



FIRST NATIONS VISITATION – QUESTIONS

1 What is the BCMT Code of Conduct First Nations Directive?

- a. Irregardless of a First Nations inherent right to govern their traditional lands it is crown land and I go where I please.
- b. You are on First Nations Lands. Trample on cultural features and disregard requests from the Nation about proper visitation.
- c. You are on First Nations lands. Travel where you want when you want without permission.
- d. You are on sensitive First Nations traditional land. Treat this land with respect. Disturb nothing, take nothing.

2 Which of the following are part of article 32 of UNDRIP

- a. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.
- b. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
- c. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
- d. Indigenous peoples have inherent rights and title to their lands and waters.

3 Why is article 32 important to the BC Marine Trails and all recreationists on the BC Coast?

- a. It outlines that Indigenous peoples have a deep connection to their lands and waters.
- b. It acknowledges paddlers the right to camp on crown land where ever they want on the coast.
- c. Adhering to Article 32 of UNDRIP requires us to uphold the decisions made by any Nation about how they want to develop recreational activities in their territory. If a Nation does not want recreational activities at certain sites we must respect that choice.
- d. It isn't really important.



FIRST NATIONS VISITATION – QUESTIONS

- 4** Which of the following are not tangible cultural features that paddlers should be aware of?
- a. Middens
 - b. Clam gardens
 - c. Spiritually significant sites
 - d. Fish weirs
 - e. Burial grounds
 - f. Indian Reserves
- 5** What act legally protects tangible cultural sites
- a. Cultural Preservation Act
 - b. Heritage Conservation Act
 - c. Archeological Site Conservation Act
 - d. Conservation of Indigenous Features Act
- 6** Which of the following statements is not true about middens (tangible cultural feature)?
- a. Shell middens are layered deposits of discarded shells, fish, animal bones, and cultural objects such as tools, jewelry, art and, in some cases, human burials.
 - b. Middens depict a clear connection to place for First Nation peoples, and showcases how the land is used across time.
 - c. Middens are natural depositions of shell fragments collected by marine mammals that live near the shore.
 - d. The destruction or alteration of middens is punishable under the Heritage Conservation Act.



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7 Which of the following statements is not true about appropriate behaviour when recreating close to a midden?

- a. Digging cat holes to dispose of human waste can disturb cultural and heritage sites and is environmentally damaging. Dispose of waste below the high tide line or in toilets provided.
- b. Leaving behind your trash in the upland can negatively affect the archaeological record.
- c. Keeping your fire below the high tide line eliminates the possibility of an impact on a midden.
- d. Removing anything from a midden is alright. It has been there for thousands of years and no one claimed it.

8 Which of the following statements is not true about clam gardens (tangible cultural feature)?

- a. Clam gardens are “intertidal features constructed by coastal First Nations to enhance shellfish productivity and to feed the people.
- b. Clam gardens increase clam productivity through active management.
- c. Clam gardens are constructed by moving large rocks to form a wall at the lowest tide line. These walls create a large terrace of optimal clam habitat.
- d. Clam gardens are natural features that are a result of boulders rolling down steep beach and coming to a rest in the lowest intertidal zone.

9 Which of the following statements is not true about appropriate behaviour when recreating close to a clam garden?

- a. Be careful when you take your kayak out of the water. Dragging kayaks disrupts sensitive areas and harms First Nations cultural and heritage sites.
- b. Dispose of biodegradable materials in clam garden boundaries. The nutrients will help clams grow and increase productivity.
- c. Do not move boulders from clam garden walls to create fire rings. This is punishable under the Heritage Conservation Act.
- d. If using the tidal flush method of waste disposal, ensure you are 100m away from any clam garden.



FIRST NATIONS VISITATION – QUESTIONS

10

Intangible cultural features can be difficult to identify. Which of the following resources are suitable to help understand where recreation is not appropriate?

- a. BC Marine Trails Map – Sites displayed have been reviewed with First Nations for the approval of use.
- b. BC Marine Trails First Nations Info Box – Specific visitation messages are available from First Nations about how to respectfully visit their territory.
- c. BC Marine Trails Map Closure Icons – First Nations have the right to manage their lands. Some sites that were previously frequented may no longer be appropriate for use. Look for closure icons in areas you are planning to visit.



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