		-	
Marine Area	11315 ha	Shoreline	126.6 km
Substrate	mud	Slope	sloping
Exposure	low	Depth	mid-depth
Current	low	Benthic Summer Temp	warm
Roughness	low		

Unit 13. Knight Inlet <u>click here for a detailed map</u>

Management Emphasis – General Marine

Description

The area is characterized by low exposure, low currents and a number of log handling sites and commercial uses. Strong outflow winds, freshwater influence and salmon migration routes provide natural constraints on many uses.

Unit Attributes

The unit contains three areas of significance for migratory birds: Batt Bluff, Lady Islands and the western entrance to Knight Inlet (Common Murres, gulls, Rhinoceros Auklets, Forktailed Stormpetrels, phalaropes, Lull Bay (Goldeneyes, gulls, Marbled Murrelets, scoters), and Steep Head (Cormorant roosting site). These are CWS areas of interest.

Area of high biological and physical diversity in vicinity of Hoeya Head

Kelp beds (1 identified – 52 ha); eelgrass at Lull Bay, Tsakonu Cove, Hoeya Sound (local knowledge)

Moderate to High invertebrate values

Intertidal Clams (6 beaches - 8 ha)

Salmonid Streams: 15 observed, 18 assumed

Major salmon migration routes; salmon fry holding area; juvenile migration especially Glendale Pink salmon and Klinaklini/ Ahnuahti Chinook, Coho, Pink, Summer Chum salmon (local knowledge)

Estuary (19 ha)

Significant herring migration; eulachon migration March to mid-April (local knowledge)

Orca summer resting feeding, winter feeding area: Resident and West Coast transient populations are listed as threatened nationally (T), and imperiled provincially (S2). They are provincially red-listed.

Humpback Whale resident area: provincially blue listed species

Pacific White Sided dolphin residency (up to 100 animals) (local knowledge)

Non-native cultural feature

Finfish aquaculture potential: OA 2 (isolated pockets of OA 1: Tsakonu Cove, Clapp Pass, Spring Passage)

Good off bottom oyster capability (Gilford Point to Lady Islands)

Forest industry has identified potential log dump sites at Gilford Island, north and south shores of inlet east of Sargeaunt Passage

Traditional territory of Tlowitsis, Mamalilikula, and Da'Naxda'Xw First Nations Private upland on Shewell Island

Current Uses & Activities

First Nations: Fishing grounds along entrance with shellfish areas past Tribune Channel entrance. Extensive areas of cultural significance along inlet.

Salmon farm

Log handling and storage (26), camp tie-ups, heli-log sites

Tidal sports fishing camp Marina Safe anchorage at Tsakonu Cove and Hoeya Sound Remote campsites Commercial salmon troll, gillnet, seine fishery, crab fishery, prawn fishery and hook and line ground fishery Sport salmon, ground fishery

Acceptable Uses & Activities

Tenured Uses

- X Community & Public Institutional
 - X Light Industrial
 - X Marine Telecommunications & Utilities
 - X Rural Development

Aquaculture:

- Finfish
- X Marine Plant
- X Shellfish Beach
- ✓ Shellfish Deep Water Aquaculture

Ongoing Non Tenured Activities

- ✓ Commercial Fisheries
- ✓ Marine Transportation

- ✓ Conservation
- ✓ Log Handling, Storage & Infrastructure
- ✓ Private Moorage
- ✓ General Commercial

Commercial Recreation:

- ✓ Lodges and Base Camps
- ✓ Guiding Operations
- ✓ First Nations
- ✓ Public Recreation

Code

- The use or activity is considered acceptable and appropriate. Applications for tenure of this use should be accepted for processing and evaluation.
 The use is considered conditionally acceptable. Applications for tenure for use require more specific information on capability and potential to accompany a tenure application before it is accepted for processing.
 The use is acceptable at existing levels of tenure, subject to limited modifications as required by government. Applications for new tenures should not be accepted. Abandoned or unutilized sites
 - should not subsequently be made available for the same use.
 - **X** The use is considered inappropriate. Applications for tenure of this use should not be accepted for processing and evaluation.

Management Provisions

This unit should be managed to maintain opportunities for existing activities and tenures, while minimizing impact on salmon migration activities and avoiding conflicts with commercial prawn and crab fisheries.

Tenure applicants are encouraged to develop working relationships with Tlowitsis and Mamalilikula First Nations.

Management plans for commercial recreation operations should attempt to reflect consultation with First Nations to avoid harm to sensitive cultural sites.

Tenure holders should work with First Nations to coordinate log handling activities during eulachon and salmon runs.

New tenures should not impede safe anchorage at Hoeya Sound and Tsakonu Cove.

New tenures should be designed and located to avoid impact on eulachon runs (March 1 to May 15).

New tenures should not alienate recorded commercial dive fishery sites.

Finfish aquaculture tenure modification may be approved to accommodate anchoring requirements and/ or waste management regulation requirements, which include fallow sites. Commercial and industrial use applications within 1km of the western end of the unit, Lull Bay, and Steep Head should be referred to CWS.