

Pímitotah

To care for our Land.....



Bloodvein First Nation Land Use Plan

Revised September 25, 2014

Prepared by the Bloodvein First Nation and Manitoba Planning Team

Acknowledgements and Special Thanks

We thank our Elders for sharing your knowledge of the land and resources of our traditional area and for your help and guidance with this project.

As we conducted interviews and held community meetings we learned a lot about our traditional area.

We acknowledge and thank the Manitoba Government for providing funding and other support so we could complete this plan.

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We have had support from other groups during the development of this plan and we acknowledge their contribution and guidance:

The Bloodvein Lands Committee

The Bloodvein Trappers' and Hunters' Committee

Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin

And a special thank you to Chief Hamilton and Council members



Protection to us (ti pa chi mo win)

As we started developing our plan, we were asked questions about what "Protection" means to us. We found that our way of describing protection was different than what some people thought protection meant. So we thought we would start with an explanation of what "Protection" means to us, so as you read our plan, you will have an understanding of our words.

Protection means to us to look after and take care of the habitat and living things that use this land. To have water that is safe for all living things. To have land that has not been disturbed by industrial development. To smell the fresh air that is free from pollutants.

We are protecting this land to ensure that present and future generations will have an opportunity to guide what can take place here. To provide a chance for our people to benefit from the land and resources while understanding and respecting our traditions and the stories told by our Elders about the land and the life it supports. Protection means we will ensure that if economic development takes place, it will be respectful of the land and all life that exists on the land.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction	5
1.1. Our Vision Statement	6
1.2. Planning Goals / Objectives and Principles	7
1.3. Purpose of the Plan	9
1.4. Preparation of the Plan	9
1.5. Planning Area Description	13
2.0 Background information	17
3.0 Community Profile	23
4.0 Management Direction	27
4.1 Advisory Board	27
4.2 Fire Protection	27
4.3 Fish	27
4.4 Infrastructure	28
4.5 Forest Resources	28
4.6 Tourism/Recreation	28
4.7 Sacred and Special Sites	29
4.8 Trapping and Hunting	30
4.9 Waste disposal	30
4.10 Water and Waterways (Lakes, Rivers & Wetlands)	30
4.11 Wildlife	31
4.12 Potential Topics	31
5.0 Land Zoning Plan	33
5.1 Kichinatagon - (Special Management Zone)	33
5.2 Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone	34
5.3 Atikaki Provincial Park Zone	35
6.0 Plan Implementation	38
6.1 Implementation Strategy	38
6.2 Plan Review and Evaluation	39
7.0 References & Resources	41
7.1 Tables	41
7.2 References	44

INTRODUCTION

Section 1.



1.0 Introduction

The Pimitotah Land Use Plan has been prepared by the Bloodvein First Nation and the Government of Manitoba in a manner that is without prejudice to the Treaty and aboriginal rights of the Bloodvein First Nation. Bloodvein First Nation is signatory to Treaty 5 (1875) and holds aboriginal rights that derive from an historic and continuous use and occupation of the land.

Miskoosepi is the name of the Bloodvein First Nation in the local Saulteaux (Ojibwe) language. In English, Miskoosepi means Bloodvein River.

Bloodvein First Nation is signatory to the 2007 *Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin (WNO) Council of Chiefs Accord* which provides a foundation for traditional lands planning and establishes the basis for a government-to-government relationship between First Nations on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and the Government of Manitoba.

In 2010, Bloodvein First Nation requested that the Bloodvein registered trapline section be designated as a planning area under *The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act*. *The East Side Act* enables land use and management planning for First Nations' traditional use areas. It is understood that while the Bloodvein registered trapline section is used for planning purposes, the traditional use area of the Bloodvein First Nation extends beyond these boundaries.

Bloodvein First Nation is committed "to protect and take care of the land and resources that the Creator has given us for our survival and well-being" in accordance with the *Protected Areas and First Nation Resource Stewardship: A Cooperative Relationship Accord*. Through the *Accord*, the Bloodvein, Pauingassi, Poplar River, Little Grand Rapids and Pikangikum First Nations are working in partnership with the governments of Manitoba and Ontario to realize the vision of a World Heritage Site. Included in Canada's *Tentative List for World Heritage Sites* in 2004, this broad area is now known as Pimachiowin Aki, "the land that gives life".

This Plan describes how the traditional areas of the Bloodvein First Nation are managed according to Anishinabe values and management systems and western scientific knowledge. It includes an inventory of land uses, area plans and land management processes, and supports the goal of a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site. With an awareness of traditional teachings and protocols, the Pimitotah Plan relates the land management priorities of the Bloodvein First Nation and reveals the path ahead.

1.1. ***Our Vision Statement***

*Okí ta tí síik shíko Mískooseepí aníshínabek
Opí mí wí to na wan Kíkay to mo wín Waníi Kay
Akí shíko nípi, pí kwa aníshínabek chípi mí to wat
Akí shíko kíchí aníshínabe*

*Kí kay ta mo wín ka ya yang taníshísay,
Ka pa mí toíng waníikay akí kwa yak
Chí na na ka chí to íng, chípímítoíng Kítakímínan
Kwa yak kananakachítomín anti aka chí isha
Wat íma akí-kakíchínatagook, Kakína ka koon
Ka ochí makak íma*

*Kwa yak ta wapíchí ka tay Kítakímínán
Anti aka chípinachí towat kakoon*

*Ta na na kí chí ka tay way Wayne sípi
Ka íní mook Mískooseepí heritage
Shíko akí níngabíanong atíakí park
Aka chípína toot*

The Elders and members of Bloodvein First Nation hold the knowledge of our ancestral lands and waters – waterways and it is our responsibility as Anishinabe people to take care of our people and our lands.

Our knowledge will guide the design and put into effect the stewardship strategies for protected areas and economic development decisions within part of our traditional territory.

We will manage and identify special areas within our traditional areas. Protection of our traditional lands and waters is important to our people and the wildlife that use it.

We will identify areas where economic development activities may be carefully implemented.

We are monitoring the Bloodvein River including the Heritage River corridor and west of Atikaki Provincial Park to protect this area from development. We take care of the habitat, wildlife and living things in our area so it will be self-sustaining.

1.2. *Planning Goals / Objectives and Principles*

- **The Goals/Objectives of the Plan are:**

- to sustain natural processes now and for future generations;
- to promote education on the traditional lands of Bloodvein First Nation;
- to protect traditional waterways and prevent toxic or chemical spills, garbage and other sources of pollution from entering the system;
- to respect all living things by maintaining and monitoring the health of our environment;
- to uphold and honour our cultural traditions;
- to re-introduce the Anishinabe vision quest in our community;
- to hold presentations and workshops that help preserve, promote and practice our way of life;
- to have an education centre (lodge) where children, youth, adults and Elders will come to share and learn about our heritage and customs as Anishinabe people;
- to keep alive our traditional and cultural way of life as Anishinabe people by respecting and honoring our Elders, children, and future generations;
- to identify economic development opportunities for our First Nation that are compatible with our Plan;
- to establish a sustainable economy that will bring jobs and training to our community while respecting our traditional values for life and the land;
- to work with the Government of Manitoba to manage the Bloodvein Heritage River and Atikaki Provincial Park in our planning area; and
- support a Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site nomination bid to gain international recognition for the exceptional natural and cultural attributes associated with our people and our traditional lands.

• **The Principles of the Plan are:**

- Respect traditional and local knowledge of the landscape and resources throughout the land management planning and plan implementation process.
- Uphold the land for future generations of Anishinabe people, wildlife and other living things.
- Provide economic development opportunities for our community.
- Ensure protection for sacred and special sites.
- Protect our traditional water and waterways from pollution.
- We recognize that neighboring First Nations may have overlapping traditional territories and our planning area does not define our entire or exclusive traditional area.
- First Nations' traditional activities can continue in the Bloodvein planning area.



1.3. Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the Pimitotah Plan is to care for the land and the Miskoosepi Anishinabe. The land described in this Plan has spiritual and physical values that are important to Anishinabe and the Bloodvein First Nation. People, air, land, water, wildlife, heritage and resources are all part of our environment. To the Bloodvein First Nation, protecting the land means to care for the whole environment and all who use it.

Miskoosepi Anishinabe are the stewards of this land and are as much a part of the land as the land is part of our values, traditions and culture. We wish to have our children appreciate the traditional ways of our culture as Anishinabe. The ongoing process of developing and implementing the Plan respects our wealth of knowledge and experience living with the land by engaging us in discussions and actions concerning our traditional values and how we intend to apply these principles going forward.

This Plan aims to provide our people with opportunities for economic development that complement our duty to protect the land. We recognize that land and resources must be managed to avoid negative long-term impacts. The Plan strives to achieve balance among uses of land, water and resources with the conservation and preservation of the land, water and resources.

The Plan is a 'living document' that will be reviewed every eight years, or earlier as required, to maintain alignment with Plan goals and objectives. This plan helps us to gain knowledge and experience about who we are and where we came from and preserves our heritage for now and future generations.

1.4. Preparation of the Plan

On February 24, 2010, Bloodvein First Nation and Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship agreed on Terms of Reference that outlined the partnership, process, roles and responsibilities to develop the Pimitotah Plan. A planning team consisting of Bloodvein First Nation members and staff of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship was established. The Bloodvein Lands Committee provided input and guidance as information was gathered and Plan approval was obtained.

Our Plan was prepared in four key steps:

1. Gathering background information:
 - a. Traditional Knowledge from Elders
 - b. Trappers, Hunters and Fishers and Gatherers

2. Community input for planning priorities and options:
 - a. at community meetings
 - b. with Chief and Council
 - c. in-home visits
 - d. door-to-door surveys; and
 - e. newsletters and radio broadcasts

3. Plan and Zoning Map developed and reviewed:
 - a. at community meetings
 - b. with Chief and Council
 - c. during in-home visits; and
 - d. by using newsletters and radio broadcasts

4. Final Approval of Plan

Timeline for our Planning Process as per Terms of Reference

Phase 1: Winter/Spring 2010 (January 2010 – March 31, 2010)

- Finalize and sign the Terms of Reference.
- Request by Bloodvein First Nation for a planning area designation under *The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act*.
- Establish Planning Team.
- Planning Coordinator collects and compiles background information and traditional area land use information; and identify interests, opportunities and potential land use zones in the planning area.
- Planning Team meets to review and discuss existing and potential land uses and zones.
- Consultation opportunities provided through one (1) community meeting/open house in Bloodvein First Nation.

Phase 2: Spring (April 1 - June 15, 2010)

- Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship initiates internal review of planning area designation request.
- Planning Coordinator continues to collect and compile background information and traditional area land use information and identify interests, opportunities and potential land use zones in the planning area.
- Planning Team continues to meet regularly.

- **A draft Land Use Plan was prepared including draft zoning map and was provided to Manitoba by June 15, 2010.**

Phase 3: Summer/Fall/Winter 2010/11 (June 16 – March 31, 2011)

- Conduct community meetings and hold open houses to provide

opportunities for review and comment on proposed Plan.

- Planning team continues to meet as required and address additional concerns in proposed Plan.
- Bloodvein First Nation approves final draft Plan.
- **The draft plan is provided by Bloodvein First Nation for approval by Manitoba by March 15, 2011.**
- Manitoba prepares a draft regulation and provides opportunities for First Nations and aboriginal communities that have traditionally used land in the planning area to review and comment on the planning area proposal.
- Notice is provided that the proposal is available for public review. All submissions are considered.
- Planning area is designated under *The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act*.
- First Nations and aboriginal communities that have traditionally used land in the planning area are invited to consider and comment on the proposed Plan.
- Notice is provided that the proposed Plan is available for review in the public registry. All submissions are considered.
- The proposed Plan is approved through Order in Council and an implementing regulation is made under *The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act*.

The Plan was developed with support and input from the Bloodvein First Nation Lands Committee. Community meetings and Open Houses were organized to gather information for Plan development and to inform people about the knowledge and strategic direction in the Plan. In the process of preparing the Pimitotah Plan, Miskoosepi Anishinabe have achieved greater understanding of our relationship with nature and our culture through traditional knowledge interviews with community members and Elders.

Bloodvein First Nation members shared their ideas and concerns through oral and written “Land Use Planning” interviews that describe visions for the Plan and inform how the Plan is to be implemented in keeping with Anishinabe values. Memory mapping was conducted with Elders to identify and gather information on sites within the planning area that have special meaning for Miskoosepi Anishinabe, such as sacred sites, special places and pictographs on rocks.

Background research was conducted through the Archives of Manitoba and Government of Manitoba departments including: Culture, Heritage and Tourism (Historic Resources Branch), Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship

(Lands, Parks and Natural Areas, Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife Branches), Manitoba Geological Survey, and Manitoba Agriculture Food and Rural Development.

Once all of the background information was gathered, a draft land management plan and zoning map were developed. Door-to-door surveys were completed as part of the plan approval process to ensure that Bloodvein First Nation members understood what was being proposed in the Plan and to accept their comments and concerns. Once the Plan met the approval of our community it was forwarded to the Government of Manitoba for review and to initiate the preparation of regulations to enable Plan implementation. Any recommendations arising from the government review were taken back to the community for approval and then the Plan was resubmitted.

In discussing how to best implement planning goals and objectives, the Bloodvein First Nation and Government of Manitoba established the Pimitotah Advisory Board. Created under the *Land Use Plan Implementation Agreement* signed by Bloodvein First Nation and the Government of Manitoba on May 24, 2011, the Board is committed to a process of decision-making and a government-to-government relationship for mutual stewardship of the lands in the planning area, including reviews of proposed dispositions and allocations of land and resources in the planning area and recommendations to the community and leadership.

1.5. Planning Area Description

The planning area is described as the portion of Bloodvein First Nation's traditional land use area that is within Manitoba and defined by the boundary of the Bloodvein First Nation Registered Trapline Section (see Figure 1), which covers an area of 3,916 km².

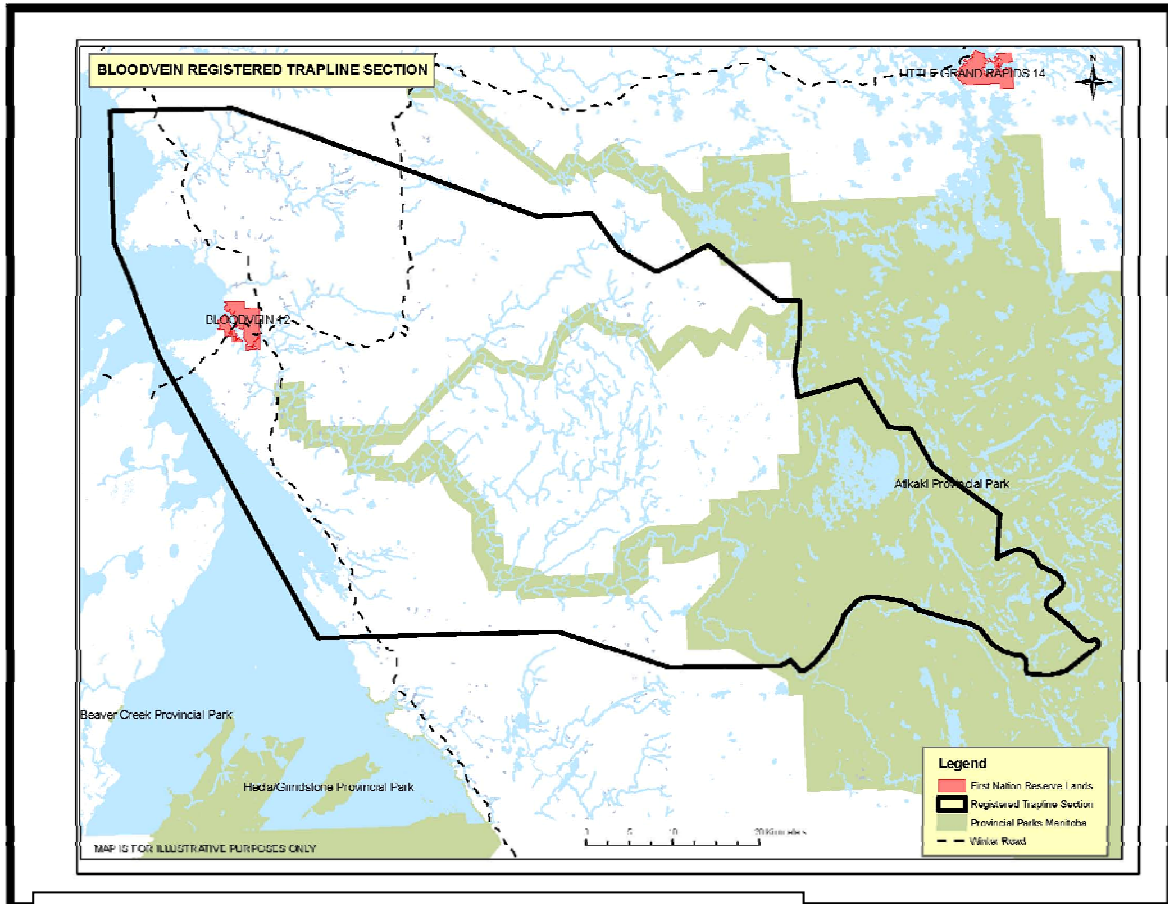


Figure 1 – Bloodvein First Nation Planning Area

The planning area is located in a portion of the Lac Seul Upland Eco-region that extends eastward from Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba to the northwestern Ontario border. It is classified as having a sub-humid mid-boreal eco-climate with a dominant land cover of coniferous forest with some limited areas of mixed forest. Characteristic vegetation in this area includes balsam fir, black spruce and white spruce with some balsam poplar and trembling aspen, although jack pine and black spruce are more common on moderately well-drained sites. Areas that are poorly drained are covered by fens and bogs.

Archean bedrock of the Precambrian Shield bedrock forms broadly sloping uplands and lowlands while bedrock outcrops covered with discontinuous acidic, sandy, granitic tills dominate the landscape.

The planning area covers a portion of Atikaki Provincial Park including part of the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River corridor.

Expanses of wetlands that are underlain by organic soils result from the natural influences of the Leyond and Bloodvein Rivers. Along the Bloodvein there are cliffs, waterfalls and cascading rapids, which are significant natural heritage features.

Vegetation is diverse with representation from prairie and eastern deciduous forest species at the limits of their range. This area may comprise the warmest and driest environment of Manitoba's boreal forest, containing species not normally found in shield terrain, such as prairie spike moss and prairie rush.

The planning area is home to a portion of the boreal population of Woodland Caribou, providing both summer and winter habitat. The caribou range that this population inhabits is called the Atikaki-Berens range. This population of Woodland Caribou is listed as Threatened under the 2003 *Federal Species At Risk Act* (SARA). The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assessed this group as Threatened in 2002.

The planning area also supports black bear, marten, lynx, timber wolves, turkey vultures, great grey owls, moose, fisher, bald eagles and numerous waterfowl. The waterways contain Northern Pike and Walleye that form the foundation of recreational angling for lodges and tourists. The chestnut lamprey is reported in the planning area and is listed as a species of special concern under *the Federal Species at Risk Act* because of its narrow distribution in Canada, low abundance and sensitivity to habitat degradation. (*Species At Risk Act, 2002*; Lanteigne, 1991). In November 2010 this species was re-assessed and re-assigned as Data Deficient.²

Lake Sturgeon is also present in the planning area. These fish are considered by some to be living fossils, and are the largest freshwater fish in Canada and the only strictly freshwater species of sturgeon living in Canadian waters. Lake Sturgeon is listed as an endangered species by COSEWIC and is under special consideration under SARA. If listed under SARA, Lake Sturgeon will be afforded additional protection and a management plan will be developed for this species.

Commercial fishing has been implicated in the decline of many Lake Sturgeon populations. Habitat degradation resulting from poor land use and agricultural practices have also had an adverse impact on many aquatic populations. Other threats include contaminants, poaching and the introduction of non-native species. Today, Lake Sturgeon populations have not recovered from overfishing and our community fishermen will only take this species if absolutely necessary for local consumption.

Endnotes:

¹ Data Deficient should be used for cases where the status report has fully investigated all best available information yet that information is insufficient to: a) satisfy criteria or assign status, or b) resolve the wildlife species' eligibility for assessment.

Examples:

- Records of occurrence are too infrequent or too widespread to make any conclusions about extent of occurrence, population size, threats, or trends.
- Surveys to verify occurrences, when undertaken, have not been sufficiently intensive or extensive or have not been conducted at the appropriate time of the year or under suitable conditions to ensure the reliability of the conclusions drawn from the data gathered.
- The wildlife species' occurrence in Canada cannot be confirmed or denied with assurance.

Data Deficient should not be used if: a) the choice between two status designations is difficult to resolve by COSEWIC, or b) the status report is inadequate and has not fully investigated all best available information (in which case the report should be rejected), or c) the information available is minimally sufficient to assign status but inadequate for recovery planning or other such use.

Source: Wildlife Species Assessment - COSEWIC's Assessment Process and Criteria (August 2010)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Section 2.0



2.0 Background information

Bloodvein First Nation is located on the eastern shores of Lake Winnipeg just above the 52nd parallel. The reserve was originally situated in the area of Long Body Creek (Ken Wah Bie Creek) until 1917, at which time Chief and Council requested that the Reserve boundaries be moved to the area around the mouth of the Bloodvein River.

"Naturally they move to where fish and food can be obtained. This they find at the mouth of the Bloodvein or about six miles west of the Reserve...What is wanted is to move the boundaries of the Reserve making the shore of Lake Winnipeg the western base line and in the interest of all concerned I should like to see this done..." Indian Agent's Office - Nov. 12, 1901 - John Semmons, Indian Agent

The People and the Land

Anishinabe are mindful of the importance of preserving the land and its contents for future generations; we are a people who are spiritually connected to the land, the water, the animals and the air, for they are all life-giving elements.

As people who use the land for livelihood purposes, we view the land and all its contents as a necessity. Everything taken has a purpose and is to be respected at all times. Nothing is wasted.

Unless employment was available in the community, most men worked among the trappers, hunters and commercial fishermen who traditionally occupied the land throughout the year. Most women were gatherers who harvested berries and medicinal plants. Women were also responsible for the care of children and preparing medicinal plants. Historically, families traveled throughout the whole territory in search of food, only returning to the 'mouth of the river' during times of 'open water' for fishing and to obtain supplies from traders.

"this band in winter roams the woods subsisting almost wholly on game...In summer time they love to linger on the shores of Lake Winnipeg where there is something to be seen, fish to be caught and supplies can be obtained. This keeps them away from the reserve during most of the summer..." John Semmons, Nov 12, 1901, Indian Agent

Forest Resources

Forest resources include all vegetation - the trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, mosses, and mushrooms - in the Bloodvein planning area.

Plants have always had a special role in Anishinabe culture as essential sources of food, medicines and tools that support the day-to-day lives of our people. The

trees that cover the land have various traditional and adapted community uses as shown in Table 1 on page 42.

"Preservation of the forest is very important, as it is our tool in preserving wildlife." Interview, Oct 3, 2000 - William Young, B.F.N. Councilor.

Bloodvein First Nation did not want the locations of the medicinal plants to be recorded or disclosed in the process of conducting the interviews for this Plan; rather, the knowledge associated with medicinal plants resides in the care of our family teachings.

We recognize that there may be opportunities to generate community benefits through the utilization of plant resources, with the exception of medicinal plants. Local-use forest-based economic development opportunities may be considered so long as activities on the land do not impact the health of ecosystems, or increase access to sensitive areas.

Wildlife

Wildlife is an intricate part of the Anishinabe way of life. Many hunters go moose hunting along the Bloodvein and Bradbury Rivers during open water season and throughout most of the registered trapline section in the winter.

Anishinabe assert that the wildlife we consume is far healthier than food bought in stores for reasons of being fresh and free of pesticides and other chemicals.

Rabbits are snared a few kilometers from the community to minimize access to trapped animals by local dogs. Beaver were eaten occasionally because it was said that the meat was addictive. This addiction was called "beaver crazy". Other wildlife more commonly used for food includes ducks, geese and grouse.

Bears are not hunted or killed unless they pose a threat to the community.

Wolves are respected and left alone apart from when they are trapped.

Woodland Caribou are not traditionally hunted by community members unless absolutely necessary for survival.

Trapping

Conversations with trappers indicate continued use of the Registered Trapline (RTL) area and ongoing concern for protecting the land and the traditional way of life.

Trapping remains an income opportunity for the men in the community. Many trapline holders have trapped in the same area for decades with hired helpers. Helpers typically moved among traplines depending on the availability of work.

Knowledge of trapping and rights to trapping areas are passed through family lines from generation-to-generation.

The animals trapped are beaver, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, skunk, muskrat, mink, squirrel, fox, lynx, wolf and occasionally wolverine. In the past, trappers often traveled by dog sled or walked to the trapline during the winter and returned to the community for a short winter break to be with family and friends before resuming work in January until thaw. Now, trappers typically use snowmobiles in winter and may use air charters in the fall.

Gaining knowledge of various animals' behaviors through observation is a continual task as the animals are said to be increasingly cunning and elusive. Knowledge of animal movements during the trapping seasons is collected through constant observation and committed to memory, which trappers later use to determine where particular animals would go in search of food. Experienced trappers notice patterns in the presence and behaviour of animals:

"No Beaver when my Grandparents were trapping, but they were around while I was trapping. Marten when my Grandparents were trapping, not while I was trapping." interview Sept. 2, 1999 - Edwin Orvis, Trapper's Helper

"My Grand Dad taught me to trap Beaver on the left side because they're quicker on the right side"..."I observed an Otter set off a trap by using a stick" interview Oct. 15, 1999 - Herman Young, Trapper's Helper

Activities during trapping season include hunting and fishing for daily food as trappers only take necessities with them, such as flour, baking powder, salt, pepper, powdered milk, sugar and lard.

Trapping practices have changed over time whereby steel-jawed foot hold traps have been replaced with newer trap designs to meet international humane trapping standards.

Water and Fish

Waterways are vital transportation networks used by trappers, commercial fishermen and outdoor enthusiasts. These waterways are very important to sustain access to the necessities of life and are shown proper respect.

Fishing remains an important part of the Anishinabe way of life. Fishing skills are passed from generation-to-generation along with knowledge of "good" fishing locations with respect to migration routes, current movements and the influence of weather. There are many locations on the Bloodvein River that community members frequent during the summer months to catch fish by net or by angling for local use. Domestic fishers have a preference for Walleye, Catfish and

Northern Pike. If a Sturgeon is caught, portions of the fish are given to community members, particularly the Elders.

Commercial fishing is a source of economic benefit to our people. Fish caught and sold through the commercial fishery include, Walleye, Sauger, Whitefish, Perch, Northern Pike, Large Silver Bass and Mulletts (suckers). Walleye is the preferred catch for its high market value, with Sauger second. Occasionally, Tulabee and Whitefish caught through the commercial fishery are consumed locally.

Wild Rice

Historically, wild rice was part of the local diet and was used in the ceremonial feasts of the Miskoosepi Anishinabe.

"We would take the Wild Rice with us when we went up the river and we would eat it out there" interview July 23, 1999 - Maria Bushie, Elder

"Mary Ann Fisher would cook four Mallards with Wild Rice after the ceremonies" interview, July 20, 1999 - Violet Duck, Elder

Wild rice was traditionally harvested using two sticks, with one stick used to hold the reed over the canoe and the other used to hit the reed which made the ripe rice to fall into the canoe. The ripeness of the rice was determined by the way it felt to the touch, the color of the roots or by picking just before the rice started to fall.

"You tell when it's ready by the way it feels in your hand when you pick it" interview Sept. 2, 1999 - Alex Green Sr., Elder

"Check the roots to see if it's ready, when its green they're ready, when they're black they're not good" interview Sept.3, 1999 - Mike Green

Wild rice was traditionally harvested throughout the territory for local use and was later sold commercially. Today most rice is harvested for personal consumption.

Geology

This section and the following section of the Plan have been provided to us by the Mineral Resources Division, Geology Survey, in their words. The paragraphs describing the various rock types are basic descriptions of rocks that occur within our planning area. We thank them for their contribution.

Bedrock in the area has not been dated, but granitic rocks at Hollow Water are estimated to have been formed some 3.0 billion years ago. (Bailes and Percival, 2000; Percival and Whalen, 2000)

Granite is the dominant plutonic rock type, mostly leucocratic, biotite bearing, medium-to coarse-grained, massive, aphyric to porphyritic. A porphyritic, microcline-bearing granite is in some instances found near margins of intrusions. The granite locally includes minor amounts of granodiorite and it is light grey in colour and coarse grained.

The gneissic rock varies compositionally from felsic to more mafic. These rocks are foliated to layered. Granodiorite gneiss to tonalite gneiss includes quartz-plagioclase and quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss with abundant mafic layers including banded amphibolite.

There are some younger granite rocks in the area. These rocks are foliated, locally porphyritic, biotite-bearing granodiorite that grades to hornblende quartz monzonite. It may also include unfoliated leuco-quartz monzonite.

Tonalitic rocks are found in small areas. It is light grey, coarse grained and may contain granodiorite and minor quantities of quartz diorite.

Mineral Potential and Aggregate Production

The geological knowledge of this area is both inconclusive and dated. The area is believed to be dominated by granitoid rocks. Whereas greenstone belts (ancient volcanic rocks) host copper, zinc, gold and nickel deposits elsewhere in Manitoba, available geology shows no evidence for greenstone belts in the Bloodvein River area.

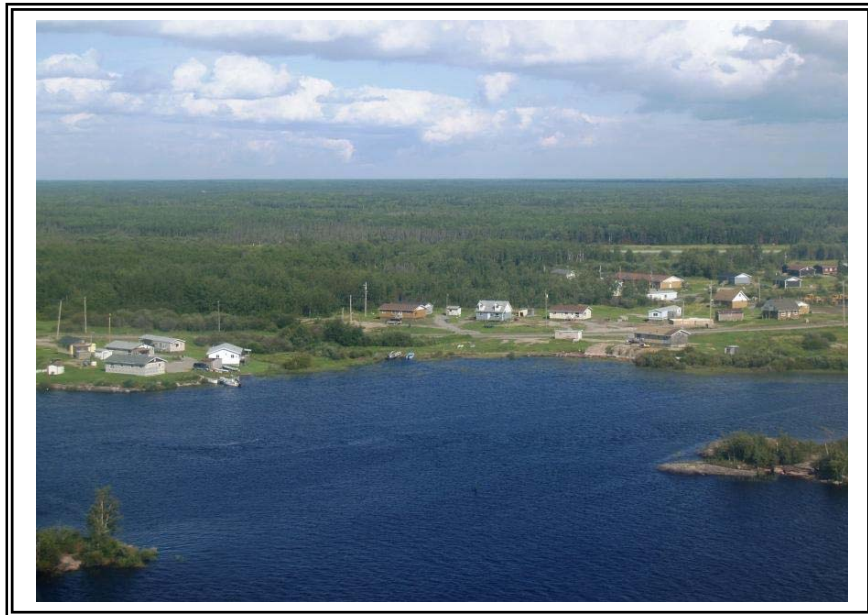
South of Loon Straits there is a small area of banded amphibolite and grey gneiss interlayered with granite and granitic gneiss. These rocks are coarse grained and may be recrystallized volcanic rocks.

Available geology considers the potential for economic deposits of base metals like copper, zinc and nickel to be quite low. The true potential for other commodities like tantalum, cesium, gold, and diamonds is unknown unless further geological studies are conducted.



Community Profile

Section 3.0



3.0 Community Profile

Our community is located approximately 210 kilometers, by air, north of Winnipeg along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. Our Reserve is situated along a three kilometer stretch on the shoreline of the mouth of the Bloodvein River.

The primary language spoken by the Miskoosepi Anishinabe is Saulteaux, or Ojibwe, which is part of the Algonquian language family.

As of August, 2014, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada shows the total registered population for Bloodvein First Nation (people living both on and off Reserve) to be 1,710, of which 1,049 are recorded as living on Reserve.

In 2009, plans to construct an all-season road to Bloodvein First Nation were initiated. The proposed all-season road, a northern extension of the existing Rice River Road, will continue north, through the Bloodvein planning area, to the Berens River First Nation and Poplar River First Nation communities. Until completion of the all-season road and with weather-permitting, the community continues to be served by a winter road from mid-January to mid-March.

The community is served by an airport with a 3,000 foot gravel airstrip. Daily flights are available, except Saturdays and Sunday mornings, from St. Andrews Airport as well as other local flights and charters.

The community is accessible by a ferry / barge (39 passengers), from Matheson Island at the end of Provincial Road 234, which is in service from late spring into early fall.

The community's domestic water supply comes from a central well system connected to a water treatment plant. Houses without connections to the water supply mainline have water delivered to holding tanks.

Waste management facilities include a garbage dump and sewage lagoons within the Reserve area.

"Because our dump is near the new proposed all-season road it will be important to keep the dump managed so visitors will not see garbage lying around and give bad impression" – from interview with student from Miskoosepi School 2010.

There is a hydro transmission line into the community. There is no hydroelectric power development along any rivers within the planning area.

We are surrounded by boreal forest which is important to our community and all living things. Wood is harvested for local use. There is no commercial forestry operation in our planning area.

Hunting and trapping for food still occurs within the planning area. The Bloodvein First Nation has active commercial trappers and a Trappers' and Hunters' Committee.

There is an active commercial net fishery on Lake Winnipeg, including one retirement licence and 26 licensed fishers holding 36 quota entitlements for a total quota of 134,950 kg (Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship). Along the shoreline of Lake Winnipeg there is an old fish station which is no longer in operation. Community members continue to fish for domestic use.

Wild rice is consumed and harvested by community members for personal use. Bloodvein First Nation holds wild rice block licences associated with the right to grow and harvest wild rice in the planning area. There are five private parties that hold wild rice licences, enabled through existing government legislation, that grant rights to seed and harvest wild rice on specific lakes in Atikaki Provincial Park.

There are two lodges in the planning area that are listed with the Manitoba Lodges and Outfitters Association: the Bloodvein River Lodge, owned by a member of the Bloodvein First Nation, and the Sasaginnigak Lodge. There are also outfitters and outcamps in the planning area.

The Atikaki Provincial Park is categorized a Wilderness Park with restrictions on points of access and allowable activities to protect the landscape while supporting opportunities for low impact recreational activities. The Park includes a considerable length of the Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River which provides for exceptional canoeing. The existing *Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River Management Plan* is incorporated in our Plan to support the protection of the Park and to conserve the natural and cultural values associated with the Bloodvein River corridor. We coordinate with the Parks and Natural Areas Branch of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship to manage activities within Atikaki Provincial Park.

Within the greater Atikaki-Berens Woodland Caribou range there are four sub-ranges based on recorded caribou movement patterns. The four sub-ranges are: Atiko, Bloodvein, Round and Berens. Two of these sub-ranges, the Bloodvein and the Round, occur within our traditional use planning area. The Bloodvein sub-group inhabits extensive bog complexes that exist adjacent to the Loon Straits area within the lower, eastern reaches of the Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone. The Bloodvein sub-group tends to remain in place throughout the year and requires special attention in terms of proactively managing area activities to maintain existing caribou habitat.

Businesses, services and community infrastructure on the Reserve include:

- Bloodvein Band Office
- Miskooseepi School (Nursery to Grade 9)
- Child and Family Services
- Health Centre
- Bloodvein Arena
- RCMP Detachment
- Bloodvein River Lodge
- Turtle's Café
- Anishinabe Coffee Shop
- Mikisi Towing, Gas Bar & Convenience Store
- Keller & Son's Grocery Store
- Lagoon
- Pumphouse
- Blue Garage
- Catholic, Mennonite, Pentecostal Church
- Airport
- Winter road
- Development of an all-season road
- Grave yard
- Hydro plant trailer

MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

Section 4.0



Community of Loon Straits

4.0 Management Direction

4.1 Advisory Board

The Pimitotah Advisory Board is established through the May 24, 2011 Land Use Plan Implementation Agreement between Bloodvein First Nation and the Government of Manitoba to support realization of the Pimitotah Plan goals and objectives. The Board consists of Bloodvein First Nation members (a Land Coordinator and a Councillor) as well as representatives of the Manitoba Government. The Board provides support and timely advice to leadership on issues concerning the management of land and resources, including reviewing and providing comments on any proposed allocations or dispositions of land and resources.

Bloodvein First Nation plans to establish a land management sub-committee consisting of two trappers, two Elders, one Councillor, one community member and one youth member. This sub-committee of the Bloodvein Lands Committee and Trappers' and Hunters' Committee will share knowledge of the land and people and will consider future directions through the eyes of the youth member and others.

4.2 Fire Protection

Bloodvein First Nation encourages fire safety through education and the application of *Fire Smart* principles. Priority areas for fire suppression are community housing and other infrastructure, caribou habitat and community use areas.

Bloodvein First Nation is working with Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship to identify a list of eligible community members who are interested in participating in fire protection training.

Designated campsites will be recorded using a GPS and assessed using *Fire Smart* principles to help reduce the risk of accidental fire.

4.3 Fish

Guidelines for local fishing mandate that fish caught will not be wasted by community members or visitors.

If the fish stocks appear to be declining, Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship would be notified and asked to investigate and collaborate with Bloodvein First Nation to establish a sustainable fishing limit.

Community fish derby organizers are encouraged to promote catch and release for all derbies.

4.4 Infrastructure

The Pimitotah Advisory Board considers the conditions for approval associated with all proposed community infrastructure projects to minimize habitat loss and to not disturb sacred sites, pollute waterways or be inimical to broad community economic development objectives.

The Pimitotah Advisory Board reviews and comments on the locations and conditions for approval associated with all proposed borrow and gravel pits. Any activity within the Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone related to the development, upgrade or maintenance of an existing or future road may be approved in the manner described in the Land Use Plan Implementation Agreement.

4.5 Forest Resources

Traditional knowledge is used in the development of sustainable harvesting and management guidelines for forest resources and to educate and inform visitors and community members about the need to protect rare or endangered species.

Participatory forest management practices are supported through community education and training. The Pimitotah Advisory Board collaborates with the Forestry and Wildlife Branches of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship on planning for Community Sustainable Forestry (CSF). Where permissible, CSF would be monitored to ensure the effective and sustainable management of tree cover and wildlife habitat.

There is need to develop a further understanding of which plant resources are robust enough to support potential economic opportunities. Non-timber forest products such as medicinal and edible plants are to be used for community or personal use only. Non-timber forest products obtained from the Atikaki Provincial Park are not to be used for commercial purposes.

Any proposed harvest and/or sale of non-timber forest resources would be assessed by the Pimitotah Advisory Board prior to authorization. Areas identified as containing rare or endangered species will be monitored; incompatible uses will be discouraged through active education and by managing access to sensitive sites. A new Lands Guardian position is created to assist in monitoring harvesting and management activities on the land.

4.6 Tourism/Recreation

All licence and permit applications for consideration by the provincial Licensing Advisory Committee are reviewed by the Pimitotah Advisory Board for recommendation.

Any existing commercial operations licensed by the provincial/federal government and which are in good standing, not limited to lodges and out-camps, are recognized uses in our area. Bloodvein First Nation wishes to maintain good relations with existing recreational and tourism operations and may consider opportunities to collaborate with operators in mutually beneficial arrangements.

Any operation found to be in violation of the terms of a licensing agreement is reported to the responsible authority.

The volume and travel patterns of visitors to Bloodvein First Nation traditional use area is documented to support effective implementation of our land use management plan objectives.

Bloodvein First Nation plans to establish guided tours to promote Anishinabe culture, education, safety and responsible stewardship of the land. This initiative will include training community members to become certified wilderness guides and increasing general community awareness of travelers and opportunities in the tourism sector.

Bloodvein First Nation plans to investigate the potential to develop an interpretive centre and associated facilities to support education and tourism, to promote Anishinabe culture, to enable research, to realize economic opportunities, to promote resource management and to support the Pimachiowin Aki World Heritage Site project.

The Pimitotah Advisory Board plans to investigate the feasibility of developing a geo-caching and virtual map of designated backcountry campsites along the Bloodvein River.

4.7 Sacred and Special Sites

Identified sacred and special sites will be inventoried using GPS and priority ranked to help establish appropriate protection measures (e.g. one small piece of pottery found = low priority; burial ground = high priority). The exact location of sacred sites will be held in confidence by the Bloodvein First Nation.

All sites associated with cultural or spiritual significance may be subject to extra protection measures as deemed appropriate through the Pimitotah Advisory Board and in accordance with *The Heritage Resources Act*. Documented sacred/cultural sites are subject to a minimum 1 kilometre diameter control zone out from any feature or site boundary, whichever is greater. Any development activity within this control zone would be reviewed and monitored by the Pimitotah Advisory Board. Recommendation for approval of any proposed development within the control area will be made on a project-to-project basis.

Any visitor planning to access special/sacred sites must gain the informed and prior consent of the Bloodvein First Nation Land Coordinator and/or Chief and Council, and will be accompanied to the site by a formally-sanctioned member of the community, or similarly appointed person. Community members respect these special sites on and off the reserve and will protect the areas from damage.

4.8 Trapping and Hunting

The local Trappers' and Hunters' Committee, in conjunction with the Pimitotah Advisory Board, is working to implement formal hunting and trapping guidelines, including the following:

- All hunting and trapping is conducted in a humane manner that follows established international standards.
- The head trapper is notified of any allocations or dispositions within that trapline.
- Animal or parts of an animal that have been harvested are not wasted.
- Moose cows with calves will not be hunted by anyone.
- Woodland Caribou are not hunted.

Bloodvein First Nation works with Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship to monitor moose populations through surveys and traditional knowledge in order to establish a sustainable harvest that acknowledges community sustenance requirements. Bloodvein First Nation monitors the annual fall community moose hunt to document numbers of moose harvested. If warranted, the number of moose harvested may be limited. No moose meat is to be wasted.

4.9 Waste disposal

A "Code of Good Conduct" for disposal of garbage by all land users is being developed by the Pimitotah Advisory Board. Garbage is to be disposed of properly and only in areas designated for waste disposal. The Code includes a pack-in / pack-out policy for community members and visitors to the area.

4.10 Water and Waterways (Lakes, Rivers & Wetlands)

The Pimitotah Advisory Board is developing and implementing policies to protect the water and waterways from pollution. The goal is to maintain shorelines in a natural state and to promote respect and safety. Garbage or chemicals (e.g. oil and gas) are not to be disposed of in or along the waterways and shorelines. Stations may be established to monitor water quality on various lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands.

4.11 Wildlife

Bears that enter the community will not be killed unless they pose a threat to community members.

Woodland Caribou are designated as a Threatened species and are not hunted by community members.

Important habitats such as calving areas for moose and caribou are protected and monitored.

Where permissible, Community Sustainable Forestry practices will be managed and monitored to preserve wildlife habitat.

4.12 Potential Topics

- Bloodvein First Nation may investigate future endeavors in small agriculture and poultry projects (e.g. community gardens, greenhouses and chicken-rearing for meat and eggs).
- A communication policy may be developed through the Pimitotah Advisory Board to ensure that information about the planning area is distributed in a timely fashion.
- Future research projects could be proposed through the Pimitotah Advisory Board to monitor climate change. Some of the areas of research could involve water quality and carbon credits.
- Bloodvein First Nation may also investigate potential impacts to water and waterways created by former garbage dump sites.

LAND ZONING PLAN

Section 5.0



5.0 Land Zoning Plan

With appropriate protection measures and proactive monitoring, the land and resources in the Bloodvein planning area are managed to benefit Miskooseepi Anishinabe in keeping with our tradition of reverence for life and land. The Pimitotah Plan and zoning map serve to designate zones in the planning area to meet general needs, and to describe how these areas are being managed to realize stated goals and objectives.

Land use and management activities in the Bloodvein planning area include:

- traditional activities (which include a spiritual aspect),
- protection and conservation of habitat,
- sand and gravel extraction,
- gardening and farming,
- community sustainable forestry,
- commercial fishing and
- tourism.

The Pimitotah Advisory Board is working with community members, local leadership and the Government of Manitoba to implement the Plan in accordance with customary protocols and provincial and national regulations, laws and policies.

Bloodvein First Nation is not in favour of developing a high voltage direct current transmission project in the east side of Lake Winnipeg at this time. Notwithstanding any other zoning provision described in this Plan, activities related to the development, maintenance or upgrade of an existing or future electricity transmission line with a capacity not greater than 115 kV may be considered in all parts of the planning area apart from the Atikaki Provincial Park Zone.

Our Zoning Map (see Figure 2) includes three land use zones: the Kichinatagon (ki-chi-na-ta-gon) Special Management Zone, the Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone and the existing Atikaki Provincial Park Zone administered under the *Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River Management Plan*, as prepared by the Government of Manitoba in consultation with the public under authority of *The Provincial Parks Act*.

5.1 Kichinatagon - (Special Management Zone)

The main purpose of this zone is to protect natural landscapes and ecological processes while allowing traditional and recreational use of the land in accordance with guidelines established by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.

No logging, mining or development of oil, petroleum, natural gas or hydro-electric power facilities are permitted in this area.

Any existing licensed operation in good standing, such as but not limited to lodges, outcamps and outfitters, is acknowledged and respected. Any applications for the right to use land and resources in the planning area are reviewed by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.

Bloodvein First Nation is considering the feasibility of establishing learning centres in some trapline sections to support traditional teaching activities for youth and to promote Anishinabe culture to people from outside of the Miskooseepi area.

Water and waterways and shorelines are being monitored to guard these areas from pollution and other environmental impacts. By policy, surface waters located in this area are subject to a minimum 30 metre development buffer zone, located upslope from the ordinary high water mark.

All sites with recognized cultural or spiritual significance are subject to the extra protection afforded by a minimum 1 kilometre control zone (size of the buffer depends on the site), subject to protection guidelines established through the Pimitotah Advisory Board and in accordance with *The Heritage Resources Act*.

Other resource-based uses and associated facilities may be permitted in accordance with guidelines established by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.

5.2 Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone

The main purpose of this zone is to ensure that natural landscapes and ecological processes are maintained and monitored while allowing community development and traditional and recreational use of the land in accordance with guidelines established by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.

The Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone is compatible with Community Sustainable Forestry (CSF), allowing for sustainable timber and fuelwood harvesting for local use. The Pimitotah Advisory Board is charged with developing, implementing and monitoring strategies to ensure the effective and sustainable management of CSF activities. The Advisory Board collaborates with the Forestry and Wildlife Branches of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship on planning for CSF. Participatory forest management practices are supported through community education and training.

This zone accommodates the development and maintenance of an all-season road (including quarry leases, casual quarry permits and quarry withdrawal area). Gravel extraction for community use (community roads and the airstrip) is allowed in certain areas and guided by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.

The East Side Road Authority, responsible for developing an all-season road (ASR) on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, has registered a quarry withdrawal area that follows the proposed road alignment through this Zone. There are

quarry withdrawal areas, leases and active casual quarry permits located along the current winter road and the proposed all-season road alignment.

Water and waterways and shorelines are monitored to guard these areas from pollution and other environmental impacts. Surface waters located in this area are subject to a minimum 50 metre development buffer zone, located upslope from the ordinary high water mark; except where projects are approved that would improve fish habitat (i.e. installation of shoals, riparian planting, etc.).

All sites with recognized cultural or spiritual significance are subject to the extra protection afforded by a minimum 1 kilometre control zone (size of the buffer depends on the site), subject to protection guidelines established through the Pimitotah Advisory Board and in accordance with *The Heritage Resources Act*.

Any existing licensed operation in good standing, such as but not limited to lodges, outcamps and outfitters, is acknowledged and respected. Any new allocations or proposals for existing operations are reviewed by the Advisory Board.

Other resource-based uses and associated facilities may be permitted in accordance with guidelines established by the Advisory Board.

5.3 Atikaki Provincial Park Zone

Guidelines for the management of activities and resources within Atikaki Provincial Park follow the *Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River Management Plan*, as prepared by the Government of Manitoba in consultation with the public under authority of *The Provincial Parks Act*.

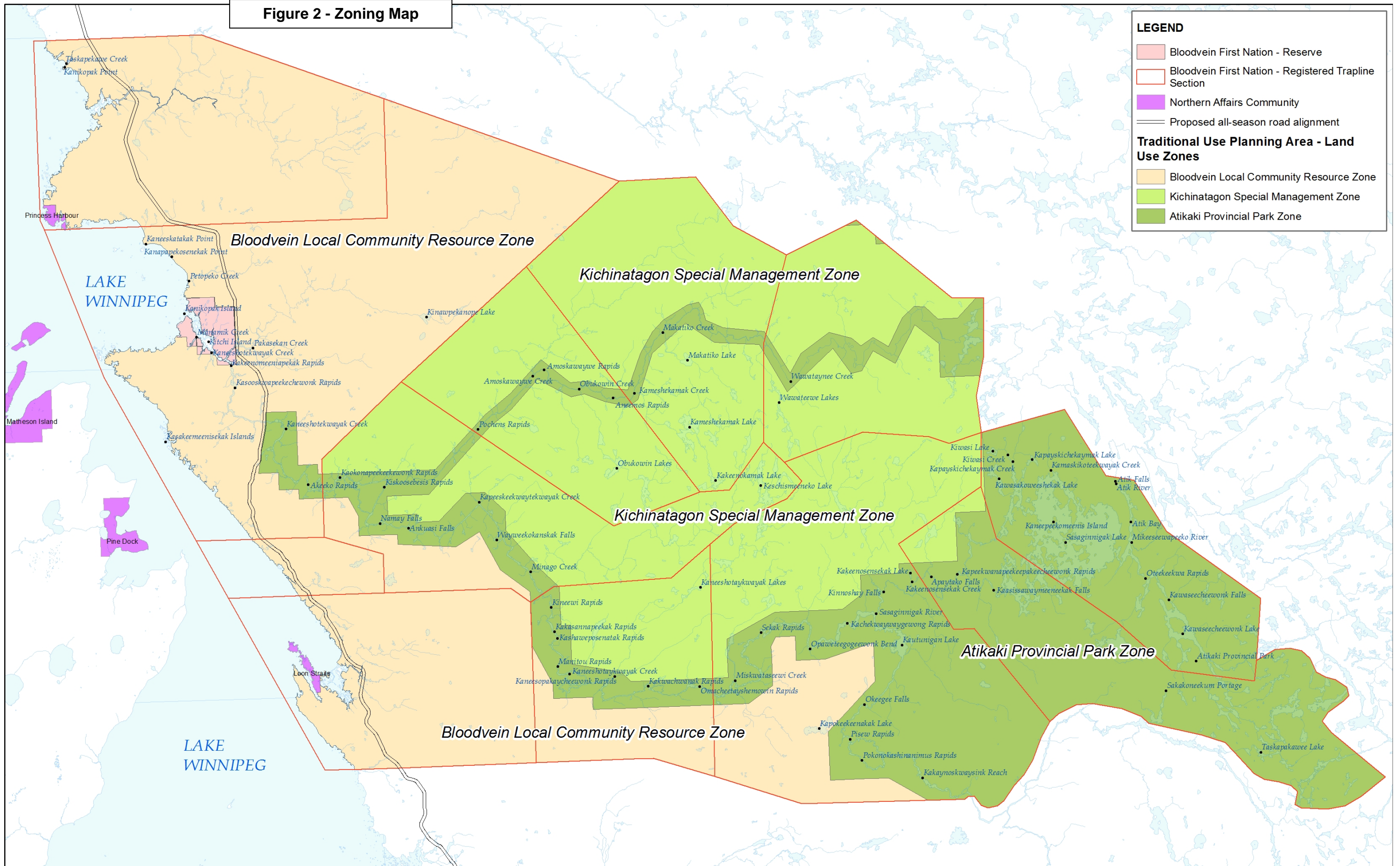
Figure 2 - Zoning Map

LEGEND

- Bloodvein First Nation - Reserve
- Bloodvein First Nation - Registered Trapline Section
- Northern Affairs Community
- Proposed all-season road alignment

Traditional Use Planning Area - Land Use Zones

- Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone
- Kichinatagon Special Management Zone
- Atikaki Provincial Park Zone



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Section 6.0



6.0 Plan Implementation

The overarching goal of the Pimitotah Plan is to implement a shared vision for Bloodvein First Nation traditional lands that complements Anishinabe cultural teachings. With the guidance of the Pimitotah Advisory Board, Chief and Council and community members, implementation of this Plan will create positive changes for Miskooseepi Anishinabe by ensuring that all planning projects reflect the voice of all community members.

Implementation of the Plan begins with the Pimitotah Advisory Board. The Advisory Board identifies priorities and develops workplans, timelines and budgets to complete the activities and projects required to implement the Plan. The Advisory Board also creates guidelines, reviews allocations and dispositions and provides information and guidance to community members and leadership on land use and management activities within the planning area.

6.1 Implementation Strategy

An important factor for successful plan implementation is the acquisition of dedicated staff and necessary resources to carry out duties, follow through on workplans and meet timelines.

Performance management indicators are established for each project activity to enable tracking and evaluation. Annual reports are drafted and describe planning goals, challenges, achievements and associated community benefits.

Applicable Government of Manitoba policies, guidelines and direction are respected throughout Plan implementation as viable policy alternatives are completed, reviewed and become officially recognized.

Priorities for Plan implementation are:

- 1) protect sacred and historic sites by creating an inventory using GPS and through monitoring and reporting activities;
- 2) protect endangered and threatened wildlife and habitat;
- 3) establish a sub-committee of the Lands Committee and the Trappers' and Hunters' Committee;
- 4) enter into arrangements with the Government of Manitoba to enable Bloodvein First Nation to assume increased responsibility over the management of traplines and the development of a community cabin policy;

- 5) develop and implement a Community Sustainable Forestry management plan with support of the Forestry Branch and the Wildlife Branch of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship;
- 6) build a traditional/cultural teaching lodge and / or learning centres;
- 7) promote tourism and train community members as guides;
- 8) promote youth education and training opportunities;
- 9) raise funds for plan implementation priorities;
- 10) establish monitoring stations within traplines; and
- 11) create an inventory of campsites along the Bloodvein River.

Priorities are evaluated by asking the following questions:

- How does this priority benefit the community?
- Is this priority a long-term or short-term goal?
- Can this project be done, is it realistic and what is the timeline?
- What are the costs involved in doing this project? From where can funds be sourced?
- Do community members have the necessary skills and training?
- How does this priority impact future generations, and will this priority contribute to a sustainable community?

6.2 Plan Review and Evaluation

The Pimitotah Plan is a 'living document' that will be reviewed every eight years, or earlier as required, to maintain alignment with Plan goals and objectives.

Operational effectiveness will be reviewed and improved through an adaptive management process that incorporates lessons learned and best practice.

Compliance with the Plan will continue to be ensured through interagency collaboration mechanisms including the Pimitotah Advisory Board and stakeholder and community participation, based on the respective jurisdictions of the Bloodvein First Nation and the Government of Manitoba. The Plan review will incorporate lessons learned and new data and information from inventories, monitoring, traditional knowledge and western science along with a comprehensive evaluation to develop or refine management strategies and actions.



TABLE & REFERENCES

Section 7.0

7.0 References & Resources

7.1 Tables

Table 1 – Trees in the Planning Area

Anishinabe Pronunciation	English Word	Scientific Terminology	Material Uses
a sa tiik	Black Poplar White Poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i> <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Cabins, buoys, firewood
Shing o peeg Minago Sha sha gan tiik	Black Spruce White Spruce	<i>Picea mariana</i> <i>Picea glauca</i>	Cabins, docks, Firewood, hide stretchers
Wiig was Wi gwash	White Birch (paper birch)	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Snow shoes, firewood, beaver stretchers
Mash ki go tiik	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	Cabins, docks, firewood
Mash ka wa tiik	Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Docks
Pik sa kook Oo kick Oo kick sa gook	Jack Pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Cabins, docks, Firewood, hide stretchers
In in an due	Balsam Fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Christmas Trees

Table 2.1 – Land Use Zoning Overview

ZONE NAME	DESCRIPTION	PERMITTED USE					
		Commercial Forestry	Community Sustainable Forestry	Hydro-electric Power Development*	Mining / Mineral Exploration**	Oil, Petroleum, Natural Gas Development	Road Construction / Aggregate Extraction
Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone	The main purpose of this zone is to ensure that natural landscapes and ecological processes are maintained and monitored while allowing community development and traditional and recreational use of the land in accordance with guidelines established by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.	X	✓	X	X	X	✓
Kichinatagon Special Management Zone	The main purpose of this zone is to protect natural landscapes and ecological processes while allowing traditional and recreational use of the land in accordance with guidelines established by the Pimitotah Advisory Board.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atikaki Provincial Park Zone	Atikaki is classified as a wilderness park. The purpose of this zone is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve physical features and biological communities representative of the Lac Seul Upland portion of the Precambrian Boreal Forest Natural Region • provide opportunities for a range of outdoor recreational experiences from canoeing and whitewater rafting, that depend on a pristine environment, to lodges and outcamps • promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural features and cultural heritage. 	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 2.2 – Land Use Zoning Notes

ZONE NAME	NOTES
<p>Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone</p>	<p>The Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone is compatible with Community Sustainable Forestry (CSF), allowing for sustainable timber and fuelwood harvesting for local use. The Pimitotah Advisory Board is charged with developing, implementing and monitoring strategies to ensure the effective and sustainable management of CSF activities. The Advisory Board collaborates with the Forestry and Wildlife Branches of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship on planning for CSF. Participatory forest management practices are supported through community education and training.</p>
	<p>* Notwithstanding the prohibition on 'large-scale' hydro-electric power developments, activities related to the development, maintenance or upgrade of an existing or future electricity transmission line with a capacity not greater than 115 kV may occur if the activity has been approved in the manner contemplated in the <i>Land Use Plan Implementation Agreement</i>.</p>
	<p>**Any exclusion in this land use class applies to mineral exploration or mining for minerals other than aggregate material. The Bloodvein Local Community Resource Zone accommodates the development and maintenance of an all-season road (including quarry leases, casual quarry permits and quarry withdrawal area). Gravel extraction for community use (community roads and the airstrip) is allowed in certain areas and guided by the Eastern Region's Integrated Resource Management Team, consisting of natural resource officers and fisheries, forestry, lands, parks and wildlife staff, and the Pimitotah Advisory Board.</p>
<p>Kichinatagon Special Management Zone</p>	<p>* Notwithstanding the prohibition on 'large-scale' hydro-electric power developments, activities related to the development, maintenance or upgrade of an existing or future electricity transmission line with a capacity not greater than 115 kV may occur if the activity has been approved in the manner contemplated in the <i>Land Use Plan Implementation Agreement</i>.</p>
<p>Atikaki Provincial Park Zone</p>	<p>Guidelines for the management of activities and resources within Atikaki Provincial Park follow the Atikaki Provincial Park and Bloodvein Canadian Heritage River Management Plan, as prepared by the Government of Manitoba in consultation with the public under authority of <i>The Provincial Parks Act</i>.</p>
	<p>Staff of Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship's Eastern Region operations, based in Lac du Bonnet, enforces legislation, responds to emergencies such as forest fires and is the primary contact for First Nation communities, lodge operators and outfitters, trappers, commercial and recreational fishers, hunters, etc.</p>
	<p>The Eastern Region's Integrated Resource Management Team and Pimitotah Advisory Board review and monitor land use activities in the park zone.</p>

7.2 References

These are the documents and resources consulted in developing the Pimitotah Plan. We thank all who made these resources available to us.

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Maria Bushie, Elder, Interview, July 23, 1999, page 21

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Mike Green, Elder, Interview, September 3, 1999, page 21

Other information and assistance provided by:

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Manitoba Conservation and Water Stewardship – Parks and Natural Areas,
Forestry, Wildlife, Lands, Environment, Fisheries

Geological Survey of Manitoba

Culture, Heritage and Tourism – Historic Resources

East Side Road Authority

Wabanong Nakaygum Okimawin

Legislation

The East Side Traditional Lands Planning and Special Protected Areas Act

The Provincial Parks Act

The Manitoba Hydro Act

The Water Protection Act

The Water Rights Act

The Water Power Act

The Heritage Resources Act

The Forestry Act

The Environment Act

The Wildlife Act

The Crown Lands Act

The Indian Act

The Constitution Act