

Ta'tla Mun

Special Management Area Management Plan




2013

**TA'TLA MUN
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2013

This plan was prepared by representatives of the Selkirk First Nation and Environment Yukon. It is an update of the 2001 Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area Management Plan.

Approved by



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Introduction

The principal objectives in the development of special management areas in Yukon First Nation final land claim agreements are to maintain important features of Yukon's natural or cultural environment for the benefit of Yukon residents and all Canadians while respecting the rights of Yukon Indian people and Yukon First Nations. To achieve this objective, several special management areas have been established within the traditional territory of the Selkirk First Nation in accordance with provisions as set out in the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement. The following objectives are specific to the Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area as outlined in Schedule B of Chapter 10 of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement:

- To ensure conservation in the management and use of the freshwater fish resources and their habitat in the lake known as Ta'tla Mun;
- To enhance and promote the full participation of the Selkirk First Nation and Selkirk people in the management of the freshwater fish resources in Ta'tla Mun;
- To integrate the relevant knowledge and experience of both Selkirk people and the scientific communities in respect of Ta'tla Mun in order to achieve conservation;
- To recognize the importance of Ta'tla Mun to Selkirk people and to protect the use of Ta'tla Mun by Selkirk people;
- To facilitate the priority of the freshwater fish food needs of Selkirk people over other uses of Ta'tla Mun;
- To provide quality sport fishing opportunities in Ta'tla Mun; and
- To deal fairly with all users of Ta'tla Mun.

Background

The Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area (Ta'tla Mun SMA) became established with the signing of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement in July of 1997. The management plan was finalized and approved by the parties in 2001. The Ta'tla Mun SMA encompasses all ecosystem components associated with the freshwater habitat in the lake locally referred to as "Ta'tla Mun" or "Tatlmun Lake" as listed in the Yukon Gazetteer. It is situated 40 kilometres southeast of Pelly Crossing (62°37'N 135°59'W), in south central Yukon.

The boundary of the Ta'tla Mun SMA is inclusive of all surface waters within the high water mark of the lake. This constitutes an area of approximately 3,380 hectares. The Ta'tla Mun SMA is about 23 kilometres in length and is situated in an east to west aspect

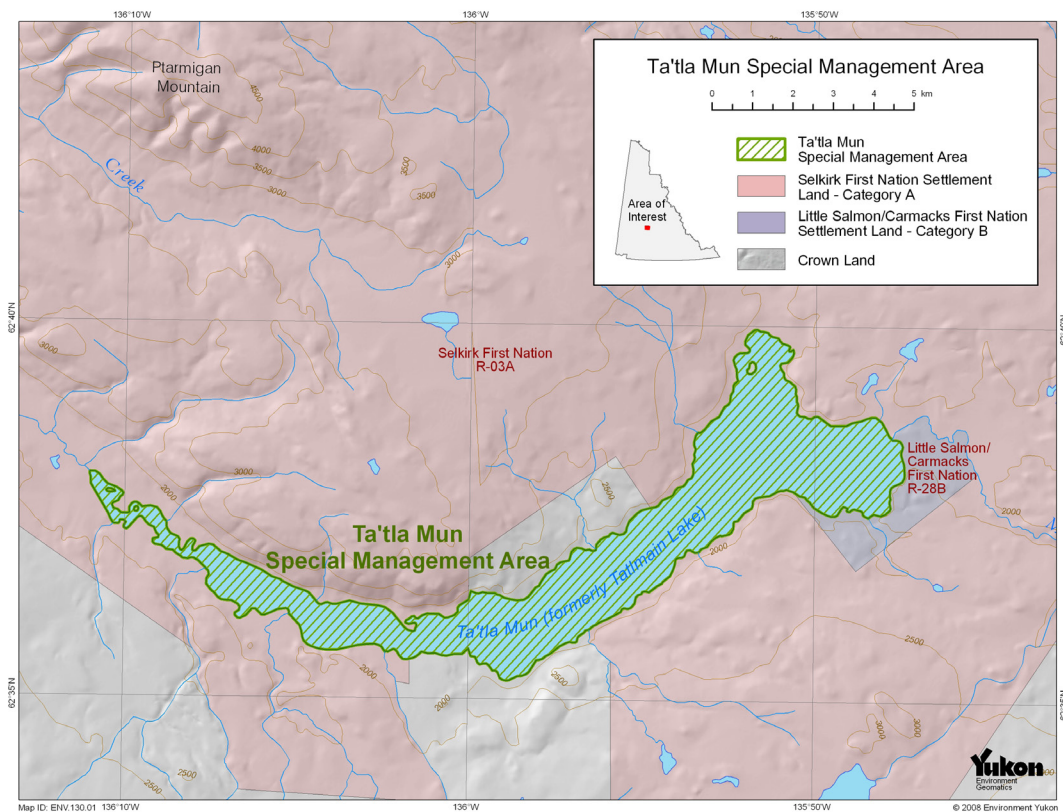


Figure 1. Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area

(Figure 1). The surface elevation of Ta'tla Mun is approximately 500 metres above sea level. Several small islands are also associated with the Ta'tla Mun SMA; all but one are situated in the narrows of the west arm of the lake.

The surrounding terrain is characterized by rolling hills and plateaus with many small and often intermittent streams that flow into the lake from the surrounding steep hillsides. Mica and Ta'tla creeks form the principle drainages within the Ta'tla Mun SMA. Surface waters flow from the lake at the Mica Creek outlet, then through Towhata Lake before entering the Pelly River. The Ta'tla Mun SMA is situated in the central Yukon plateau of the boreal cordillera ecoregion. The climate is cold and semi-arid with a mean annual temperature of approximately -3.5°C .

Historically, Ta'tla Mun was a core area of traditional use by the Northern Tutchone. This aboriginal group was one of the largest and most powerful of the Northern Tutchone people. Archeological evidence associated with this lake is indicative of several thousand years of human occupation. The recovery of stone tools suggests people first came to the area soon after glacial ice sheets melted away about 8,000 to 10,000 years ago. A total of 27 prehistoric sites have been identified along the Ta'tla Mun shoreline. The Mica Creek outlet was the location of a large fishing village where people would gather in late fall to net spawning whitefish. Spawning whitefish were taken in dragnets, in fish traps and gaffed as people remained at this location throughout the winter months. In the winter season whitefish and lake trout were also taken with nets and hooks through the ice at the lake narrows. The abundance of fish within Ta'tla Mun permitted larger family groups to remain throughout the winter. Toward the end of the last century, most of the Ta'tla Mun people disappeared as a result of epidemics and/or conflicts with other groups. While no one today lives year-round at Ta'tla Mun, the Selkirk First Nation maintains a trail to the lake and has built a culture camp near the site of the old fishing village.

Within the past century Ta'tla Mun became the site of commercial fisheries beginning with the arrival of Hudson Bay Company explorers to the area between 1848 and 1851. Whitefish were taken for food for both people and dogs. During the gold rush a commercial fishery on the lake supplied miners in Dawson and later Mayo with whitefish and trout. Between 1908 and 1916 harvests of all freshwater fish combined from Ta'tla Mun ranged from 6,000 to 23,000 kilograms annually.

The fish community within the waters of Ta'tla Mun is dominated by lake trout (myaat), lake whitefish (lyok degay) and northern pike (tátli). Ta'tla Mun is known for its large lake trout that can attain a weight of over 10 kilograms and are particularly sought after by sport or recreational anglers. Movements of fish to and from Ta'tla Mun have also been documented. Perhaps the most notable are migrations of broad whitefish or tezá that formerly occurred between Ta'tla Mun, Towhata Lake and the Pelly River through Mica Creek (Appendix 1).

While the Ta'tla Mun SMA is accessible by aircraft in all seasons, snowmachines are currently the most popular method of getting to the lake, primarily in the late winter season. Currently there is one ATV / snowmachine trail that accesses the lake. The trail begins in Pelly Crossing, Yukon.

Plan Development and Public Involvement

A steering committee was established in November 1998 whose purpose was to prepare a management plan for Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area. Details with respect to membership, plan objectives and implementation are outlined in Schedule B of Chapter 10 of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement. A secretariat service prepared meeting minutes, organized workshops and helped draft the plan.

The preparation of the management plan required the inclusion of a process for public consultation that, for greater certainty, included consultation with Selkirk people and the Yukon public. Consultation was achieved through advertised public workshops that focused on the identification of issues that then provided the framework on which the plan was developed. Workshops were held in Pelly Crossing and Whitehorse. Workshops also enabled the involvement by the Selkirk Renewable Resources Council and representatives of organizations and individuals who had an interest in Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area.

Upon completion of the workshops, the drafting of the management plan proceeded using information that was prepared, presented and/or recorded at these workshops. Information included technical data from government files, Elder interviews, Selkirk First Nation

cultural history and oral presentations. Drafts of the management plan were reviewed by the steering committee, and then submitted to the Selkirk Renewable Resources Council for public review. In 2001, the plan was approved by both the Selkirk First Nation and the Government of Yukon.

In 2008, a review of the approved management plan and its implementation was jointly conducted by representatives of the Selkirk First Nation and Environment Yukon. The development of the updated management plan required several meetings between representatives of the Selkirk First Nation and Environment Yukon. Information contained in the original plan was reviewed and additional information was tabled and discussed. Recent information included the number of special fishing permits that were issued annually, technical survey summaries, reported fish harvests and ongoing habitat concerns in the Ta'tla Mun SMA. The results of this consultation and information exchange were considered in preparing this updated management plan.

Management Concerns

Fisheries and Resource Use

One of the primary objectives of this management plan is to ensure conservation in the management and use of the freshwater fish resources and their habitat in Ta'tla Mun. These freshwater resources include at least eight known species of fish: lake trout or myaat (*Salvelinus namaycush*), lake whitefish or lyok degay (*Coregonus clupeaformis*), broad whitefish or tezá (*Coregonus nasus*), longnose sucker or tats'aat (*Catostomus catostomus*), burbot or teł vók (*Lota lota*), northern pike or tátli (*Esox lucius*), Arctic grayling or t'a (*Thymallus arcticus*), and slimy sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*). Historically many of these species were of some importance as a food base to the aboriginal people who first used the lake. Elders have indicated that some species such as whitefish, northern pike, burbot and occasionally trout were preferred over others. Whitefish were of special importance as they were easily harvested when they formed spawning aggregations during the fall, primarily at the Mica Creek outlet of the lake. Of the whitefish, the broad whitefish or tezá, was by far the most valued species because of its excellent taste and size. Fish resources were traditionally shared with people of aboriginal

and non-aboriginal origin, as they are today. Aboriginal people still harvest fish from the lake; but not to the extent as in the past, when many families were dependent solely on the lake for food. Current harvests of whitefish therefore are small compared to what they once were. Harvesting primarily occurs during the fall spawning period. Additional fish harvests during the summer are associated with the periodic use of the culture camp located at the site of the old fishing village.

Sport, or recreational, anglers primarily venture to Ta'tla Mun during the late winter by snowmachine although aircraft access is also possible throughout the year. Anglers are required by law to have two types of documentation before fishing: 1) a Yukon Sport Fishing Licence (as required for fishing in all waters in Yukon), and 2) a specific Yukon Sport Fishing Licence to Fish in Ta'tla Mun. The Ta'tla Mun sport fishing licence has been in place since 1993 and it enables management agencies to monitor fish harvests and angling effort on the lake through mandatory reporting. In the event where harvests and/or angling pressure become excessive, the issuance of sport fishing licenses can be managed to control and direct harvest and effort. While both governments felt it important to continue the licensing system, some aspects of its current administration, enforcement and compliance could be improved. The development of a standard set of conditions that would apply to all anglers who frequented the lake was identified as a priority. In recent years there have been very few licenses issued.

The designation of Ta'tla Mun as a High Quality Water was revoked in 2001. Since 2001, an aggregate catch limit of five fish per day and ten fish in possession became mandatory as a result of a recommendation in the Ta'tla Mun Special Management Area Management Plan. The catch limit includes all released fish as well as those retained, and requires anglers to stop fishing after catching five fish in one day. This change in regulation was made to address concerns about excessive catch and release practices and potential high mortality of the trophy-sized lake trout at Ta'tla Mun. First Nations members, particularly Elders, find the concept of live release disrespectful and believe it will ultimately harm the fish population.

Recreational anglers are attracted to Ta'tla Mun by its remote aesthetic, scenic landscapes, good fishing, and abundance of large lake trout. These features have always been alluring to entrepreneurs who promote the lake as an ideal candidate for a

commercial wilderness/fishing lodge development. Many members of the Selkirk First Nation remain apprehensive about this type of development, while others see it as a potential economic opportunity for the community of Pelly Crossing.

Fish and Fish Habitat

The fish populations and habitat in the Ta'tla Mun SMA are generally considered to be pristine, as they have been historically for Northern Tutchone people who depended on the lake for food. While the maintenance of fish habitat is a key objective to this plan, many factors outside the boundaries of the Ta'tla Mun SMA have the potential to influence fish habitat in the lake. Changes to either the quality or quantity of surface waters in streams that feed the lake, whether from natural disturbances or human activities, can have a significant effect on fish and fish habitat downstream within the Ta'tla Mun SMA. To establish management recommendations specific to the Ta'tla Mun SMA, without some consideration to adjacent habitat, was felt by the steering committee to be a significant weakness in the plan. During the workshops many concerns were raised that specifically focused on issues outside the current boundaries of the Ta'tla Mun SMA. Issues such as logging of riparian habitat, shoreline development, forest fires and impacts of beaver dams (especially in the Mica creek drainage) were frequently identified as issues at the public workshops. While many issues of this nature cannot be resolved in the current plan, there was general consensus about the need to have the Ta'tla Mun SMA plan identify these issues and recommend a process or strategy for resolution. It was felt that a number of options to assess and manage ecological impacts from land and water-based disturbances within the watershed could be pursued. These options include but may not be limited to, the use of current assessment processes and/or the participation in any future watershed or land use planning processes. The Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada is the management authority with respect to fish habitat.

Access Management

The ease of access, whether by air or land, is fundamental to the management of freshwater fish harvests within the Ta'tla Mun SMA. Generally, as access is improved to areas that were formally remote, there is a subsequent increase in fish harvest. As with other wildlife, improved access usually results in the need for more restrictive regulations with respect to resource use. Improved access can also encourage other types of resource-based activities that can impact fish habitat and sites of archeological significance. While the current management plan is confined to the area bounded by the Ta'tla Mun SMA, access management is a critical issue to the planning process.

The issue of road and trail development continues to be a focus of discussion for the Selkirk First Nation. Currently one trail that originates in Pelly Crossing provides limited access by ATVs and snowmachines to the Ta'tla Mun SMA. The trail is located upon Selkirk First Nation settlement lands for virtually its entire length. It is recognized that any trail improvements would have significant management implications to the Ta'tla Mun SMA. There is strong support to maintain the current access in its present condition, without improvements, other than for general maintenance, for the term of the plan. Signage has been erected at the trailhead explaining the significance of the Ta'tla Mun SMA and the status of the land (Category A) over which the trail passes. By discouraging and prohibiting where possible ground access other than on the existing trail, additional access points into Ta'tla Mun SMA will be curtailed.

As the present trail into the Ta'tla Mun SMA is located entirely on settlement land, Selkirk First Nation has the power to enact laws to control the operation of vehicles that utilize the trail through their selfgovernment land agreement. By this mechanism, traffic could be managed to minimize disturbances to wildlife while also alleviating disharmony between cultural activities and other uses during specific times of the year. While regulations to manage and control vehicle use would be initiated by the Selkirk First Nation, any regulations that are developed would need to be in accordance with the objectives of this management plan and Chapter 6 (Access) of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement.

Recommendations and Implementation

Fisheries and Resource Use				
TOPIC	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INVOLVED AGENCIES	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Fishing by Licensed Anglers	<p>Fishing by licensed anglers needs to be managed and monitored to maintain healthy fish populations.</p> <p>The pamphlets and maps developed to accompany the Yukon Sport Fishing Licenses for Ta'tla Mun have not been consistently available for distribution with the permits at all vendor locations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the requirement for Yukon Sport Fishing Licenses for Ta'tla Mun, and continue to make licenses available at Environment Yukon offices (Whitehorse, Carmacks, Dawson and Mayo) and from the licence vendor in Pelly Crossing, Carmacks or other vendors as needed and agreed upon by Selkirk First Nation and the Government of Yukon. Distribute pamphlets describing special Ta'tla Mun status and regulations and maps recommending camping areas with all permits. Maintain the present regulations limiting anglers to five fish caught per day. 	EY	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Recreational Fishing Derbies	A fishing derby is a recreational fishing competition in which more than 25 people participate. The goal of catching many fish for recreational purposes is contrary to the objectives of the management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not issue recreational fishing derby permits. 	EY, SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Fisheries and Resource Use				
TOPIC	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INVOLVED AGENCIES	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Commercial Recreational Fishing Development	Ta'tla Mun SMA is an ideal candidate for a commercial recreational fishing development because of its scenic landscapes, good fishing and the abundance of large lake trout and northern pike. Many members of the Selkirk First Nation are apprehensive about this type of development and its impacts to the lake. Others see it as a potential economic opportunity for the community of Pelly Crossing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not support commercial recreational fishing/wilderness developments or make allocations until an acceptable development plan based on the principle of resource sustainability is completed that will address all socioeconomic, financial, environmental, heritage and legislative considerations. Any plan would be reviewed by Selkirk First Nation and Yukon government. 	EY, SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Food fishing by members of Selkirk First Nation	Ensure the objectives of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement, specifically as it refers to facilitating the priority of food fish need over other uses is respected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the priority of freshwater fish food needs of Selkirk First Nation people. 	SFN, EY	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Food fishing by First Nation members with a Sharing Agreement	No permit is required for those First Nation members who wish to fish for food within Ta'tla Mun SMA, provided their respective First Nation has negotiated a sharing agreement with the Selkirk First Nation. However, there is a requirement to give some notification of intentions to a representative of the Selkirk First Nation. Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation and the First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun are the only First Nations that currently have a sharing agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to require courtesy notification to Selkirk First Nation, no permits required. 	SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Fisheries and Resource Use				
TOPIC	ISSUES	RECOMMENDATIONS	INVOLVED AGENCIES	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Food fishing by First Nation members without a Sharing Agreement	For those members of a First Nation without a sharing agreement who want to food fish within Ta'tla Mun SMA, notification of intentions must be given to a representative of the Selkirk First Nation. Reporting of harvests may be required depending on the nature of the fishery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to require written consent from Selkirk First Nation. Reporting may be required. 	SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Domestic Fishing & Commercial Fishing	Domestic fishing is the harvesting of fish, usually by gillnet, that is used solely for personal consumption and excludes food fishing by First Nation members. Commercial fishing is the harvesting of fish, usually by gillnet, which are then sold, traded or bartered. While neither activity has been licensed in the recent past for Ta'tla Mun, in the event an application is received, sanction from both SFN and YG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not issue commercial or domestic fishing licenses. 	EY	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Fish and Fish Habitat				
TOPIC	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	INVOLVED AGENCY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Land and Water Use	Land- and water-based disturbances within the watershed but outside the boundaries of the Ta'tla Mun SMA, have the potential to influence the ecological integrity within the SMA. Without some consideration of this linkage the long-term sustainability of the SMA could be compromised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the objectives of the Ta'tla Mun SMA and the recommendations of this plan in all reviews of land and water-based disturbances outside the boundaries of the SMA that may influence Ta'tla Mun. Continue to assess potential ecological impacts to Ta'tla Mun SMA from land- and water-based disturbances through appropriate review processes. 	SFN, YG	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Lake Trout Populations	Lake trout are one of the most sensitive species to over harvesting in the Ta'tla Mun SMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to periodically monitor lake trout abundance within the Ta'tla Mun SMA. 	EY, SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.
Other fish species	Some fish species in Ta'tla Mun use habitat outside the boundaries of the Ta'tla Mun SMA. Beaver dams and low water levels can adversely affect access to Ta'tla Mun by migratory fish. Migratory fish are important to the ecology of Ta'tla Mun and as a food source for Selkirk People.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor access of those fish species that migrate from inside the boundaries of the Ta'tla Mun SMA into Mica Creek. Restore access of these fish to their known historic ranges in cooperation with parties and other affected bodies. 	EY, SFN SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Access Management				
TOPIC	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	INVOLVED AGENCY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Ground Access to the Ta'tla Mun SMA	<p>The current access into Ta'tla Mun SMA is almost entirely on undeveloped Selkirk First Nation land. As such, motorized vehicles can be managed through the development of appropriate legislation. While anyone has the right to enter, cross and stay for a reasonable period of time for non-commercial recreation on undeveloped SFN land, there are some responsibilities to be considered regarding public safety, liability and damage to settlement land with respect to the use of the trail.</p> <p>Fisheries resources are sometimes best managed through the management of access. Generally, as access improves to an area or lake, a corresponding increase in human use, fish harvest and/or habitat disturbances usually become apparent. By managing the level and ease of accessibility, human related impacts could be minimized in the Ta'tla Mun SMA. Access management within the watershed can be achieved through existing processes provided for in legislation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an access management plan associated with the trail into the Ta'tla Mun SMA to address issues of trail maintenance, vehicle use and garbage. Maintain and, if necessary, update the current sign at the trailhead to inform users of any access issues or regulations. 	SFN, YG	Within 10 years of management plan acceptance by parties.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to discourage where possible the establishment of new roads including winter roads, that would provide new or improved ground access to the Ta'tla Mun SMA, through the YESAB process. 	SFN, YG	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Access Management				
TOPIC	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	INVOLVED AGENCY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Enforcement	<p>Enforcement patrols are desirable to ensure compliance with angling regulations especially during periods of peak use.</p> <p>Reduced angling catch limits at Ta'tla Mun seem to have resulted in curtailing interest by recreational anglers; few Yukon Sport Fishing Licenses for the Ta'tla Mun SMA have been issued since 2005.</p> <p>SFN has responsibilities for managing specified harvesting rights of its members and for enforcing its legislation, when it is developed and implemented, that governs these activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct enforcement patrols of Ta'tla Mun during peak periods of use. 	EY	Ongoing based on issuance of special angling permits.
Heritage	<p>Provision for public access is provided for in the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement. However, archeological surveys in the past have identified some sites of significance that have been disturbed by camping. A need was identified to protect these sites from further disturbance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFN Game Guardians will patrol areas as and when applicable. Protect heritage sites of archeological significance as appropriate and artifacts as provided for in Chapter 13 of the Selkirk First Nation Final Agreement. Continue to provide a map with each issued Yukon Sport Fishing License for Ta'tla Mun outlining areas to avoid while camping in the Ta'tla Mun SMA. 	EY, SFN	Ongoing to achieve desired objectives of the management plan.

Management Plan Review Schedule				
TOPIC	ISSUE	RECOMMENDATION	INVOLVED AGENCY	IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME
Management Plan Review	Management plan should be updated periodically to remain current with evolving legislation and implementation of recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review management plan 10 years from the approval date. Amend plan sooner if needed and if agreed to by the parties. 	EY, SFN, SRRC	10 years or sooner.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

- EY – Environment Yukon
- SFN – Selkirk First Nation
- SMA –Special Management Area
- SRRC – Selkirk Renewable Resource Council

Appendix 1 - Summary of Fisheries Projects at Ta'tla Mun SMA

Year	Project	People Involved
1993	Fish Index Survey of Ta'tla Mun	Darin Isaac (SFN) Gerry Kuzak (YG) Stephen Silverfox (SFN) Susan Thompson (YG)
1999	Small Mesh Lake Trout Abundance Survey of Ta'tla Mun - 0.55 LT per gillnet hour	Terri Lee Isaac (SFN) Nick de Graff (consultant)
1999	Mica Creek Restoration Project - barrier survey and mitigation	Darin Isaac (SFN) Stephen Silverfox (SFN) Don Trudeau (SFN) SFN beaver crew (SFN)
2000	Salmonid Restoration Project - Needlerock, Mica and Willow creeks assessment.	Ken Nordin (consultant) Mark O'Donoghue (YG) Paul Sparling (consultant) Nick de Graff (consultant)
2001	Ta'tla Mun SMA Management Plan Approved by Parties	Fred Green (SFN) Darin Isaac (SFN) Mark O'Donoghue (YG) Don Toews (YG) Nick de Graff (Consultant)
2002	Pelly River – Broad Whitefish Radio Tagging Project	Linch and Bob Curry (SFN) Terry Lee Isaac (SFN) Nick de Graff (consultant)
2004	Small Mesh Lake Trout Abundance Survey of Ta'tla Mun - 0.50 LT per gillnet hour	April Baker (SFN) Nick de Graff (consultant)
2005	Pelly River Community Stewart Project - Caribou, Grayling, Mica, Needlerock and Willow creeks assessment.	Cheryl Edwards (SFN) Bonnie Huebschwerlen (SRRC) Ann Marie Jepp (SFN) Douglas Silverfox (SFN) Nick de Graff (consultant)
2006	Pelly River Community Stewart Project - Caribou, Grayling, Mica, Needlerock and Willow creeks assessment.	Scott Bradley (student) Calvin Menzi (SFN) Kevin Vaughan (student) Nick de Graff (consultant)

Year	Project	People Involved
2007	Pelly River Community Stewart Project - Caribou, Grayling, Mica, Needlerock and Willow creeks assessment.	Kiefer Johnny (SFN) Calvin Menzi (SFN) Christina Salba (student) Nick de Graff (consultant)
2011	Lake Trout Population Assessment Ta'Tla Mun.	George Magrum (SFN) Eugene Alfred (SFN) Eliza Moses (SFN) Lars Jessup (YG) Aaron Foos (YG) Nathan Millar (YG)

