their attachment. It can contribute to the park reputation and become a source of pride for all Canadians.

4.2.3.1 Ongoing or Recurring Activities Related to the Second Key Strategy and Environmental Management

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions that are part of programs now ongoing, initiatives already begun or current operations, in particular:

- Continue the efforts in environmental management, especially:
 - examine, particularly with the City of Gaspé, the possibilities of partnership for residual material management;
 - optimize current operations so as to reduce the footprint of the park's ecosystem and of the regional environment:
- Systematically update the specific action plan of the Gaspé Field Unit¹⁸ for environment management and the priorities in terms of required investments;
- Apply the actions envisaged in this action plan, especially to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and, when possible, use local and environmentally friendly products;
- Encourage business partners to apply the sustainable development principles and initiatives of environmental management to their operations, by means of provisions for this purpose in their contracts;
- Maintain the use of an appropriate public transit service when the needs justify; examine, then, when it is relevant, the possibilities of collaborating with partners such as the City of Gaspé, the MRC and the School Board.

18. The *Sustainable Development Strategy* and, more particularly, the *environment management action plan of the Gaspé Field Unit* aim to specify, at Agency level and at that of the Field Unit respectively, the objectives, commitments and actions to be taken with regards to environmental management. This covers various aspects, from water quality and energy consumption to chemical use and contaminated sites. It also comprises a whole range of activities, from recycling to restoration of disturbed landscapes, along with reduced consumption of resources and greenhouse gases.

- Adopt green building standards and, when possible, integrate environmental solutions in renovation projects, inside the park;
- Take into account cumulative impacts in decision making related to new projects and activities, including repair and redevelopment of installations and infrastructures.
- Promote conditions and benefits of exemplary environmental management, by:
 - Continuing to inform and sensitize employees, partners, visitors and the outside public as to responsible choices and the preventive actions which support protection of the environment;
 - Doing more to communicate agreed upon efforts and measures undertaken by the park to make its operations more sustainable;
 - Ensure that the educational program integrates the concept of shared responsibility as regards to environmental management.

4.3 Harmony between Man, Land and Sea

The **third key strategy** consists of recognizing, in a tangible way, the very intimate and age-old relationship of nature and culture on the territory of Forillon National Park, and also of telling the story of those who have woven it, of allowing people to experience it and of preserving its vestiges.

The first people to visit Forillon National Park found there, in addition to breathtaking broken landscapes, accessible places like the well-sheltered Valley of L'Anse au Griffon and Penouille Point with its gentle terrain and its easily accessible beaches. The many waterways which meander within the forest ensured an abundance of fresh water. Aboriginals could also draw an ample provision of food with a varied

menu from the sea and from rivers full of fish as well as forest fare, where firewood and other necessities were also available. It was these natural resources which also attracted Europeans – cod close by, graves to dry fish – and which led them to contribute to the settlement of the territory, seasonally at first, then permanently. The arable land and the rich forest, for some an income supplement, became for others their principal means of livelihood. Until the creation of the park, life in this area was lived in symbiosis with the resources. Since then, the meaning of the relation between man, land and sea has changed. A new harmony must settle in, something not possible without integrating the historical dimension of this relationship, i.e. based on the history of the place and the people who fashioned it, and the vestiges which they left behind.



Harmony between man, land and sea.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Challenges and contextual elements – reminder

- The Micmac Nation of Gespeg has signed an agreement with Parks Canada so that its culture and traditions are promoted, in collaboration with the park, and within it.
- The park is experiencing difficulties in preserving its built and landscape heritage, notably in the Grande-Grave sector, which incarnates the Euro-Canadian cultural values of Forillon.
- The current commemoration of former residents – and in particular, the persons displaced through expropriation – of their history and their contribution to the identity of the Forillon National Park does not meet the expectations of the population. The close relationship that these people had with their natural environment is not sufficiently developed in order to enrich the visitor experience in the park.
- The attachment of the local population to the park is still in conflict with the memory of expropriation.

4.3.1 A Heritage to Bring to Life

4.3.1.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

This third key strategy relates to the protection of the Aboriginal heritage, both material and immaterial, supported by archaeological and ethnological research as well as development operations. It will take part in the efforts of the Micmac Nation of Gespeg to heighten its identity and to better understand and communicate its rooting in this area where its ancestors settled. The increase in knowledge concerning the Aboriginal presence on the territory of Forillon and the collaboration of the park for the development of resources, practices and traditional knowledge associated with the Micmac culture all form part

of this key strategy. This will be integrated into the implementation of the “final agreement for the establishment of a new partnership and for the creation of the Micmac Site of Gespeg” at Forillon National Park.

This key strategy also concentrates on the protection and development of cultural resources of the Euro-Canadian period, following the arrival of Caucasians in the territory. On the one hand, the archaeological resources threatened by erosion will be the subject of preventive measures. On the other, ancient buildings in poor condition and ethnological collections will receive urgent and necessary care preventing their loss in the short and medium term, and likely to safeguard them for future generations. This work will also increase our knowledge concerning the lifestyles of the period preceding the creation of the park. In conjunction with appropriate development, it will finally work toward the re-enrolment of these elements in the natural order and in the present context, and to their progressive integration into the visitor experience. In so doing, Parks Canada will signal its gratitude and hope to give back to the people of the area, and in particular to dispossessed families, a sense of pride and attachment towards the park and what remains of their heritage. The safeguarding of the maritime heritage will also be likely to bring this feeling to life. Lastly, providing for public participation, in the form of partnership or something else, will provide an opportunity for them to be part of this project and to increase its personal connection with the park.

4.3.2 Stories to be Told

4.3.2.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

The park also intends, with this third key strategy, to enrich the educational component and transmit this story more effectively, especially to young, urban and multicultural clients targeted by the organization. Results of the initiatives outlined previously – including inventories, evaluations, development of more powerful management tools and complementary research – will be disseminated within interpretive programs renewed for



Evoking the past with music.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet



Activities at Xavier-Blanchette House.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

external diffusion. Consequently, younger people will know, for example, more about life in the coastal villages of the Bay of Gaspé at the time of their great grandparents. Local people and foreign visitors alike will discover Aboriginals, their lifestyle, customs, beliefs and cultural artefacts. Members of the cultural communities will be able to identify with Anglo-Normans, loyalists and Irish immigrants who preceded them on Canadian soil. Lastly, a public largely unfamiliar with a subsistence economy and the great story of the Atlantic cod will, among other things, understand the types of relationship maintained by their ancestors in comparison to their own.

4.3.3 An Experience of Nature and Culture

4.3.3.1 Objectives, Implementation and Benefits

This third key strategy relates, finally, to the memorable occasions of experiences stemming from visitor contact, in various seasons, with the historical universe of Forillon National Park and, more specifically, the coastal areas, where human occupation has always been denser. Visitors will also have the opportunity to link their experiences in the natural environment to the ongoing



Nature – culture trail
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

human adventure of the past, adding a new layer of meaning to their contact with this area. With emotion they will remember the park and the history that will be recreated because they will have been able to get a taste of it, through captivating and stunning experiences, in the great outdoors and in particular, in landscape scenery and authentic buildings, maintained and used with respect. Other activities will be progressively added to those now existing, plunging the visitor

into the life of those who moulded this territory. Events will occur to support acknowledgement of the contribution of those dispossessed in the history of the region and the cultural landscape of the park. The support of local and regional communities is dependent upon this recognition. (For more details, see the chapters concerning the sectors of Penouille and Grande-Grave).

4.3.4 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|---|
| Improve protection of the park cultural resources and maintain their potential for development. | Carry out necessary work for built heritage conservation, in such a way as to maintain its historical character and potential as a reminder. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2013-2014, thanks to the collaboration of partners, the homes and historical outbuildings of the park will have been subject to corrective and preventive work necessary to decrease the risks of later degradation. |
| | Verify the presence of archaeological sites in sectors threatened by bank erosion and, where appropriate, take measures to adequately protect the cultural resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2011-2012, the sectors threatened by bank erosion will have been analyzed and as needed, preventive measures put in place. |
| | Complete inventory and review the historical value of all park resources, develop an effective management tool (Geographic Information System) and develop a monitoring program for the ethnological collection. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2013-2014, the inventory of the buildings/works and archaeological sites known and presumed, as well as views and significant landscapes will have been completed; their historical value will have been determined and the data will have been transferred to the GIS. • At the end of 2012-2013, the ethnological collection will have been documented, their historical value determined and the structure of a monitoring program worked out. The objects stored in the park's outbuildings will be preserved under adequate conditions. • Inventories of archaeological artefacts which are in the care of Parks Canada will be updated at the end of 2012-2013. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Collaborate in the acquisition of knowledge and the development of cultural resources, traditional practices and knowledge of the Micmac culture in order to contribute to keeping this heritage alive and to make it possible for park visitors to have memorable experiences.</p> | <p>Establish with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, an information exchange mechanism on the results of research on Aboriginal heritage.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2011-2012, an exchange mechanism will be permanently implemented. |
| | <p>Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg to document the territorial occupation of Forillon National Park by Aboriginal people.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the first year following the signing of the “Final Agreement,” a review of the literature will have been completed in collaboration with the Micmac community. • A program of archaeological research will be outlined and carried out together by Gespeg and Parks Canada according to the terms of the “Final Agreement.” |
| | <p>Reinforce, in collaboration with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, messages involving Aboriginal culture.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Messages will be reinforced in the park interpretation plan, which must be completed by the end of 2010-2011. |
| | <p>Collaborate in the development and installation of facilities and activities highlighting various aspects of aboriginal culture, in particular, the Micmac culture.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Micmac Site of Gespeg in Penouille will be the product of collaboration between the park and the Micmac Nation of Gespeg. • Interpretive panels at appropriate sites will reinforce the presence of Aboriginals. |
| <p>Improve the knowledge and development of the history of Euro-Canadian cultural history in Forillon so as to provide public occasions for learning and exceptional visitor experiences.</p> | <p>Inventory and analyze the archaeological collection of artefacts coming from Forillon National Park and belonging to third parties.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of 2011-2012, inventorying and analysis of accessible collections conserved by third parties will have been completed and a report will have been distributed. |
| | <p>Identify and analyze historical data relating to human occupation from the arrival of Europeans up to the creation of the park.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report will be prepared and diffused by the end of 2013-2014. |
| | <p>Reinforce the messages involving recent history of the territory before creation of the park as well as the multiethnic dimension of the settlement of Forillon.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The messages will be reinforced in the course of remembering those displaced by expropriation as well as at the renewal of the park’s interpretation plan and the redevelopment, with the assistance of partners, of the hiking trail <i>Une tournée dans les parages</i>. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>Commemorate, for the park 40th anniversary, those displaced by expropriation from Forillon National Park.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The celebrations (activities, exhibition, installations, inauguration of a commemorative site) implemented in collaboration with the subcommittee for the commemoration of persons displaced by expropriation and with partners, will take place during summer 2010. |
| <p>Safeguard the maritime character of the park and allow full enjoyment by visitors.</p> | <p>Reinforce the important messages related to the maritime heritage of Forillon and its region.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities promoting the value of the park maritime character will be developed by the end of 2013-2014. • These messages will be reinforced in the park's interpretation plan, which will be finished at the end of 2010-2011. |
| | <p>In collaboration with partners, determine and begin the implementation of priority actions for the maintenance and preservation of authentic benchmarks of the lifestyle of a population turned towards the sea (infrastructures, equipment, buildings) which are under the responsibility of the park.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority actions will be determined in 2010-2011. Thereafter, the search for partners will begin and implementation will start, after determining a timeline with partners. |
| <p>Maximize the possibilities for bringing comprehension and appreciation of the historical and ecological values of Forillon National Park and their interrelationships.</p> | <p>Revise and structure key messages related to the theme of harmony between man, land and sea and establish strategic orientations for their communication to visitors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These actions will be accomplished in the park's interpretation plan, in 2010-2011. |
| | <p>Increase the participation of visitors in learning experiences in all seasons.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative and effective means will be developed to foster the comprehension and appreciation of historical and ecological values, within the visitor experience plan, which will be completed by the end of 2011-2012. • Each year beginning with the launching of the program, the park will promote with school clients these activities, in particular, those which correlate with the educational program of Québec schools. |

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|------------|---|--|
| | Elaborate and implement a communication strategy which, together with area partners, will reach external clients. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2013-2014, an external diffusion strategy will be included within the education program. |

4.3.5 Ongoing or Recurring Activities Relating to the Third Key Strategy

The park also intends, with this key strategy, to continue to carry out actions belonging to programs already in place, initiatives already begun or current operations, in particular:

- Evaluate onsite resources according to discoveries and include the cultural resources in the Appendix “*Statement of the Values of Cultural Resources*” in the year following their evaluation.
- Implement, beginning in 2012, planned interventions in the cultural resources long-term monitoring program.
- Continue the current maintenance of landscapes, built heritage elements and park infrastructures.
- Maintain activities emphasizing the maritime character of the park while supporting, in particular, the maintenance of fishing at the Grande-Grave dock, ocean fishing cruises, discovery cruises, kayaking and scuba diving.

- Update, if needed, important messages related to the Forillon and its area maritime heritage and, in collaboration with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, messages concerning aboriginal culture.
- Ensure that resources in place to foster the comprehension and appreciation of the park’s historical and ecological value – and their interrelation – respond to the needs and expectations of visitors.
- Continue to collaborate with the Musée de la Gaspésie and other area institutions who wish to use the park collections to enrich their exhibitions.
- Take part each year in at least one joint initiative in tourism and marketing, which concurs with the park interests (promotional activities, shows, travel trade shows, publications, etc.) and promote the nature-culture bond which gave the national park its special character.



Mackerel fishing at the dock of Grande-Grave.
Parks Canada / É. Le Bel



Barge stove
Parks Canada / J. Beardsell

5. Area Management Approach for Grande-Grave Sector

Three sectors of Forillon National Park – Grande-Grave, the North Sector and Penouille – were designated to be the subject of an area management approach. These geographical areas, towards which the public and the local population feel a strong sense of ownership, face complex issues which justify the fact of each one’s profiting from guidelines unique to its own particularities. This step will also make it possible to ensure integration of the mandate elements in each defined sector.

5.1 Grande-Grave Sector

The sector of Grande-Grave is located on the “southern”¹⁹ flank of the Forillon peninsula. It bears the name of a community predating the creation of the park, located on the “northern” bank of the Bay of Gaspé, between Petit-Gaspé and L’Anse-Saint-Georges. The territory extends over approximately 83 ha, from the Elias-Gavey area to L’Anse-Blanchette inclusively, and from the limit of the park in the Bay of Gaspé up to a line circling the dwellings and the “north” side of the *Une Tournée dans la parages* trail (Map 5).

With its landscapes, buildings, infrastructures, archaeological resources and historical collections, the sector personifies the historical and culture values related to Forillon National Park. It testifies to the national historical importance of the coastal (or sedentary) fisheries of the Gaspé Peninsula. Grande-Grave, however, was never recognized as a national historic site by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC). Known under the name of “Grande-Grave Heritage Site,” the aforementioned sector contains the great majority of heritage buildings which were preserved in the park. Besides the William-Hyman grouping, seventeen dwellings and outbuildings make up six

domestic groupings. One of the big challenges of the park consists of preserving these buildings so that they can be appreciated by present and future generations, and support unique visitor and learning experiences. The sector of Grande-Grave has already been the subject of conservation work and remarkable developmental interventions, but several of the heritage buildings (houses and outbuildings), have not been restored or even stabilized and are presently unused. Elements of the ethnological collection are stored in barns and hangars. In the light of experience, it appears that the best way of preserving these resources, in addition to restoring them, is to ascribe a reasonable vocation respectful of their values. Also part of this conservation priority objective is the safeguarding of the landscapes, views and heritage maritime infrastructures, among them the dock, which continues to have a function in the community. Lastly, the realization of the first objective that the park was given for the sector of Grande-Grave includes the preservation of archaeological resources and collections as witnesses and irreplaceable sources of information, by means of its inventories, evaluations, interventions and suitable monitoring.



Daniel-Gavey House
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

19. To simplify the text, south was employed for southwest and other directions between quotation marks.

It is thanks to the achievement of the first objective that the second one, also a priority for the park, will be able to become a reality. The park wishes to tell the story of the former residents who shaped the territory and the sector of Grande-Grave presents an exceptional opportunity to address several aspects of recent human history, including the creation of the park. The cultural landscape of Grande-Grave testifies to the life of various families, employees and fishers who formed the village community in the perimeter of the graves and the harbour where merchant businesses were established. Grande-Grave also evokes the ethnic diversity highly characteristic of Forillon Peninsula and is representative of the social realities of the Gaspé Peninsula.

These qualities were recognized by the sub-committee for the commemoration of persons displaced by expropriation: it recommended to the advisory committee that Grande-Grave be designated as a priority axis for the development of the cultural heritage of Forillon and a prime area for the commemoration of former residents, and in particular, those dispossessed. The park sees in this way of thinking not only a means of conserving exceptional cultural resources, but also and especially, as an occasion to recognize the legacy of these former occupants of the territory,

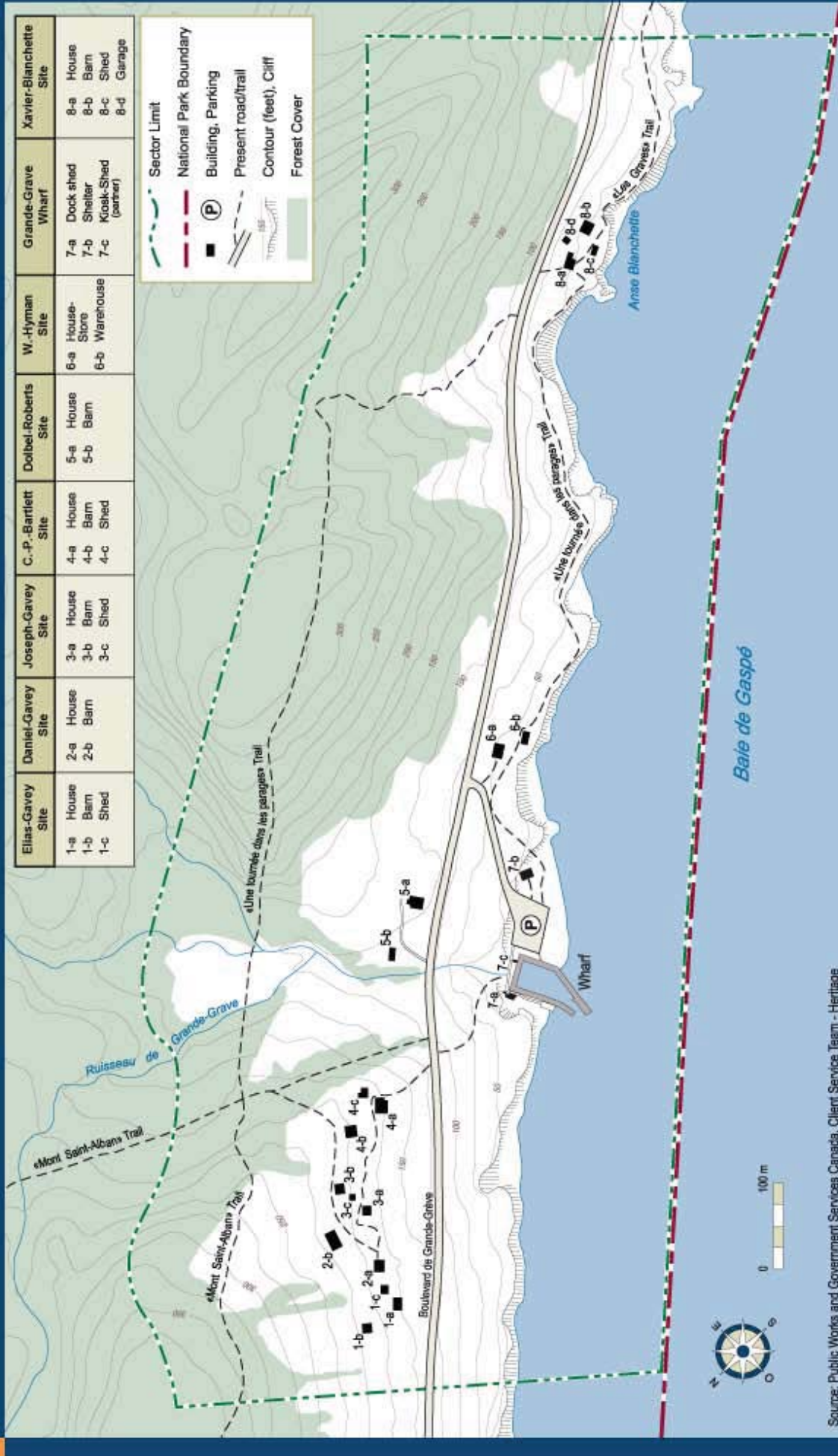
to make their history known, to display it to the community and to give a new dimension to the attachment of the community for “its” park.

This orientation will also make it possible to highlight the strong and multiple bonds which existed before the creation of the park between the local community and nature. The dock, a powerful symbol of this relationship, will contribute to maintaining this bond, by continuing to provide access to the bay, its beauty and resources. In addition to the possibility of taking a more detailed trip through time, the visitor to Grande-Grave will discover new opportunities for having uncommon experiences which will impress them and creating their own harmony with the land and sea. In contact with a maintained and evocative landscape which will give pride to older visitors, younger people too will find their roots, thanks to the educational program prepared for them.

5.1.1 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| GRANDE-GRAVE SECTOR | | |
|---|--|---|
| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
| Establish the sector of Grande-Grave as the major axis for the development of the cultural heritage of Forillon and the primary place for remembering former residents, and in particular, those displaced through expropriation. | Support the community in its efforts to have recognized the heritage site of Grande-Grave as a national historical site of Canada. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pertinent information when the promoter is ready. |

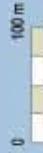
The Grande-Grave Sector



| Elias-Gavey Site | Daniel-Gavey Site | Joseph-Gavey Site | C.-P.-Bartlett Site | Dolbel-Roberts Site | W.-Hyman Site | Grande-Grave Wharf | Xavier-Blanchette Site |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1-a House 1-b Barn 1-c Shed | 2-a House 2-b Barn | 3-a House 3-b Barn 3-c Shed | 4-a House 4-b Barn 4-c Shed | 5-a House 5-b Barn | 6-a House-Store 6-b Warehouse | 7-a Dock shed 7-b Shelter 7-c Kiosk-Shed (garmer) | 8-a House 8-b Barn 8-c Shed 8-d Garage |

Legend

- Sector Limit
- National Park Boundary
- Building, Parking
- Present road/trail
- Contour (feet), Cliff
- Forest Cover



GRANDE-GRAVE SECTOR

| Objectives | Actions | <i>Targeted Results</i> |
|------------|--|--|
| | <p>Create, possibly in partnership, a commemorative site dedicated especially to those displaced through expropriation, and complete, with partners, the exhibition project at Dolbel-Roberts House.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second phase of work envisioned for the Dolbel-Roberts House will be carried out by the start of summer 2010. • The research carried out for the purposes of highlighting recent history and the multiethnic dimension of the settlement at Dolbel-Roberts House will be completed at the beginning of summer 2010. • The commemorative site will be made official during the park's 40th birthday celebrations in summer 2010. • A communication strategy to reach external clients, in particular, persons displaced through expropriation, who cannot get to the park, and students will be developed and implemented by the beginning of summer 2010. |
| | <p>Refurbish the trail "<i>Une tournée dans les parages</i>" as a structural element for interpretation of lifestyles and livelihoods.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail will be reworked, thanks to the contribution of interested partners, by responding to the needs of visitors, and in particular clientele from international cruises. |
| | <p>Prepare and implement, following an integrated approach and with the support of financial partners, a project to enrich the visitor and educational experience, relying on the long-term conservation and enhancement of the sector's built, marine and landscape heritage.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of the sector's visitor experience, education program and landscape maintenance plan will be re-examined in 2011-2012, after the visitor experience study. • A feasibility study on the future use of heritage buildings at Grande-Grave will be carried out in 2011-2012. • Architectural surveys of heritage buildings, in particular, interiors, will be completed before the implementation of work likely to modify them. • The execution of this project, by the end of 2013-2014, will allow new opportunities for exceptional experiences and the development of interpretation activities by taking advantage of underused buildings and cultural landscapes, while bringing on board a larger number of partners for the improvement of service and activity offerings. |

GRANDE-GRAVE SECTOR

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|--|
| Ensure the protection and development of cultural resources in the sector. | Take urgent necessary measures to preserve, in appropriate conditions, objects of the ethnological collection that are stored in the outbuildings in Grande-Grave. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of 2009-2010, the outbuildings that house the objects will be examined and, if needed, will be the subject of temporary work to ensure that they can fulfill this function. Otherwise, the objects will be moved. |
| | Complete the inventory and review the historical value of the sector's resources and transfer the data into the Geographical Information System (GIS). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2013-2014, the inventory of buildings/works and known and presumed archaeological sites, as well as significant views and landscapes, will have been completed and their historical value determined. By the end of 2013-2014, the data processing tool (GIS) will have been developed and the data concerning cultural resources will have been transferred. |



Dolbel-Roberts House
Parks Canada / M. Élie



Restored Interior
Parks Canada / C. Desmeules

6. Area Management Approach for the North Sector

The North sector is located on the east coast of Forillon Peninsula, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Both terrestrial and marine, it extends from the northern limit of the park, situated close to the Cap-des-Rosiers Lighthouse as far as Cap-Bon-Ami, inclusively (Map 6). It encompasses, on the one hand, the Route du Banc, the harbour, the interpretation centre, the parking and camping areas at Cap-des-Rosiers, as well as the Prelude Interpretation Trail. The relatively flat contours of this zone make it favourable for all-season use and for universal access. The sector also comprises the roads, camping area, parking, the interpretation area and the cliffs of Cap-Bon-Ami, where the land is more broken up.

The North sector abounds in natural and cultural resources which gives the park its typical Gaspé maritime character: sea, waves, wind, impressive cliffs, marine birds, a seaside road – the Route du Banc – a harbour still used today, monuments commemorating a shipwreck which has marked the region. These elements, combined with marine mammals and the majestic Cap-des-Rosiers Lighthouse contribute to an authentic experience of the coastal and marine area of the region. The sector constitutes an observation point for sea and maritime activity and provides access to the sea, as much for fishing, cruises and sea kayaking as for getting your feet wet on one of the pebble beaches.



Partial aerial view of the North Sector.
Parks Canada / R. Garnett



Cliffs where many birds nest
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert

A fresh water marsh, which probably existed around 1850, borders a portion of the Route du Banc from the side opposite the sea. This rich area offers interesting potential for visitor experiences and education, and especially for the observation of many birds, some of which are rare in the region. The sector located on this side of the road, with high archaeological potential, testifies to the lifestyle of the farmer-fishermen who resided on the alluvial lands along with activities at the former sawmill built close to the marsh. There, the Hormidas-Element Barn is the only building constructed prior to the creation of the park that is still standing. And it is, finally, near the Route du Banc where the remains of the Carrick shipwreck victims rest.

The Cap-des-Rosiers Interpretation Centre, is located a few steps from the harbour. It has a large parking lot which communicates with the service road leading to the Des-Rosiers Campground. Accessible by the Route du Banc, the Centre is also connected to Route 132 by a road perpendicular to the sea where a park tollbooth is located. Beside the Center, Prelude Trail, an interpretation path with universal access, also adapted for the visually impaired, serves as an introduction to park visits.

The North sector clearly needs revitalization. The Route du Banc, which, by way of the shoreline, connects the park entrance to the Cap-des-Rosiers Harbour, is regularly damaged by winter storms, that have become more and more numerous and violent over the past twenty years, probably due to climate change. The road is no longer viable. It costs on average \$50,000 per year to maintain the road and these costs increase from year to year. The marsh adjacent to the road is in a fragile area, something which also needs to be taken into consideration. Moreover, the Carrick Monuments site lies along that part of the road which suffers the most damage during storms and is subjected to a lot of debris each time.

The Cap-des-Rosiers population, which is much attached to this road, does not appreciate the status quo and the permanent threat of seeing this link disappear with its harbour. Any solution should reinforce the mutually beneficial bond between the sector, the lighthouse and the village of Cap-des-Rosiers, improve the visitor experience and support the understanding of the organization as to the occupation of the territory.

As for the harbour, it is in poor condition. This not only results in giving a negative image of



Harbour Interior
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

Parks Canada, but there is also the real possibility of losing this infrastructure. Each spring, the Cap-des-Rosiers brook pours a great quantity of sediment into the harbour, which must then be dredged. It is always used by two lobster fishermen, one of whom fishes common crab as well, and, in season, by some snow crab fishermen. For the last while, the general public and visitors no longer have access to the dock, for safety reasons. The labour costs necessary for the conservation of the harbour infrastructures will necessarily be high. In addition, it appears obvious that, to ensure its long-term conservation, it is essential to reflect on the future role and functions of the harbour.

With regards to the interpretation centre, the exhibitions it houses date back some 25 years, would need to be renewed in order to update the information presented and to communicate more dynamically the reasons for the creation of the park. Lastly, the configuration of the intersections giving access to the sector from Route 132 and signage to these places do not encourage visitors to go there.



Damages repeatedly sustained on the Route du Banc.
Parks Canada / D. Sigouin

6.1 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| THE NORTH SECTOR | | |
|--|--|---|
| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
| Establish the North Sector as a major axis for the development of the Forillon National Park's natural heritage. | Pursue the dialog between Parks Canada and Cap-des-Rosiers Lighthouse managers in order to ensure the sustainability of the lighthouse. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will collaborate with the lighthouse managers on its interpretive aspects and its development, by the end of the year 2011-2012. |
| | Put in place mutually beneficial and lasting ties between the village, the lighthouse and Cap-des-Rosiers Harbour. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viable options for ties between the village and the harbour that support ecological integrity, the visitor experience and education will have been defined, in collaboration from the population of Cap-des-Rosiers and regional stakeholders, by the end of 2009-2010. By the end of the year 2010-2011, the option chosen for providing a mutual and durable bond between the village and the harbour will have been carried out. |
| | Develop and implement, in collaboration with regional stakeholders and partners, a viable concept for the revitalization of the sector, based on the development of the harbour and interpretation centre, the installation of equipment and activities that enhance the maritime character of the sector and the understanding of its components. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept will have been developed by the end of 2013-2014 to integrate the following challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of harbour infrastructures; the setting of equipment, activities and services which will anchor the sector's viability and contribute to the visitor experience; the maintenance of discovery cruise services; the necessary partnership for the concept implementation. At the end of 2011-2012, content of the interpretation centre will have been re-examined and improved. A general interpretation pavilion and a welcome area for buses responding to visitor needs, and, international cruise clientele, will be arranged thanks to the contribution of interested partners. |
| Assure the protection and development of the sector's cultural resources. | Complete the inventory and evaluation of the historical value of the sector's resources and transfer this data to the geographical information system (GIS). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the year 2013-2014, inventory of known and presumed archaeological sites, as well as significant views and landscapes, will have been completed, and their historical value, determined. By the end of 2013-2014, data concerning cultural resources will have been transferred to the GIS. |

7. Area Management Approach for the Penouille Sector

The Penouille sector is located on the northern bank of the Bay of Gaspé, between Saint-Majorique and Cap-des-Os. It is a triangular spit of shoreline of approximately 50 ha consisting primarily of sand, a coastal plateau to which this is attached by an isthmus, and a saltmarsh. The peninsula only emerges approximately 2.5 m above the average sea level. The limits of the sector coincide with those of the park along Route 132 and in the waters of the bay. Thus, the area includes, on the coastal plateau, Penouille's Reception and Information Centre and parking. (Map 7).

7.1 Potential and Problems

Occupied by Aborigines before the arrival of Europeans, then by French cod fishermen and in the XIXth Century for the production of whale oil, the Penouille Peninsula accommodated, in the XXth Century, before the creation of the park, a runway and many private cottages. Its proximity to exceptional marine resources, its relatively flat relief and its inviting sandy beaches help explaining its past uses. Today, it is partially covered with boreal forest, sparse black spruce rare for such a latitude. The saltmarsh and the herbal marine plants make this sector one the most productive parts of the park coastal ecosystem.



Penouille Sector: Aerial view of the coast and the shoreline spit.
Parks Canada / N. Boisvert



The saltmarsh at Penouille.
Parks Canada

The Maritime Ringlet – an endangered species of saltmarsh butterfly – is observed here occasionally. On the plateau, the reception and information centre received more than 25,500 day/visits* in 2006, more than 16% of all day/visits to the park. Rather modest, the building is in poor condition, as are the elements it displays.

For several years, the Penouille Peninsula has been affected by erosion, increased by the effects of climate change and the presence of infrastructures in the shoreline zone. The modification of the dynamics in Penouille Peninsula's shoreline represents important issues which threaten both its ecological integrity and the visitor experience. It is the main cause for the problematic state of the coastal ecosystem and could, in the long run, have an impact on the habitat of the Maritime Ringlet. Precious cultural resources – archaeological and landscape – as well as infrastructures, are in danger and their potential for use, development and promotion could be seriously compromised.

Expectations of visitors and local population are great so that Forillon can better play its role as a national park and an important tourist axis for Gaspé, but the value of Penouille has seriously decreased over the past few years. Repeated

degradation of the existing infrastructure does harm the quality of the visitor experience at Penouille and the overall experience of the park. It also gives an impression of abandonment and carelessness which tarnishes the image of this protected area, the pride of the local community towards their park and the image of Parks Canada. In this isthmus zone, the damage caused to the paved road limits access to the peninsula, the present transit mode services and the universal access, as well as the practices of certain activities enjoyed by visitors and the local population. Despite the repeated investment to repair the route, its degradation continues and the materials used (asphalt, gravel and sand) are dispersed year after year into the ecosystem. Erosion also threatens the dune which flanks this access road. At the end of the shoreline spit, erosion considerably reduces the possibilities of beach use for swimmers and sunbathers and reaches the entry infrastructures of the adjacent service building. In the short or medium term, this building might become unusable.



Recurring road damage hindering the visitor experience.
Parks Canada

7.2 Integrated Solutions

While constituting a sizeable management challenge, this situation offers a unique opportunity to develop exemplary innovative solutions to make sure that Forillon Park and Penouille remain exceptional places of nature and culture as well as a reference point for Gaspésians and Canadians. The implementation of an integrated approach will contribute to protecting, maintaining and emphasizing the biological and historical diversity of Penouille and to creating a unique sustainable tourist experience*.

The main infrastructures will be concentrated on dry land, on the coast, whereas the light infrastructures, established on the shoreline isthmus, will be decentralized and adapted to make them consistent with the fragile nature of the area. Visitors will, thus, be able to continue to visit the peninsula starting from the coastal plateau, thanks to an access adapted to the area and reconsidered with durability in mind, but also safety and pleasure. Several interventions will make it possible to improve and consolidate the visitor experience, such as the renewal of the east beach, the restoration of the dunes, the development of the boreal forest and the improvement of the reception centre. The development of the Micmac culture will focus on the importance of the sector, by the implementation of the “Final Agreement for the establishment

of a new dimension to its partnership and for the creation of the Micmac Site of Gespeg,” signed in March, 2009. Among other things, young generations, newcomers to Canada and foreign visitors will find an opportunity for extraordinary experiences. Penouille can also stand out among the park’s tourism offer intended for cruise tourists who stop over in Gaspé. A shuttle connecting the peninsula with Gaspé will be offered by partners and Penouille can still remain one of the favourite local spots of residents for relaxation.

The Penouille project represents an extraordinary and unique occasion to inform the public about the impacts of climate change on the shoreline natural dynamics and to make aware of the Parks Canada challenges. The development and implementation of an education program based on scientific and traditional knowledge will support the understanding and appreciation of both the natural and the cultural history of Penouille Peninsula.

Parks Canada will be able to carry out its mandate and show leadership by combining the treatment of a priority environmental issue with the added value of visitor experience and educational possibilities, and the involvement of local communities, aboriginals and scientists.



Beach activities at the Penouille point.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

7.2.1 Objectives, Actions and Targeted Results

| PENOUILLE SECTOR | | |
|--|---|---|
| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
| Restore the Penouille Peninsula shoreline to protect and maintain its ecological integrity, cultural resources and necessary infrastructures for the visitor experience. | Carry out the necessary studies for the integrated development project at Penouille and ensure its viability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the first year of the project, the park will have the necessary information for sector management, notably on shoreline dynamics and natural and cultural resources, as well as a shoreline monitoring protocol. |
| | Restore the dune, vegetation and infrastructures altered by shoreline erosion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the third year of the project, the dune will have been restored (supplied with sand and vegetation). • At the end of the third year of the project, infrastructures and installations (service and public buildings) will have been renovated according to government greening policies. |
| Develop and implement new opportunities for enriching visitor experiences, which support the involvement of the visitor in the protection of the park natural and cultural heritage. | Prepare a visitor experience plan for Penouille. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the first year of the project, knowledge about the visitation of the sector and the visitor experience will have been acquired and a visit indicator will have been developed. • A visitor experience plan will have been prepared by the end of the first year of the project. |
| | Rearrange the reception zone to make an attractive area, more visible and accessible during all four seasons, presenting park services and attractions in Penouille in a renewed and updated exhibition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the third year of the project, the existing reception and information building will have been improved (signage for access and visibility; modifications for winter use and access to sanitary services; refitting of the exposition; adding permanent accessible outdoor displays). |
| | Correct accesses to the peninsula in a sustainable way in order to create a renewed experience, while retaining general public accessibility and responding to visitor needs for educational and recreational activities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the third year of the project, the renovation of the peninsula access will be completed. |



PENOUILLE SECTOR

| Objectives | Actions | <i>Targeted Results</i> |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>Install necessary equipment and tools for salt-marsh, boreal forest, establishment of French fishing and whale watching station interpretation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the second year of the project, equipment and tools for the observation and interpretation of the saltmarsh, and in particular, its fauna, will be in place. • By the end of the third year of the project, a modest setup and multilingual tools for interpretation (i.e. brochure, audioguide) will allow visitors to discover the boreal forest. • By the end of the third year of the project, following archaeological excavations, an interpretation module on the establishment of French fishing and a whale watching station will have been installed. |
| | <p>Develop the east beach, in order to compensate the beach erosion at the end of the peninsula.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the third year of the project, a new service building with toilets, including an all-season picnic shelter that allows light seasonal services, will have been built. Up-to-date game equipment in harmony with a natural experience will also have been installed. |
| | <p>Provide nautical access that can accommodate a shuttle carrying visitors, including cruise passengers.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A nautical access which does not hinder coastal dynamics will become a reality in the medium to long term. |
| <p>Offer visitors, in collaboration with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, the possibility of discovering the richness of Gaspé Aboriginal traditions in a unique area.</p> | <p>Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg in the promotion of aboriginal culture in Penouille, with respect to the Agreement signed in March 2009.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the second year of the project, a module will have been installed for the interpretation of the Micmac culture and its contents will have been integrated into an audioguide. • Subject to the contribution of partner-funded resources, a building independent of the reception centre, which houses activities centered on indigenous culture and its interpretation, a specialty shop and a restaurant, will be built. |

PENOUILLE SECTOR

| Objectives | Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|--|
| Develop and offer an education program based on scientific and traditional knowledge that fosters the comprehension and appreciation of the natural and cultural history, and the landscapes of Penouille Peninsula and that involves the public. | Prepare an interpretation plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary ecological, historical and archaeological information will have been brought together by the end of the first year of the project and the interpretation plan will have been completed by the end of the second year. |
| | Communicate and share the problems of shoreline erosion, as well as research results and interventions, with local and regional population, visitors and scientific community. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the third year, the equipment (lookout and others) allowing the study of the landscape of the Bay of Gaspé and Penouille and the modifications which these shoreline areas undergo – particularly due to climate change – will be installed. |
| | Communicate acquired knowledge on Penouille to the public where they live, in leisure, in schools and communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A communication plan will be prepared for each year of the project. An education program will be developed and offered during the second and third years of the project. |

8. Partnership and Public Participation

Parks Canada recognizes that the sense of ownership that the public feels towards heritage sites constitutes the best support to ensure their sustainability. The protection of an area's integrity and occasions for exceptional visitor experiences and education contribute unquestionably to the development of public attachment. Parks Canada also wishes to use another very effective tool to stimulate and maintain the public attachment; getting them involved.

8.1 Management Plan Consultations

The Agency has taken advantage of the recent revision of the Forillon National Park Management Plan to consult the public on the direction it intended to adopt. The consultation program, supported by public meetings held over two days in Gaspé, took place between mid-November, 2006 and mid-February, 2007. They had been preceded by pre-consultation meetings with area



Forillon National Park is part of the Grande Traversée de la Gaspésie.
Parks Canada / C. Synnott

participants and park employees. The population expressed comments in person and in writing. Following the Parks Canada legal obligation to consult aboriginal communities in a special way where there is the possibility of ancestral rights claims and those resulting from treaties²⁰, the Micmac Nation of Gespeg has been specially consulted on management guidelines and actions proposed.

8.2 The Creation of an Advisory Committee

In order to improve the mutual understanding of important issues for the park and area and to create a permanent place for exchange and synergy between the two parties, the park invited the City of Gaspé and other organizations of the area to take part in the formation of an advisory committee. This committee, composed of representatives of these organizations and Parks Canada, was created on March 16th, 2007. A representative for the Micmac Nation of Gespeg is also part of it. The committee's mandate is to create a continuous dialogue between local and regional stakeholders and Forillon National Park management. It aims

to ensure a harmonious integration of the area's preoccupations and interests in the planning and management of the park, this, with respect for the Parks Canada mandate and guidelines. This committee constitutes a permanent roundtable for discussion and exchange.

Committee meetings initially made it possible for members to get to know one another. They also inspired the preparation of a workshop, in June 2007, on visits made to the Gaspé Peninsula and the park. Bringing together the area tourism key stakeholders, including Parks Canada, the forum made it possible to establish a desirable rate of increase in visitation to the national park. This question and other problems related to the various aspects of park management were examined attentively by the advisory committee. The key strategies, the objectives and the actions proposed for the coming years were the subject of debate and of improvements, until all committee members are satisfied with the orientations. In parallel, the annual park action plans were presented to the committee, a subcommittee was created for the commemoration of persons displaced by expropriation from park territory and a decision was finalized to work together to hold an annual open house;



Cormorants on rock ledges.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

20. Under the terms of article 35 of the *Constitutional Law of 1982* and decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada.

much information was exchanged and methods of mutual support emerged. While the area develops its attachment to the park, the park itself is being integrated more into its surroundings, resulting in an increasingly cohesive collaboration beneficial to the two parties.

The park intends to keep in place the advisory committee and hopes that its activities continue regularly. It relies particularly on this privileged relationship to contribute to successful implementation of the Management Plan. Each year, it will publish a report on the advancement of the plan's execution and will discuss, with the committee, the progress made and its action plan for the following year.

8.3 Signature of an Agreement with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg

As its name suggests, the "Final Agreement between Gespeg and Parks Canada for the establishment of a new partnership relation and for the creation of the Micmac Nation of Gespeg Site," signed in March, 2009, aims at providing the foundations of a new partnership which supports the promotion of the Micmac presence and culture in Forillon National Park. This relationship will also encourage a better mutual understanding and, in an evolving perspective, the development by Gespeg of its capacities and assumption of responsibility for certain activities or initiatives in the park.

The park and Gespeg came to an understanding for the establishment of the Micmac Nation of Gespeg Site in the Penouille sector. The management of the sector and the Micmac Site will be carried out according to agreed shared responsibilities between the parties and in respect of laws, rules and policies which apply to the National Parks of Canada. The whole Penouille sector will keep its current ownership status and Parks Canada has agreed to grant a long-term lease to Gespeg for the occupation of a site where the Micmac Nation

would entirely finance the installation of infrastructures and activity development. These will consist of an interpretation centre, a restaurant, a souvenir shop, an interpretation trail of Micmac culture, the preparation of traditional meals, the manufacture of crafts and bark canoes, the tanning of skins and cultural activity (songs and dances). Complementary sites and activities could be localized elsewhere in the park.

A cooperative board of trustees Gespeg – Forillon National Park of Canada will be created, composed of three representatives of each party. Its mandate will consist of making recommendations in order to help ensure the respect of the agreement. It will advise the authorities on the ways of achieving their common goals, especially in the Penouille sector and for complementary sites where vocations and activities could be set up. The Council will be able, for example, to make recommendations on the protection of resources, projects, their harmonization and budgets, as well as on education and Aboriginal employment.

The development of the wealth and continuance of Aboriginal traditions in Gaspé represents added value for the Micmac Nation of Gespeg and a very positive addition to the experiences offered to visitors of Forillon National Park. This agreement does not change the zoning plan and it could certainly create a major increase in the attractiveness of the Penouille sector and the park as a whole.

9. Transit Route and Public Services

Forillon National Park is crossed by a national highway and comprises several corridors and public service infrastructures. This equipment is managed either by the park itself, or by other parties – among them, their owners – with agreements and contracts.

9.1 Services Required for the Park Operations

9.1.1 Road Maintenance

A contract for the maintenance of the Forillon National Park roads by Québec's Ministry of Transport was signed on August 11, 1971. This agreement, subject, on its expiry, to renegotiation and an extension, has been prolonged each year since, by means of an "addendum" modifying certain articles. Addendum No 41, presently in force, has the goal of maintaining designated roads, for the financial year in progress, from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. Transport Québec is committed to carrying out summer and winter maintenance of the portion of Route 132 located inside the park (10.48 km), as well as summer maintenance of the section connecting the limit of the park to the tollbooth at Petit-Gaspé (0.64 km) and of the asphalted section of the access road to the workshops (Operational Centre) (1.14 km). In return, Canada has agreed to pay Québec for the services rendered on the basis of unit price per kilometre. Roads not included in this contract are maintained by the park.

9.1.2 The Electrical Network

The Forillon National Park electrical supply is provided by two networks which are not connected: the park's North sector's supply begins at Cap-des-Rosiers, whereas the South sector begins at Cap-des-Os. Surveys and upgrading (\$1.2 million) were carried out during the 1990's, during the retrocession of the park's network to

Hydro-Québec. However, this work did not allow for the completion of the upgrading in the park's north sector. An agreement of retrocession was nevertheless signed in 2007, on the condition that, among other things, the portion of the network located on the northern side of the park remains the property of Parks Canada as long as the existing medium-tension underground cable, has not been upgraded to Hydro-Québec norms. This condition will be met by 2012 with the project to repair the Route du Banc.

9.1.3 Telephone Lines

The park has subscribed to telephone service and fibre optics transmission through Telus, whose buried lines cross the park while following Route 132, communicating with the company's installations at Cap-des-Rosiers mountain. Besides maintaining its own network, Telus has taken the responsibility of maintaining the line belonging to the park which goes from the interpretation centre at Cap-des-Rosiers to the Cap-Bon-Ami coastal area. This line, which requires frequent repairs, will have to be replaced by the park in the years ahead.

9.1.4 The Aqueduct, Sewers and the Disposal of Residual Matter

The park is entirely autonomous for its water supply, treatment and evacuation of wastewater, since it is not provided with municipal water and sewer service. Water is supplied by 13 pumping stations, whose good operations and periodic standards compliance it must ensure. Because the park must provide drinking water, it must be able to guarantee that the water offered is safe for consumption. For this purpose, an important program is under development aiming at improving water quality by filtration.

The park's wastewater is directed towards septic tanks, some of which are attached to a peat foam filtration system, and others connected to a septic bed. This latter type of installation will have to be replaced in the medium term by a more powerful system better adapted to the alternating periods of intensive and low use. In addition, the campgrounds at Petit-Gaspé and Des-Rosiers provide recreational vehicles with shared draining stations that have holding tanks.

Lastly, the park benefits from a collection service for residual materials offered by the City of Gaspé, defraying the surcharge required for collection points outside the circuit. The municipality recovers recyclable materials, which it transports to a sorting centre. Also, a dozen recovery stations for recyclables (glass, metal, plastic, cardboard and paper) are now installed in the park, close to service buildings, on campsites and picnic areas, at the Recreational Center and the Operational Centre. As well, single-use propane tanks are collected in the picnic and campsite areas and are handled by a specialty company from outside the area.

9.2 Rights Required by Other Parties

The agreements and contracts, by which the park grants rights to another party, oblige it, among other things, to respect the laws, regulations and provisions which apply to national parks; not to harm park activities; not to change the destination of agreed-on places or modify them without authorization; to maintain them well and allow access for park management; and to assume all associated costs relating to its own installations and equipment.

9.2.1 Communication Equipment at Cap-des-Rosiers Mountain

A land lease was concluded in 2006 for rental by the Canadian Broadcast Corporation of the land it occupies on the mountain where it maintains its installations, under the terms of a prior agreement. The rented premises must be occupied and used for the sole purpose of maintaining a transmission tower and related installations. As this lease permits, this crown corporation leases spaces, within the rented premises, to third parties such as Transport Canada (Coast Guard), Télé-Québec and Communications Québec.

Similar leases are being prepared for other businesses already present on the mountain, such as Télécommunications Denis Gignac Inc. (Télécommunications de l'Est) and TM Mobile Inc. (Telus Mobility). These leases are of variable lengths (10 to 20 years) and can be renewed, under certain conditions, for an additional period equivalent to half the initial lease term.

9.2.2 The Maritime Navigational Lighthouses at Pointe-Penouille

An agreement was reached in 1986 between Environment Canada (for Parks Canada) and Transport Canada (for the Canadian Coast Guard), granting the latter, rights required for the proper functioning of maritime navigational lighthouses on Penouille Peninsula. Thus, the Ministry of the Environment has placed at the disposal of the Department of Transport, free of charge, the installation of two leading lights; a right of way on foot, by car or otherwise for an access route; rights of view and non-obstruction for a height of 35 ft above the average level of the sea. This agreement, of indefinite duration, for the use of Transport Canada structures, is still in effect. It may be cancelled by the Ministry of the Environment, with six months notice.

9.2.3 The Maritime Navigational Lighthouses at Cap-des-Rosiers East

An interdepartmental protocol agreement is in preparation, to authorize the Coast Guard, Québec Region (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), to use land situated in the Cap-des-Rosiers Harbour, exclusively for the maintenance and operation of a reference mast mounted on an existing lighthouse. For an initial term of five years, renewable annually, the agreement requires an annual rent that may be revised by the park every five years.

9.2.4 Operating Permits Granted to l'Association d'Aqueduc Smith

Under the terms of a contract signed on August 12, 1975 and valid "until Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada puts an end to it," l'Association d'Aqueduc Smith is the lessee of a property of approximately 40 sq ft located on the border line of Forillon National Park at l'Anse-au-Griffon. The tenant has permission to build, maintain and operate, on the rented premises, an aqueduct for exclusive use by subscribers of l'Association d'Aqueduc Smith. The park does not intend to put an end to this lease during the next years as long as the tenant does not default on its obligations.

9.3 Guidelines

Forillon National Park intends to continue the strategy that it has adopted in recent years for the maintenance of the national highway that crosses the park and the management of public services that it uses. For efficiency reasons, its approach is, to the extent possible, to entrust specialists in the various areas concerned, usually through agreements. It endeavours to respect the laws, regulations and applicable standards and to collaborate with Transport Québec, Hydro Québec, Telus and the City of Gaspé to find the best solutions to questions that arise.

In a perspective of area integration and in respect of current practices in force in national parks, the park will continue to show openness towards the parties that request rights on its territory for offering essential services to the community.



Parks Canada presents an exhibition in the foghorn shed of the lighthouse at Cap-Gaspé.

Parks Canada

10. Zoning and Creation of a Wilderness Area

Zoning of a National Park of Canada consists of the division of its territory into zones according to an integrated approach, to ensure the protection of cultural resources and ecosystems, and their potential with regards to offering visitor experience opportunities. Zoning, therefore, directs

the activities of managers and visitors. The general characteristics, the level of protection and the terms of use of each of the five zones included in the zoning system are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: National Parks²¹ Zoning

Zone I – Special Preservation

Areas with particular characteristics which deserve special protection because they contain or harbour natural or unique cultural elements, which are threatened or endangered, or because they are among the best examples of the natural region of the park. Low tolerance to usage.

The key element to remember is preservation. Access and traffic by motor vehicle is prohibited. When the fragility of an area excludes any access, every effort is made to provide for visitors appropriate off-site programs and exhibitions showing the exceptional characteristics of the zone.

Zone II – Wilderness Areas

Vast areas which represent the park natural region which are preserved in their wild state. The ecosystems must be preserved with minimal intervention.

Here visitors can discover the park's cultural and natural heritage thanks to outdoor recreation adapted to the park's ecosystems and requiring only a few services and basic facilities. Outdoor leisure activities are only allowed if they do not affect the wild state of the park. This is why motor vehicle and traffic are prohibited.

Zone III – Natural Areas

Areas managed as natural environments and those which allow visitors to do outdoor activities allowing them to experience the park natural and cultural heritage values requiring few services and basic facilities. Access by motor vehicle may be authorized, but is controlled. Non-motorized travel modes and public transit encourage appreciation of heritage and are preferred. The park Management Plan may provide clauses to end private vehicle access or restrain it.

21. Parks which contain urban developments have been excluded from this table.

Table 1: National Parks Zoning (continued)

Zone IV – Outdoor Recreation

Well-defined areas suitable for a wide range of activities to understand and appreciate heritage and to enjoy it. Services are provided and facilities essential for educational and outdoor activities which are the least harmful possible to the park ecological integrity. Direct access by motor vehicle is authorized. The park Management Plan may provide for clauses to restrain access and traffic by private vehicle.

Zone V – Park Services

Buildings reserved for the park administration and operations are located in this area. Parks Canada will seek to install these services in a sector where they will have no impact on the region's ecological integrity.

The zoning plan is intended as a dynamic management tool which can be adjusted in accordance with the evolution of knowledge about heritage resources and visitors. Thus, the zoning plan for Forillon National Park has been amended several times in the past, during revision of the Management Plan. It is a good opportunity to assess the zoning system and to make necessary adjustments, since any change to zoning also requires an environmental assessment and public consultation.

10.1 Amendment submitted for public consultation and results

The only change to the zoning submitted during the Management Plan public consultation was linked to the proposal to create a wilderness area, a process which also requires the support of the public.

The criteria for designation of wilderness reflect those of Zones II – Wilderness Areas. However, the constitution of such an area, by decree, imposes legislative constraints on development. In fact, any change to the limits of a wilderness area requires an amendment to the Regulation on the Constitution of Wilderness areas in National Parks, by the governor in council. A wilderness area benefits, therefore, from a higher level of

protection than that provided by the zoning against intervention which would not respect its wilderness character.

The document for public consultation proposed turning Zone III – natural areas located in the sector of Portage de l'Anse au Griffon, into Zone II – Wilderness Areas, so as to incorporate it into a wilderness area including the majority of the park Zones I and II. The little attention given by the public to this issue and comments shared which have been submitted do not support the immediate implementation of a process for creating a wilderness area in Forillon National Park.



Cycling path in the Valley of l'Anse au Griffon.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

As well, the zoning change presented to the public, which has generated little reaction, is no longer needed, until in-depth reflection is done on this subject. The sector will thus remain a Zone III. Visitor access by private motor vehicle will eventually be prohibited except in circumstances, for purposes and according to schedules, and all other conditions determined by the park administration. As in the past, public traffic in transit will be prohibited. The park zoning plan will therefore remain the same as that of the 1995 Management Plan²².

10.2 The Renewed Zoning Plan (Map 8)

10.2.1 Zone I

Zone I – Special Preservation, consisting of several relatively small areas, totals a very limited space (1.2% of the park). There we find cliffs which lodge arctic-alpine vegetation that is fragile and regarded as rare in terms of Québec. The geological and geomorphologic features, which visually testify to the major processes that have helped shape the park's landscape, are also part of this zone. Rare in terms of Québec or Canada

or, for some, even globally, they are not very tolerant to use. Finally, in Penouille, Zone I includes archaeological sites located on the peninsula, as well as a boreal forest and saltmarsh. This fragile environment provides for aquatic bird life, including certain species that are poorly represented in the park, nesting areas and food essential to their survival. It is also here that the Maritime Ringlet has been observed.

10.2.2 Zone II

Spread throughout the territory, Zone II – Wilderness Area, covers more than 96.3% of the park (approximately 235 km²), so as to protect the characteristic elements of the natural region it represents. It also includes certain components rare on a park-wide scale, but which can, nevertheless, support semi-intensive use; other elements which play a special role in the landscape and which are of interest for public education; and certain areas where particular animal activities occur in cyclic fashion. In Penouille, Zone II occupies the land which separates the marsh from the plateau, on the north side, and an area surrounding the archaeological sites of Zone I located on the southwest tip of the peninsula.



Family outing by the seashore.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

22. At the end of the research carried out to clarify certain inaccuracies, changes have been made to the map and, in some cases, to the text of the 1995 Management Plan to better reflect reality.

10.2.3 Zone III

In addition to the park's marine band, three terrestrial sectors make up Zone III – natural areas (0.7% of the territory). This marine band, approximately 150 meters in width, belts the terrestrial part of the park. The use of motor boats is permitted. Zone III also include a corridor approximately 5km long by about 200 m which runs along the marine band between Grande-Grave and Cap-Gaspé, as well as the access corridor to the day area and the beach at Penouille Peninsula. Lastly, in the Valley of Anse au Griffon, is a corridor of 8km by 75 m, in the region of the former Route du Portage, where the landscape in evolution is conducive to the practice of activities such as hiking, horseback riding, cycling and cross-country skiing.

10.2.4 Zone IV

Zone IV – outdoor recreation, which occupies approximately 1.5% of park territory, corresponds to developments at Trait Carré, Cap-des-Rosier, Cap-Bon-Ami, Penouille, Fort Péninsule, Petit-Gaspé and Grande-Grave, as well as corridors for automobile traffic.

10.2.5 Zone V

Finally, Zone V – Park Services, includes the park operational centre, located at the south end of the Valley of Anse au Griffon, the summit of the Cap-des-Rosier Mountain, which welcomes telecommunication equipment, and the path leading there from Laurencelle Road (Route 132).

10.3 Guidelines

Although the zoning plan described in the 1995 Management Plan has not been amended in the course of producing this Management Plan, a review of the park's current zoning could be carried out in the context of its execution. Such an exercise could indeed be undertaken, if necessary, in connection with ensuring protection to the natural and cultural resources in the context of a renewed service offer to the public. If changes were then deemed relevant, they would be subjected to an environmental assessment and to public consultation.

In addition, in keeping with the commitments of Parks Canada regarding the designation of wilderness areas in national parks, the park will implement a communication plan aimed at sensitizing the public, and in particular, the local population, to the relevance of creating a wilderness area and of obtaining their commitment to the adoption of this instrument of choice to preserve the park's authenticity. The population will thus be able to give a clear opinion on this question during the public consultations which will accompany the next revision of the park Management Plan.



11. Monitoring Program

The Agency has defined indicators and targets which will serve to assess to what extent it has reached the strategic outcome anticipated and obtained the expected results in each of its program activities. This evaluation will be completed with a system performance evaluation established by Treasury Board.

On the level of a national park, the tools developed will enable assessment and communication of the state of the heritage area and the effectiveness of management measures in the park annual report, the State of the park report and the annual yield report of the Agency.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Strategic Outcome: Canadians have a strong sense of connection, through meaningful experiences, to their national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas, and these protected places are enjoyed in ways that leave them unimpaired for present and future generations.</p> | |
| <p>Performance Indicators:</p> | <p>Targets:</p> |
| <p>The percentage of national parks with the general state of ecological integrity maintained or improved.</p> | <p>Maintain or improve the general state of ecological integrity in all national parks between March 2008 and March 2013. (cf. 11.1)</p> |
| <p>The percentage of Canadians saying they feel a personal attachment to places administered by Parks Canada.</p> | <p>Increase the percentage of Canadians saying they feel a personal attachment to places administered by Parks Canada. (cf. 11.2)</p> |

11.1 Ecological Integrity Monitoring

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Expected outcome of the Conservation of heritage resources program: The management measures allow improving the indicators of ecological integrity in national parks.</p> | |
| <p>Performance indicators:</p> | <p>Targets:</p> |
| <p>The percentage of national parks have at least one ecological integrity indicator improved.</p> | <p>With the exception of the national parks in Canada's North whose state of ecological integrity is already acceptable, 80% of national parks have at least one indicator of ecological integrity improved between March 2008 and March 2013.</p> |

Over the decades that followed the creation of Forillon National Park, the knowledge necessary for the management of natural resources originated essentially in inventories, studies and follow-ups on specific issues. In 2003, however, the park began the establishment of a new approach to the acquisition of knowledge developed by the Parks Canada Agency for the whole network of national parks. This is based on the concept of monitoring which follows the evolution of natural processes and species playing a significant role in the functioning of ecosystems. This monitoring provides information on the state of the park and the trends in its ecological integrity. It plays the role of a warning mechanism, which, when it occurs, leads to the adoption of different actions to better identify the problem and, where appropriate, to restore a degraded area or re-establish a species now in a precarious situation. Monitoring is also used to assess the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and improve the integrity of an ecosystem.

The results obtained in the course of the ecological integrity monitoring program are published every five years in the State of the park Report. The first State of Forillon National Park Report, in 2006, was based, as far as its ecological integrity, on an assessment summary carried out during the previous years. The next edition will focus on the elements presented below, several of which will be measured for the first time in the monitoring program.



One of the numerous porcupines living in the park.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

11.1.1 The Forest Ecosystem

The forest ecosystem will be monitored with 14 measures. These will describe the composition, growth and age structure of the stands, the connectivity between the park and the peripheral region, the situation of the hare, moose, marten and lynx, as well as the phenology of plants. These measures have been chosen so as to reflect the issues of conservation linked to climate change, the practice of hunting and trapping on the outskirts of the park, and development along Route 197.

11.1.2 The Aquatic Ecosystem

The monitoring of this ecosystem will be carried out with eight measures, focusing especially on the brook trout, on the presence of exotic fish species, the structure of communities of invertebrates living at the bottom of the waterways, the quality and temperature of the water and the situation of the beaver. These measures were chosen in consideration, among other things, of the impact of climate changes, acid rain and human activities, both inside and outside the park.

11.1.3 The Coastal Ecosystem

As the rest of the Gaspé Peninsula's coast, this ecosystem is facing major issues related to climate changes. It will be followed with 11 measures, and, since its evolution is intimately connected to that of the marine ecosystem, several of these will be similar. Special attention will be given to the coastal dynamic as well as the situation of the marine birds which nest on the cliffs, the common seal which gives birth on the coast and certain plant species that have an arctic-alpine affinity and are in a precarious situation.

11.1.4 The Marine Ecosystem

This ecosystem is the least known, because of difficulties inherent in the study of the marine environment. It will be monitored with nine measures, among them the description of the



The spectacular cliffs of Forillon.
Parks Canada / S.R. Baker

commercial harvesting of lobster, as well as the situation of eelgrass and communities of fish and shellfish found there.

Also to be shown in the next State of the park Report, is an evaluation on the effectiveness of impact management of visitor activity on the integrity of the park, and the results obtained in the course of restoration projects in progress. Among the latter should be emphasized a project aimed at promoting the regeneration of white pine and red oak which began in 2006, as well as a project to restore the coastal dynamics of the Penouille Peninsula which began in 2009.

11.2 Monitoring the Sense of Ownership: Visitor Experience and Education

The visitor experience and education contribute significantly to generating and maintaining public commitment towards a heritage area. It is not surprising that the indicators and targets established for evaluating these two program activities play a very important role in assessing the sense of attachment. Scientific monitoring will rely primarily on the investigations conducted by social sciences specialists.

Expected outcome of the visitor experience activity program: The visitors to places which are the subject of a survey feel a sense of personal connection to places visited.

| Performance indicators: | Targets: |
|---|---|
| The percentage of Canadians who consider the site significant to them. | Increase the percentage of visitors in all places surveyed who consider the site significant to them by March 2014. |
| The percentage of Canadians who are satisfied and the percentage who are very satisfied with their visit. | 85% of visitors of surveyed sites are satisfied, and 50% are very satisfied with their visit. |

Expected outcome of the Public appreciation and comprehension program: Canadians appreciate the significant value of heritage places managed by Parks Canada and understand the importance of protecting and promoting them.

| Performance indicators: | Targets: |
|--|---|
| The percentage of Canadians who appreciate the significant value of heritage places managed by Parks Canada. | Increase the percentage of Canadians who appreciate the significant value of heritage places managed by Parks Canada by March 2014. |
| The percentage of Canadians who understand the importance of protecting and promoting the heritage places managed by Parks Canada. | Increase the percentage of Canadians who understand the importance of protecting and promoting the heritage places managed by Parks Canada by March 2014. |

To know if the targets have been reached, two surveys will be carried out with visitors of Forillon National Park, one beginning soon, in order to have comparable data and the other at the end of the planned deadline. The level of visitor satisfaction will be established with the help of the Visitor Information Program (VIP), an assessment carried out every five years. Such a study will be accomplished during the implementation of this Management Plan. The detailed information collected and analyzed in the course of these investigations will allow for the next State of the park Report to evaluate both the quality of the visitor experience and education, and the effectiveness of the measures put in place.

and the cultural values for which they are responsible. Forillon National Park participates in a pilot project, in the development of this tool. The Forillon National Park cultural resources values statement, in addition to describing the state of resources, values and objectives related to their conservation and presentation, will guide the evaluation of the condition of these resources and the effectiveness of management measures taken.

11.3 Cultural Resources Monitoring

The agency did not maintain specific results, indicators and targets for the cultural resources of the national park in the last edition of its Management Plan. The protection and assessment of cultural resources being an important part of its mandate, Parks Canada has rather concentrated on the development of a strategic instrument, based on the “Cultural Resources Management Policy” in order to assist national parks to manage resources



L'Anse Blanchette in winter.
Parks Canada / S. Ouellet

12. Summary of the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Within the federal administration, the strategic environmental assessment has proven to be an essential tool for the achievement of the objectives of the Government of Canada in the field of sustainable development. The Forillon National Park of Canada Management Plan has been the subject of a strategic environmental assessment. This exercise aims to identify and assess, on the strategic level, the main environmental issues inherent to the Management Plan.

More specifically, the evaluation objectives were the following:

- To ensure that the strategic guidelines, objectives and specific proposals put forth in the plan respect and support the mandate and policies of Parks Canada as well as the goals and objectives of the Agency for ecological integrity and management of cultural resources.
- To evaluate the impact of the proposals presented in the Management Plan, in order to enhance the positive effects on the environment and to counter or mitigate negative effects.
- Evaluate the cumulative effects of the actions proposed in the Management Plan on the park's ecosystems and natural resources.

This assessment has been carried out by virtue of the *Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Projects and Policies, Plans and Programs* (2004). It respects the orientations of the guiding *principles and Management policies of Parks Canada* (1994) and *Management Directive 2.4.2 of Parks Canada on the Assessment of Impacts* (1998).

12.1 Management Plan Compliance

The strategies, objectives and actions proposed in the Forillon National Park Management Plan were reviewed to ensure that they are in accord with the Parks Canada and Government of Canada policies. The examination carried out allows to affirm that all Management Plan measures comply with the Canada's National Parks Act, the environmental guideline documents of the Government of Canada and the Parks Canada mandate.

12.2 Scope of the Assessment

The scope of the evaluation corresponds to the scope of the Management Plan, and in particular, the issues dealt with, the key strategies put forward and the actions arising from them. It must also take into account the spatial and temporal boundaries of the plan and potential cumulative effects.

This evaluation includes the examination of the effects of implementing the plan on natural and cultural resources. The spatial boundaries retained are the limits of Forillon National Park of Canada. The temporal boundaries are the same as those of the Management Plan, five years, and for achieving the vision for the future of the park, 15 years.

12.3 Assessment of the Potential Effects of Activities and Management Measures

The analysis of the impacts must take into account the state of the heritage area, the likely impact of the Management Plan on natural and cultural resources, the extent to which the strategies and the proposed actions contribute to resolving

present problems as well as activities and potential development around the park.

The following actions will potentially have positive effects on the park:

- The actions proposed to increase attendance and to better know the client base and its needs are an excellent initiative which will provide a range of activities and infrastructures adapted to visitors, ecosystems and cultural resources.
- All actions to counter the isolation of the park are very positive and of great importance in the medium term. The theme of public awareness, knowledge and understanding of the mandate of Parks Canada, is addressed in the Management Plan and will promote greater support of the regional population and visitors.
- The actions proposed in the area of diffusion and in connection with the assistance of external participants in the execution of research projects related to the mandate are relevant measures for sharing knowledge, creating synergies or offering opportunities for unique and memorable experiences.
- Climate changes will have a definite influence on the Forillon ecosystems. In the short and medium term, the park will have to demonstrate proactive management and adapt its activities to this new context. The use of the shoreline must be reviewed. The actions proposed in the section *The Modification of the Natural Dynamics of the Shoreline* provide clues for interesting solutions.
- The inclusion, in the Management Plan, of management measures which relate to sustainable development and to climate change demonstrates the leadership of the park in the pursuit of Government of Canada guidelines.
- The nature-culture experience results, for the majority of actions advocated, in a better communication of history and values of the territory's occupants prior to the creation of the park. It promotes a better understanding of the Aboriginal culture, the history of the area and the present cultural resources. In addition, it

allows communication and increased collaboration with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg.

Certain management measures are, nevertheless, also likely to generate negative environmental effects, and therefore, deserve special attention. These are measures associated with the infrastructures whose repair, modification or establishment are designed to perform an important part of the park's mandate, and in particular to promote an increase in visitation. They are part of the proposed solutions for the North, Grande-Grave and Penouille sectors. The envisioned actions for the North and the Penouille sectors – in physically dynamic environments – will require a thorough review on the part of the park's management team. Facing some uncertainties, the precautionary principle, which involves the adoption of a cautious attitude to ensure that the risks to the park's ecosystems are reduced or avoided, should apply to protect these fragile environments.

12.4 Attenuating Measures Aimed at Eliminating or Minimizing Negative Effects

Several actions of the Management Plan will include, when implemented, attenuation measures for the environmental effects on natural and cultural resources, in accordance with Parks Canada practices.

The strategic environmental assessment has helped to bring to light some of these measures as well as additional strategies aimed at minimizing the impacts of Management Plan proposed actions. These attenuation measures can be grouped as follows:

- Optimize projects with an early integration of the analysis of environmental considerations in decision making and a comparative examination of alternative solutions in connection with their environmental effects.
- Establish attenuation measures aimed at minimizing the impact on cultural and natural resources in the course of planning projects or activities arising from the implementation of

the Management Plan. In accordance with the *Canadian Act on Environmental Assessments*, the strategies will be established during the environmental process for projects proposed in the Management Plan, which satisfy the requirements of the *Act*.

- Apply the precautionary principle and adaptive management in the management of the park's ecosystems, more particularly in the marine and coastal areas.
- Build a preventive strategy of adaptation to climate changes in terms of the protection of the natural and cultural resources, the infrastructures of the place and opportunities for visitor experiences.
- Keep in mind, during the implementation of management measures of the Management Plan, the challenges identified in the State of Forillon Park Report (2006). Present these issues to the local and regional population to develop their sense of ownership of the park.
- Accompanying the development of projects such as the visitor experience plan, the interpretation plan and the landscape maintenance Plan with a process of strategic environmental assessment.

12.5 Residual Effects

The Forillon National Park of Canada Management Plan analysis allows for the conclusion that the potential environmental effects which may remain after the implementation of attenuation strategies are very few.

12.6 Assessment of the Potential Cumulative Effects of the Management Plan's Activities and Management Measures

In terms of the strategic environmental assessment, the Management Plan of a national park is the answer to the cumulative effects on ecosystems and the cultural resources of the park.

The assessment of cumulative effects is based on the principle according to which the combined effects of projects and activities may give rise to different or greater impacts than those created individually by these projects and activities. Thus, the negative residual effects of projects and activities at Forillon National Park could be added together to create the cumulative effects. Similarly, the effects of regional projects or activities, which will affect the natural or cultural components of the park, could be added to the negative residual effects of management measures proposed in this Management Plan and produce cumulative effects. Consider, for example, projects which could cause an increase in marine and road traffic or which could lead to changes in the landscapes in the vicinity of the park.

As concerns the management approach specific to the Penouille sector, the update or addition of infrastructure and renewed use of the shoreline spit could also create cumulative effects. The precautionary principle should apply, given the fragility of the marine and coastal ecosystems, the dynamics of their own natural processes and the present natural and cultural resources.

12.7 Follow-up

The monitoring program for ecological integrity, which has proposed monitoring indicators to determine the quality of ecosystems, will allow a response to the state of the ecosystems. The state of the park report is the proper tool to conduct this follow-up. It is usually developed before the Management Plan revision.

12.8 Required Environmental Assessment

Some of the Management Plan proposals might require a detailed assessment of impacts under the *Canadian Act on Environmental Assessments*. Section 5.8 of the *Strategic Environmental Assessment, Management Plan of Forillon National Park of Canada* presents a complete list.

12.9 Evaluation of Overall Consequences

The application of the new Management Plan for Forillon National Park of Canada will improve its infrastructures and the understanding of its mandate as well as the support it receives from the population through the actions of harmonization, awareness and collaboration which are proposed.

12.10 Conclusion

Together, key strategies presented in the Management Plan for Forillon National Park support the mandate and policies of Parks Canada. The strategic environmental assessment has also helped to illustrate that the plan promotes, in general, the improvement of the integrity of ecosystems, the protection of cultural resources, and the service offer, the visibility of the park and the integration of the park into its environment. The most worrisome potential negative effects can be attenuated by the application of known technical measures or other means, which have proven effective in the past. These potential effects, which are mainly associated with the coastal and marine ecosystems, may be reduced by the application of the precautionary principle to projects and activities carried out in those areas. The area management approach for Penouille sector, in a context of climate change and in the perspective of greater use of the Bay of Gaspé outside the park, could potentially cause cumulative effects. More in-depth environmental assessments should be carried out at a later planning stage when sufficient details about their execution will be known.

The results of this strategic environmental assessment allow the conclusion, on the basis of the information available, that the Management Plan for this park is acceptable if all the proposed attenuation measures are implemented.

13. References

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Appendix 1: 2006 State of the Park Report

Summary Assessment of Ecological Integrity²³ Indicators and Measures.

| State of the Indicators and the Ecological Integrity | Measure | State of the Measure and Tendencies | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------|---|
| Forest Ecosystem 95% of the park's surface area Good  | Coniferous Stands | Fair | ↑ | |
| | Population of American Moose | Good | ↑ | |
| | Population of Canadian Lynx | Good | ↔ | |
| | Population of American Hare | Good | ↔ | |
| | Frequency and Intensity of Spruce Budworm Epidemics | Fair | ↓ | |
| | Ground Snow | Fair | ↔ | |
| | Density of Access Routes | Fair | ↓ | |
| | Attendance by Visitors | Good | ↔ | |
| | Road Mortality of Large Species | Good | ↔ | |
| | Situation of Exotic Forest Species | Good | ↓ | |
| | Hunting and Fishing Outside the Park | Good | ↓ | |
| | Black Bear Problem Management | Good | ↔ | |
| | Situation of Forest Species in Peril | Fair | ↔ | |
| Aquatic Ecosystem 2.9% of the park's surface area Good  | Beaver Population | Good | ↑ | |
| | Brook Trout Population | Good | ↔ | |
| | Benthic Invertebrate Diversity | Good | ↑ | |
| Coastal Ecosystem 0.5% of the park's surface area Fair  | Seal Populations | Good | ↔ | |
| | Marine Bird Populations | Good | ↔ | |
| | Tide Levels | Good | ↔ | |
| | Chronology of Frost Period | Fair | ↓ | |
| | Situation of Coastal Species in Peril | Fair | ↓ | |
| | Shoreline Dynamics | Fair | ↓ | |
| | Breeding Success of the Common Tern | Fair | ↑ | |
| | Marine Ecosystem 1.6% of the park's surface area Fair  | Relative Abundance of Marine Mammals | Fair | ↓ |
| | | Sea Water Quality | Good | ↔ |
| | | Commercial Lobster Fishing | Fair | ↓ |

²³ D. Comeau and all., State of the Park Report: Merger of the Summary Table and Table 2. Parks Canada uses a system of colours and arrows to illustrate the state and the evolution of measures and indicators of ecological integrity. Green indicates a good state; yellow indicates a fair state and red indicates a poor state.

Appendix 2

Management Measures Implemented since 2000 to Ensure the Maintenance of the Ecological Integrity of Forillon National Park²⁴.

| Management Measures | Effects on ecological integrity |
|--|---|
| <p>Establishment of partner relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with the Micmac community of Gespeg. • Participation in the Bay of Gaspé Committee for an integrated approach. • Partnership with the Consortium for sustainable development of the Gaspé forest. • Partnership with the Union québécoise pour la conservation de la nature (UQCN). • Partnership with educational establishments. • Partnership with provincial governments and other federal agencies (Canadian Wildlife Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada). | <p>Links have been created with several organizations and neighbouring groups who share the same concerns towards natural resources. Our expertise has been shared to set up projects of inventory, restoration and development within the park and the regional ecosystem.</p> <p>The reception of students for internships in the workplace has allowed us to benefit from competent human resources motivated to carry out certain projects. The participation of students from the Canada Youth Program has served to sensitize visitors to the precautions required to limit conflicts with wildlife, which has had the effect, for example, to limit the number of necessary interventions for bear problems.</p> |
| <p>Protection of regional biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of plants at risk. • Protection of two endangered plants. • Eastern Cougar Study. • Gaspé Shrew Study. • Maritime Ringlet Census. • Bicknell Thrasher Census. • Census on the characterization of red oak and white pine forest stands. • Feasibility study of the reintroduction of the American Marten and the Fisher. • Developing a strategy for the park isolation problem. | <p>The knowledge of species at risk or of interest in the park (their relative abundance, habitats visited and the threats) are much improved, something which will better protect these resources. The different projects undertaken have also helped to confirm the presence of three new species in the park, the Gaspé Shrew, the Bicknell Thrasher and the Maritime Ringlet. An integrated approach to better protect these sensitive species in the regional ecosystem has also seen the light of day.</p> |

24. D. Comeau and all., *State of the Park Report*: Table 3 revised.

| Management Measures | Effects on ecological integrity |
|---|--|
| <p>Active management and ecological restoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of the Common Tern in Sandy Beach. • Drafting of a course of action for the ecological restoration of red oak and white pine. | <p>A first breeding success has been observed after five years of sustained efforts to encourage Common Terns to return to nest in the Bay of Gaspé: 130 active nests were observed in 2005.</p> |
| <p>Mandate communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training “Orientation program on ecological integrity – the time to act”. • Development of interpretive activities which allow to popularize the concept of ecological integrity. • Participation in the school programs. | <p>Two courses on ecological integrity were offered to all employees of the park and to several partners in 2001, and 2002. The results of the various questionnaires distributed to participants during the course demonstrate a better understanding of the mandate. The level of understanding and support for the mandate of park conservation has increased, according to the analysis results carried out with visitors in 2001.</p> |
| <p>Interpretation/sensitization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a brochure and pamphlet on the Harlequin Duck. • Awareness of the precarious situation of the Blue Whale. • Interpretation display on the Maritime Ringlet at Penouille. • Communication plan on endangered species. | <p>An outstanding effort has been made to sensitize visitors, local communities and hunters to the importance of protecting endangered species and the ecological integrity of Forillon National Park.</p> |
| <p>Experiences offered to visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long Canoe Activity in Penouille (collaboration with the Micmac community of Gespeg). | <p>This guided activity has raised awareness for many visitors to the mandate of the national parks and some of the park’s issues while providing an entertaining experience.</p> |

| Management Measures | Effects on ecological integrity |
|--|--|
| <p>Environnemental management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installations permitting recycling of raw materials and fossil fuels. • Installation of an Ecoflo purification system using peat moss at Des-Rosiers campground. | <p>In recycling, the management measure has served to sensitize visitors and employees to the protection of the environment. This practice will have the effect of reducing the transport of these substances and the need of landfill capacity.</p> |
| <p>Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New regulations put in place by the park by virtue of article 7 of the General Regulations of Parks Canada. | <p>The establishment of new regulations has helped to increase the protection of Penouille Marsh and to prohibit the practice of certain activities not compatible with the mandate of ecological integrity of parks, such as watercraft.</p> |

Appendix 3

Schedule for Implementing Actions and Targeted Results.

1. End of the Financial Year 2009-2010

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Provide more effective ways to increase park attendance. | The organizational structure of the park was restructured to better meet partners and organization needs with regards to the visitor experience and external relations. |
| Prepare and offer an activities program, infrastructures and equipment suitable for international cruises customers, in collaboration with partners. | Activities were development and offered for the cruise season. |
| In collaboration with regional stakeholders and in partnership with Nature Conservancy of Canada (CNC), take the preventive measures required to protect the corridors or natural travel areas between the park and the west side of highway 197. | An agreement with CNC was signed. |
| Update the data on infrastructure and activities contributing to the fragmentation of the land on the outskirts of the park. | The cartography of potential corridors along Route 197 has been updated. |
| Distribute relevant information concerning recent and ongoing research and monitoring activities. | The existing list of distribution of reports produced for the park has been updated, including outside organizations. |
| Host external participants in the achievement of research and monitoring projects when feasible. | The directory of research and monitoring projects that can accommodate external participants has been updated. |
| Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg in order to document the occupation of Forillon National Park territory by Aboriginal people. | At the end of the first year following the signing of the "Final Agreement," a review of the literature has been carried out in collaboration with the Micmac community. |

The Grande-Grave Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Take urgent necessary measures to preserve in appropriate conditions objects of the ethnological collection that are stored in the outbuildings at Grande-Grave. | The outbuildings that shelter the objects have been examined and, if necessary, have been subject to temporary work to ensure that they can fulfill this function, or the objects have been relocated. |
| Create, possibly in partnership, a commemorative site dedicated to those displaced through expropriation and complete, with partners, the exhibition project at Dolbel-Roberts House. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The research carried out for the purposes of development of recent history and multi-ethnic dimension of the settlement at Dolbel-Roberts House was completed according to the delivery of the exhibition at the beginning of summer 2010.• The second phase of work planned in the Dolbel-Roberts House has been carried out.• A communication strategy has been developed to reach external clients, including persons displaced through expropriation that cannot get to the park, and school children. |

The North Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Create a friendly and lasting link between the village, the lighthouse and the harbour at Cap-des-Rosiers. | Viable options for the link between the village and the harbour which promote ecological integrity, the visitor experience and education have been defined, in collaboration with the population of Cap-des-Rosiers and regional stakeholders. |

Penouille Sector

| | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Carry out the necessary studies for the integrated development project at Penouille and ensure its viability. | The park has the necessary knowledge for the management of the sector, particularly on coastline dynamics and natural and cultural resources, as well as a shoreline follow-up protocol. |

| | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Prepare a visitor experience plan for Penouille. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the first year of the project, the knowledge on the attendance of the sector and the visitor experience has been acquired and an attendance indicator has been developed. • A visitor experience plan has been prepared. |
| Communicate the acquired knowledge on Penouille to the public, in its own milieu, in its leisure, in schools and communities. | A communication plan has been drawn together. |
| Prepare an interpretation plan. | Environmental, historical and archaeological information necessary for the preparation of an interpretation plan has been collected. |

2. End of the Financial Year 2010-2011

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Improve the park positioning in terms of target clientele and offer and regional objectives with regards to tourism and the offer at other protected heritage sites. | A study on the visitor experience at Forillon National Park has been carried out. |
| Contribute, together with the community, to the preservation, discovery and appreciation of the wealth of natural and cultural heritage in the Gaspé region where the park is located. | The communication of messages related to this heritage and encouraging visitors to go discover it has been included in the park's interpretation plan. |
| Prepare and offer an activity program, infrastructures and equipment suited to international cruises clients, in collaboration with partners. | The infrastructures and equipment were adapted before the beginning of the 2011 season. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| <p>In collaboration with regional stakeholders and in partnership with Nature Conservancy of Canada (CNC), take the preventive measures necessary to protect the corridors or natural travel areas between the park and the west side of highway 197.</p> | <p>The implementation of protective measures of corridors has been completed, in collaboration with CNC.</p> |
| <p>Raise awareness among the population, visitors and local stakeholders to the problem of the free movement of wildlife species between the park and the great regional ecosystem.</p> | <p>A communication strategy, supplemented by actions in external dissemination for educating the public, has been developed and implemented.</p> |
| <p>Maximize opportunities for bringing understanding and appreciation to visitors of the values associated with Forillon National Park landscapes through interpretation programs and visitor experience which meet their needs and expectations.</p> | <p>The interpretation plan has been completed.</p> |
| <p>Improve the park trail network especially to allow more intimate contact with resources.</p> | <p>The relevance of increasing installations on the International Appalachian Trail was examined.</p> |
| <p>Determine the key messages of national importance relating to landscapes and develop a communication strategy for external clients.</p> | <p>The messages have been developed and progressively integrated to the tools used for public education in external diffusion.</p> |
| <p>Reinforce, in collaboration with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, the messages concerning Aboriginal culture.</p> | <p>The messages have been reinforced in the course of renewing the park's interpretation plan.</p> |
| <p>Determine the priority actions with respect to maintenance and preservation of authentic reference points in the lifestyle of a population turned towards the sea (infrastructures, equipment, buildings) which are under the responsibility of the park.</p> | <p>Priority actions have been determined.</p> |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Reinforce the important messages related to maritime heritage of Forillon and its region. | The messages have been reinforced in the course of renewing the park's interpretation plan. |
| Revise and structure key messages related to the theme of harmony between man, land and sea, and establish strategic orientations for their communication to visitors. | These actions have been completed in the course of renewing the park's interpretation plan. |
| Commemorate, for the park 40 th anniversary, those displaced by expropriation from Forillon National Park. | The celebrations (activities, exhibitions, installations, inauguration of a commemorative site), put in place in collaboration with the subcommittee for the commemoration of those displaced by expropriation, has taken place during the summer of 2010. |

The Grande-Grave Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|---|
| Create, possibly in partnership, a commemorative site dedicated, especially to those displaced through expropriation and complete with partners, the exhibition project at Dolbel-Roberts House. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communication strategy has been implemented which was developed to reach external clients, including those displaced through expropriation, who cannot get to the park and school children. • The commemorative site has been made official during celebrations of the park's 40th anniversary, in summer 2010. |

The North Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Create a friendly and lasting link between the village, the lighthouse and the harbour at Cap-des-Rosiers. | The chosen option to establish a friendly and lasting link between the village and the harbour has been carried forth. |

The Penouille Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Prepare an interpretation plan. | The interpretation plan at Penouille has been completed. |
| Put in place the equipment and tools necessary for the interpretation of the saltmarsh, the boreal forest, the establishment of French fishing and the whaling station. | The equipment and tools chosen to serve in the observation and interpretation of the saltmarsh, and in particular of its wildlife, have been installed. |
| Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg in the promotion of aboriginal culture at Penouille, with respect to the Agreement, signed in March, 2009. | A module has been installed for the interpretation of the Micmac culture and content has been integrated into an audioguide. |
| Communicate the knowledge assembled on Penouille to the public, in its milieu, in its leisure, in schools and communities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A communication plan has been prepared. • An education program for external diffusion has been developed and offered. |

3. End of Financial Year 2011-2012

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| In collaboration with the community, confirm our knowledge of regional, national and international markets, and identify their segments. | The trends which apply to Forillon National Park are known and market segments have been defined. |
| Improve the park positioning in relation to target clients and offer and regional objectives with regards to tourism and the offer at other protected heritage sites. | The product "Forillon National Park" has been defined and positioned. |
| Validate the main lines of communication which meet the expectations of key client segments and the desired learning experiences. | The lines of communication have been validated. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Refresh or renew infrastructures and communication products, which are relevant to the visitor experience and education. | Certain communication products and personalized activities have been improved upon completion of the studies on visitor experience and the interpretation plan. |
| Develop a visitor experience plan and begin implementation, by involving community stakeholders. | The visitor experience plan has been completed and its implementation has been initiated. |
| Improve the camping experience. | The campground has been renovated to better respond to clients needs and expectations. |
| Review the park's reception, signage, maps and other orientation tools, in collaboration with area partners. | The reception area was reviewed, in the course of preparing the visitor experience plan and the update of the park's signage has been completed. |
| Remove the remnants of the Anse-aux-Amerindiens dock that threaten public safety and offset the loss by documenting the site and improve the site's interpretation. | These remnants have been removed, after having been inventoried. The site has been documented and interpretation has been improved. |
| Provide better tools to estimate attendance and guide promotional needs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The attendance goals have been established by season. • The estimation method of park attendance, which dates back to 2001, has been updated and includes the attendance estimate for the period from November to May. |
| Measure the rate of connectivity between certain animal populations inside the park and those in its outlying areas. | The relative abundance of the marten in the park and to the west of Route 197 has been evaluated. |
| Host external participants for the achievement of research and monitoring programs when feasible. | An annual public education activity, allowing visitors and school clientele to experience research and ecological integrity monitoring in a natural environment, has been developed and implemented. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|---|
| Install tools to communicate to target audiences the impacts of climate change and the efforts made by the park to adapt its management. | Messages were prepared and their communication has been integrated into the interpretation plan and the education plan for external dissemination. |
| Maximize opportunities for bringing understanding and appreciation to visitors of the values associated with the Forillon National Park landscapes, through interpretation programs and visitor experiences which meet their needs and expectations. | The visitor experience plan has been completed. |
| Verify the presence of archaeological sites in the sectors threatened by bank erosion and, where appropriate, take measures to adequately protect cultural resources. | The sectors threatened by bank erosion have been evaluated and preservation measures have been implemented, where needed. |
| Inventory and analyze the archaeological collections of artefacts from Forillon National Park, belonging to third parties. | The inventory and analysis of available collections preserved by third parties have been achieved and a report has been distributed. |
| Establish, with the Micmac Nation of Gespeg, an information exchange mechanism on the results of research on aboriginal heritage. | An exchange mechanism has been implemented and tested. |
| Increase the participation of visitors in learning experiences in all seasons. | Innovative and effective ways to promote understanding and appreciation of historical and ecological values have been developed within the framework of preparation of the visitor experience plan. |

The Grande-Grave Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Prepare and implement, following an integrated approach and with the support of financial partners, a project to enrich the visitor experience and education, relying on long-term conservation and enhancement of the sector's built, maritime and landscape heritage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A feasibility study has been completed for the future use of heritage buildings in Grande-Grave.• The concept of the sector's visitor experience, the education program and the landscape maintenance plan have been reviewed, following the realization of the visitor experience study. |

The North Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Continue the dialogue between Parks Canada and the Cap-des-Rosiers lighthouse managers in order to ensure the sustainability of the lighthouse. | The park has collaborated with lighthouse managers on its interpretation and promotion. |
| Develop and implement, in collaboration with stakeholders and regional partners, a viable concept on the sector's revitalization based on the development of the harbour and interpretation centre, the installation of equipment and activities that enhance the maritime character of the sector and the understanding of its components. | The contents of the interpretation centre have been reviewed and improved. |

The Penouille Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Restore the dune, vegetation and infrastructures altered by shoreline erosion. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The dune has been restored (addition of sand and vegetation plantings).• The infrastructures and installations (service and public service buildings) have been renovated according to the government's greening operations policies. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| <p>Rearrange the reception zone to make an attractive area, more visible and accessible during all four seasons, presenting all park's services and attractions in Penouille in a renewed and updated exhibition.</p> | <p>The existing reception and information building has been improved (access signage and enhanced visibility; changes to winter use and access to sanitation services; restructuring of the exhibition; addition of external displays accessible at all times).</p> |
| <p>Correct access to the peninsula in a sustainable way in order to create a renewed experience, while retaining general public accessibility and responding to the visitors needs for educational and recreational activities.</p> | <p>The redevelopment of the peninsula's access has been achieved.</p> |
| <p>Install necessary equipment and tools for saltmarsh, boreal forest, establishment of French fishing and a whale watching station interpretation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor development and multilingual interpretation tools (ex. brochure, audioguide) allow visitors to discover the boreal forest. • As a result of archaeological excavations, an interpretation module on the establishment of French fishing and a whale watching station has been installed. |
| <p>Develop the east beach in order to compensate the beach erosion at the end of the peninsula.</p> | <p>A new service building with toilets was built, supplemented by a sheltered picnic area that is usable in all seasons, and allows the offer of light seasonal services by a concessionaire. Updated game equipment consistent with an eco-tourism experience has also been installed.</p> |
| <p>Communicate and share the problem of shoreline erosion as well as research results and interventions with local and regional populations, visitors, the scientific community.</p> | <p>The equipment (lookouts and others) allowing the interpretation of the landscape at the Bay of Gaspé and Penouille, as well as the changes sustained by these coastline environments, notably that of climate change, have been installed.</p> |
| <p>Communicate acquired knowledge about Penouille to the public, where they live, in leisure, in schools and communities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A communication plan has been completed. • An education program for external dissemination has been developed and offered. |

4. End of the Financial Year 2012-2013

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Diversify types of accommodation in the park. | Types of accommodation, in addition to camping, have been determined. |
| Refresh or renew infrastructures and communication products which are relevant to visitor experience and education. | The contribution of the recreation centre with regards to the visitor experience has been redefined. |
| Distribute pertinent information on recent and ongoing research and monitoring activities. | This information has been placed on the agency's Internet site. |
| Assess the risks and impacts generated in the park by climate change and apply required attenuation and adaptation measures to infrastructures and activities. | The sectors of Penouille and the Route du Banc, which are particularly touched by the effects of climate change, have been subject of attenuation and adaptation measures. (See the Penouille and North sectors) |
| Rethink the visitor experience and education opportunities in coastal areas in light of constraints and possibilities generated by the changes in natural shoreline dynamics. | A project combining these two phases of the mandate and the protection of ecological integrity has been carried out in Penouille and the Route du Banc area. (See the Penouille and North sectors) |
| Prepare a park landscape maintenance plan for both their protection and promotion. | The landscape maintenance plan has been completed. Urgent actions for the maintenance and preservation of views linking the components of maritime heritage, the sea and the visitor have been given priority. |
| Complement inventory and review the historical value of all park's resources, develop an effective management tool (geographic information system) and develop a monitoring program for the ethnological collection. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objects in the ethnological collection have been documented, their historical value determined and the structure for a monitoring program developed. The objects stored in the park's outbuildings are preserved in adequate conditions. • The inventory of archaeological artefacts which are in the custody of Parks Canada has been updated. |

5. End of the Financial Year 2013-2014

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Increase and improve, in partnership with the community, the service offer and personalized activities outside peak season. | A product has been developed for the fall and winter, respectively, and the facilities have been adapted to these new products before introduction to the market. |
| Refresh or renew infrastructures and communication products which are relevant to the visitor experience and education. | Infrastructures have been evaluated with regards to visitor needs and urgent actions have been taken following the interpretation plans and the visitor experience. |
| Further develop the possibilities of partnership for the delivery of interpretation programs complementary to the park offer and compatible with its mandate. | The identification of potential partners (clubs, historical societies, museums, etc.) and an analysis of possibilities have been carried out. |
| In collaboration with regional stakeholders and in partnership with the Nature Conservancy of Canada (CNC), take the preventive measures required to protect corridors or natural travel zones between the park and the west side of highway 197. | Four corridors having a minimal width of 180 m are protected. |
| Distribute relevant information concerning recent and ongoing research and monitoring activities. | All research and monitoring reports made during the five years following the approval of the Management Plan have been distributed. |
| Assess the risks and impacts generated in the park by climate change and apply required attenuation and adaptation measures to infrastructures and activities. | An action plan has been developed for other threatened areas in the park and emergency measures have been taken, where required. |
| Implement a park landscape maintenance plan integrating both protection and promotion. | The implementation of a landscape maintenance plan has been begun. |
| Develop a plan for the composition of the park's forest cover in collaboration with stakeholders concerned. | The plan, which presents the needs of other species such as the cedar, has been carried out. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Encourage both autonomous discovery and guided tours (ornithological and other), while respecting heritage resources of the park. | Communication and interpretation products for guided tours and autonomous visits have been renewed, in order to strengthen important messages related to the forest landscape of the park. |
| Improve the park trail network, especially to allow more intimate contact with its resources. | The possibility of adding segments to the trail network has been examined and the renewal of selected trails has been undertaken. |
| Explore possibilities for developing, in partnership with organizations whose mandates involves the protection and development of landscapes, new means of external diffusion. | The identification of potential partners and the analysis of possibilities have been carried out. |
| Invest in the development of innovative education programs and update the Internet site in order to inform the various public segments outside the park more effectively including virtual visitors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An educational program has been developed and offered. • The Website has been updated. |
| Develop external educational activities for regional schools and for the Teacher's Corner (national Website) or games for the site's Youth Zone and promote them, with the help of partners. | The park has developed an external educational activity within the framework of the school program. |
| Carry out necessary work for the conservation of built heritage, so as to maintain its historic character and potential as a reminder. | With the collaboration of partners, the park's historical houses and outbuildings have been the subject of corrective and preventive work to reduce the risk of subsequent deterioration. |
| Complete inventory and review the historical value of all park's resources, develop an effective management tool (geographic information system) and develop a monitoring program for the ethnological collection. | The inventory of known and presumed buildings/structures and archaeological sites, as well as views and significant landscapes, has been completed, their historic value has been determined and the data has been input into the GIS. |
| Identify and analyze historical data relating to the territory's human occupation from the arrival of Europeans up to the creation of the park. | A report has been prepared and distributed. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Reinforce important messages related to maritime heritage at Forillon and its region. | Activities promoting the park's maritime character have been developed. |
| Develop and implement a communication strategy to reach external clients, in partnership with the environment. | A strategy has been developed within the framework of the public education program for external diffusion. |

The Grande-Grave Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Prepare and implement, following an integrated approach and with the support of financial partners, a project to enrich the visitor and educational experience, relying on the long term conservation and enhancement of the sector's built, maritime and landscape heritage. | The completion of the project has permitted the establishment of new opportunities for exceptional experiences and the development of interpretation activities by taking advantage of unused buildings and cultural landscapes, and by involving a larger number of partners for the improvement of the offer of services and activities. |
| Complete the inventory and review of the historical value of the sector's resources and transfer the data into the geographic information system (GIS). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inventory of known and presumed buildings/structures, books and archaeological sites as well as views and significant landscapes has been completed and their historical value determined. • The information management tool (GIS) has been developed and the data concerning cultural resources has been input. |

The North Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| Develop and implement, in collaboration with regional stakeholders and partners, a viable concept for the sector's revitalization based on the development of the harbour and interpretation centre, the installation of equipment and activities that enhance the sector's maritime character and the comprehension of its components. | <p>The concept has been developed and integrated the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conservation of harbour infrastructures; - The installation of equipment, activities and services to secure the viability of the sector and contribute to the visitor experience; - The maintenance of discovery cruise services; - The necessary partnership to implement the developed concept. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Complete the inventory and evaluation of the historic value of the sector's resources and transfer the data into the geographic information system (GIS). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories of known and presumed archaeological sites, as well as views and significant landscapes, have been completed and their historic value determined. • The data concerning cultural resources has been input into the GIS. |

The Penouille Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|--|
| Provide nautical access that can accommodate a shuttle carrying visitors, including cruise passengers. | An access which will not impede coastal dynamics will be completed in the medium to long term. |

6. Variable Deadlines Within the First Five Years Following the Approval of the Management Plan

The National Park in its Entirety

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| In collaboration with the community, confirm the knowledge of regional, national and international markets and identify their segments. | As soon as instruments were available, the motivations of non- visitors have been clarified by scientific data. |
| Provide the most effective means for increasing park attendance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has associated itself with regional stakeholders to develop and implement communication and marketing strategies oriented towards the needs and expectations of identified target clients and for the product "Forillon National Park of Canada." • The promotion of the park in all seasons has been intensified, by becoming involved in corporate, regional and specialized initiatives. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|--|
| Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg to document the territorial occupation of Forillon National Park by Aboriginal people. | An archaeological research program has been defined and jointly implemented by Gespeg and Parks Canada according to the terms of “The Final Agreement.” |
| Collaborate in the development and installation of facilities and activities highlighting various aspects of aboriginal culture, and in particular, the Micmac culture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location at Penouille of the Micmac Site of Gespeg, the result of collaboration between the park and the Micmac Nation of Gespeg. • Corresponding interpretation panels, in appropriate places, of the Aboriginal presence. |
| Reinforce messages relating to the recent history of the territory, before the creation of the park, and the multi-ethnic dimension in the history of Forillon settlements. | Messages have been reinforced within the framework of the commemoration of persons displaced through expropriation, as well as at the renewal of the park’s interpretation plan, with the assistance of partners, of the trail “ <i>Une tournée dans les parages.</i> ” |
| In collaboration with partners, begin the implementation of priority actions determined in 2010-2011 for the maintenance and preservation of authentic benchmarks of the lifestyle of a population turned towards the sea (infrastructures, equipment, buildings) which are under the responsibility of the park. | From the end of 2010-2011, the search for partners was initiated; the implementation took place at the time and according to the agreed schedule with partners. |
| Increase visitor participation in learning experiences in all seasons. | Each year, since the launch of the program, the park has carried out the promotion of developed activities, and in particular those which meet the educational program of Québec schools, with school clientele. |

The Grande-Grave Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|---|
| Support the community in its efforts to have recognized the heritage site of Grande-Grave as a National Historic Site of Canada. | Pertinent information was provided as soon as the promoter was ready. |

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|---|
| <p>Refurbish the trail <i>“Une tournée dans les parages”</i> as a structural element for the interpretation of lifestyles and livelihoods.</p> | <p>The path has been refurbished thanks to the contribution of interested partners, in responding to the needs of visitors and in particular, clients of international cruises.</p> |
| <p>Prepare and implement, following an integrated approach and with the support of financial partners, a project to enrich the visitor and education experience, relying on the long-term conservation and enhancement of the sector’s built, maritime and landscape heritage.</p> | <p>Architectural surveys of built heritage, especially interiors, were completed before the realization of work likely to modify them.</p> |

The North Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|---|---|
| <p>Develop and implement, in collaboration with regional stakeholders and partners, a viable concept for the revitalization of the sector based on the development of the harbour and interpretation centre, the installation of equipment and activities that enhance the sector’s maritime character and the understanding of its components.</p> | <p>A non-personalized interpretation pavilion and reception area for buses which meet the needs of visitors, and in particular the clients of international cruises, have been developed thanks to the contribution of interested partners.</p> |

The Penouille Sector

| Actions | Targeted Results |
|--|---|
| <p>Collaborate with the Micmac community of Gespeg in the promotion of Aboriginal culture in Penouille, in respect of the Agreement signed in March, 2009.</p> | <p>On the condition of financial support from partners, an independent building for the welcome centre, offering activities based on Aboriginal culture and its interpretation, a thematic boutique and a restaurant have been constructed.</p> |

Appendix 4

Heritage Areas Planning Service

Planning Committee

Forillon National Park – Parks Canada

Jean-Guy Chavarie, Manager, Conservation

Jean-Yves Chouinard, Manager, Maintenance Services

Jacques Fournier, Manager, Reception, Interpretation and Client Services

Stéphane Marchand, Superintendent

Serge Ouellet, Manager, Financial Services

Parks Canada – Quebec Service Centre

Ecosystem Conservation Service

Michel Carrier, Senior Advisor, Environmental Assessment

Claude Samson, Monitoring Ecologist

Heritage Site Planning Service

Denis Dufour, Manager

Monique Élie, Planner

Kathleen Marcoux, Planner

Social Sciences Research Service

Daniel Gosselin, Social Sciences Senior Analyst

Visitor Experience and External Relations

Lise Cyr, Project Director

Cultural Heritage Service

Claire Desmeules, Conservator, Ethnological Services

Robert Gauvin, Manager

Brigitte Violette, Historian, Historical Services

Public Works and Services Canada – Quebec Service Centre

Luc Bérard, Landscape Architect

Parks Canada – Executive Direction for Quebec

Michel Boivin – Executive Director

Yves Picard, Aboriginal Affairs Advisor

Consulting Committee

Current co-presidents: Jean Roy, President, Office of Tourism and Stéphane Marchand, Director of the Gaspé Management Unit and Forillon National Park

| | |
|--|--|
| Gaspé Regional Tourist Association | M. Pascal Denis, Administrator M. Sylvain Tanguay, General Director |
| Multi-faculty Chair for Research and Intervention on Gaspésie and the Magdalen Islands, Laval University | M. Laval Doucet, Incumbent |
| Gaspé Chamber of Commerce | Julie Bouffard, General Director Mélicca Plourde, President |
| The Consultative Committee of the Baie de Gaspé | Jules Lemieux, Member |
| Chic-Chocs School Board | Antonio Blouin, Superintendant Jean-François Tapp, Superintendant |
| Committee for Anglophone Social Action (CASA) | Donald Bourgouin, President |
| Regional Conference of Elected Representatives | Thomas Bernier, Coordinator |
| Nature Conservancy of Canada | Geneviève Leroux, Project Manager Kateri Monticone, Project Manager Oliver Tessier, Project Manager |
| Forest Consortium of Gaspé – The Islands | Mathieu Côté, Director |
| Regional and County Municipality of Côte-de-Gaspé | François Roussy, Reeve |
| Gaspé Museum | Jules Bélanger, Secretary Sébastien Lévesque, General Director |
| Micmac Nation of Gespeg | Richard Bérubé, General Director |
| Office of Tourism and Congress of Gaspé | Oliver Nolleau, President, Consulting Committee, First Co-president Jean Roy, President Stéphane Sainte-Croix, General Director |
| Gaspé River Maintenance Society | Jean Roy, General Director |
| Park Users | Simon Côté, Representative |
| City of Gaspé | Brad McDonald, Municipal Counsellor |

Parks Canada – Professional and Technical Service

Claire Beaudoin, Administrative Assistant,
Heritage Site Planning

Olivier Bérard and Julie Bouchard,
Ecosystem Geomatics Specialists, Ecosystem Conservation

Catherine Boulay, External Relations Agent,
Forillon National Park

Suzan Dionne, Specialist, Marine Ecosystems Management,
Ecosystem Conservation

Christiane Hébert, Designer,
External Relations and Visitor Experience

Jacques Major, Communications Advisor,
Heritage Site Planning

Sylvain Paradis, Coordinator, Endangered Species,
Ecosystem Conservation

Raymond Quenneville, Fire Management Senior Officer,
Ecosystem Conservation

André Robitaille, Ecosystem Geomatic Technician,
Ecosystem Conservation

Lise Rochette, Communications Senior Advisor,
Communication Services, General Director Office, East Canada

Daniel Sigouin, Park Ecologist,
Forillon National Park

Lynda Turcotte, Marketing Advisor,
External Relations and Visitor Experience

Persons and organizations which have participated in public consultation

Thanks to all!

Appendix 5

Glossary²⁵

Ecological integrity

The state of a park considered characteristic of the natural region of which it is a part and which will presumably be maintained, in particular the abiotic elements and abundance of native species and biological communities as well as the pace of change and the maintenance of ecological processes. The ecosystems are undamaged when their indigenous components (plants, animals and other organisms) and their natural processes (such as growth and reproduction) are intact.

Day-Visit

Represents a day or part of a day a person spends in a protected heritage area during his/her visit or his/her stay. Thus, a camper who spends four days in the park represents four day-visits, while he/she accounts for only one person-visit (see below). The sum of day-visits provides an adequate indicator of the use of the protected territory.

Occupied Night-sites

Represents the number of camping spaces occupied by groups of campers during a given period, expressed in nights.

Paleohistory, Paleohistoric Period

Period of Canadian history preceding the arrival of Europeans and writing.

Cultural Resource

A human work or a place with obvious signs of human activity or having a spiritual or cultural meaning, whose historical value has been recognized.

Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable Development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It relies on a long-term vision in consideration of the inseparable nature of environmental, social and economic dimensions of development activities. (Art. 2 of the *Law on Sustainable Development*)

Sustainable tourism development is “tourism which: exploits environmental resources in an optimal way; respects the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities; offers socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders.” (Committee on Sustainable Tourism Development, World Tourism Organization, August, 2004)

Visit or person-visit

The entry of a person into a land or marine part of a protected heritage area for recreational, educational or cultural purposes during operating hours. Local, commercial and transit traffic, as well as entries made in the course of the same day or the same stay which do not constitute new visits, are excluded. For example, the stay of a visitor in the park, whether it lasts one day or one week, is, in general, counted as one visit, regardless of the number of places visited or activities carried out.

25. *National Parks of Canada Act*, 2000, ch. 32, para 2(1); *Statistical Report 2007*, p. 54-55; “Politique sur la gestion des ressources culturelles de Parcs Canada”; Québec Ministry of Tourism, *Plan d’action de développement durable 2009-2013*, p.7.