



# BROOKS POINT REGIONAL PARK

## Protecting and Preserving Sensitive Ecosystems

A report to the South Pender Island Local Trust Committee  
March 31, 2012

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## **Brooks Point Regional Park**

Brooks Point Regional Park (BPRP) is comprised of three distinct but interrelated parcels that have been acquired separately over the last 15 years by the Capital Regional District (CRD) in partnership with the Pender community and a number of conservation organizations. (see timeline in Appendix V). The common goal of these partnerships has been a commitment to protect the ecological integrity of one of the last undeveloped coastal headlands in the Southern Gulf Islands.

The CRD BPRP management plan describes BPRP as an “ecological gem” and states that conserving the quality of the special natural features and maintaining the biodiversity are the first priority. The protective covenant on Brooks Point, held jointly by The Nature Conservancy of Canada and The Islands Trust Fund, requires that:

...the lands be used and maintained in a manner that will protect, preserve, conserve, restore and enhance the ecosystems and native biodiversity of the lands in perpetuity.

Currently BPRP is made up of Brooks Point (Phase I), Gowlland Point (Phase II) and the recently acquired nearly 3 acre property connecting the two Points (Phase III). An ecological inventory for Phases I & II carried out in 2006 indicated the coastal grasslands and coastal bluff communities “...are among the rarest ecosystems in British Columbia”.

BPRP has an exceptional field of chocolate lilies that span from Gowlland Point, across the Phase III parcel and onto Brooks Point. This population of chocolate lilies is unusually large, as are the veteran Douglas-firs in this fine example of a Douglas-fir/Garry oak open woodland ecosystem, one of the rarest and most threatened in Canada.

### **Species at Risk**

The recent find (March 2012) of the rare and endangered (provincially red-listed) Sharp-tailed Snake on the Phase III section of BPRP (see below) is highly significant, as this species is also listed as Endangered on Schedule 1 of the federal Species at Risk Act. A recovery strategy for the species is currently being developed. It is one of only five species of native lizards and snakes known from Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, and contributes significantly to the biodiversity of the region.

From the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC):

...it is likely that overall numbers are decreasing and threats continue unabated. Major threats include ongoing development, increasing human populations, off trail recreation, fragmentation by roads and stochastic effects on small populations.

The CRD Environmental Conservation Statement for BPRP states:

Brooks Point will be managed to conserve and protect its natural systems and its rare or endangered plants, wildlife and ecosystems. Conservation of the native diversity will be the primary management direction for this park, and take precedence over all other activities. Restoration of disturbed natural features and management of invasive species will be an important part of the conservation strategy for the park.

## **Visitor Activities**

While environmental conservation is the first priority for BPRP, visitor use emphasizing passive activities including walking, nature study and viewing the natural surroundings and abundant bird and animal life is encouraged and enhanced by the safe and easy access from the Gowlland Point Road entrance. BPRP is one of the best vantage points for viewing orca, often in close to shore as J and L pods transit in front of the park from May to October. Other animals that may be observed at BPRP are listed in Appendix II.

Because of its location where Plumper Sound and Swanson Channel meet Boundary Pass, the shoreline around BPRP provides a haven for many bird species. Resident colonies of Black Oystercatchers and colourful Harlequin Ducks are frequently observed along the shoreline and in the protected bays. Eagles perch in the tall Douglas-fir trees, watchful for their next meal. Appendix III contains a recently compiled list of the 96 bird species that may be viewed from BPRP.

## **Phase III Acquisition**

In November 2010 the CRD in partnership with The Land Conservancy of BC purchased the 2.9 acre private parcel as an addition to BPRP with the stipulation that the CRD Board retained the option to recover all or a portion of the \$1.65 M purchase loan by selling a portion of the property after linking Brooks and Gowlland Points. The Pender Islands Conservancy Association (PICA) has mounted a public campaign to protect the new acquisition in its entirety without subdivision and has raised \$130,000 to support this goal. The TLC continues the fund raising campaign in 2012 and has met its commitment to pay the interest on the loan to date.

The Phase III acquisition has some important conservation values that greatly complement and enhance the completion of BPRP. The parcel contains a mosaic of significant ecological features, including a mature Garry oak stand. The Garry oak trees in Phase III are found with Douglas-fir, under which spring wildflowers, grasses, lichens, and a variety of shrubs flourish. Conservation of intact Garry oak ecosystems such as found at this site is essential, as less than 5% of Garry oak ecosystems remain in a near-natural condition. The CRD is planning to conduct an ecological inventory later this spring. When available, the results of the inventory will be incorporated into a final draft of this report.

The Phase III parcel contains key wetlands in BPRP, which are fed by a seasonal stream running East to the sea. The wetland area contains a red alder / slough sedge area, which transitions to a western red cedar / sword fern forested community West of Kloshe road. There is a Douglas-fir / arbutus ecological community in mosaic with Garry oak / California brome on the higher, drier portion of the property. The Southern slope of the land transitions down to an easily accessible 1000 foot foreshore area. To the East, a bluff stretches to the Gowlland Point navigational light and overlooks Boundary Pass and the San Juan Islands to the South and East, and Saturna and Mount Baker to the North and East.

Reducing fragmentation of remaining natural ecosystems is the key to conserving habitat values and ensuring long term survival of species. This integral wedge of land linking Brooks and Gowlland Points provides the connectivity needed to maintain the ecological and aesthetic integrity of the regional conservation area as a whole. Subdividing a portion of the Phase III parcel for residential development could disrupt the connectivity and do immeasurable harm to the points of land on either side.

## **Migration Stepping Stone**

During the spring and autumn migration period, many bird species are reluctant to cross large bodies of water but prefer to utilize points of land and islands as stepping stones on their journey. The Brooks - Gowlland Point complex assists in this process projecting as it does into Boundary Pass and within sight of the islands to the south, hence, a stepping stone effect. The dense vegetation within parts of the area provides excellent cover habitat where birds can rest or add to their fat reserves from the ample food supply. While the concentration of species here is not as dramatic as in some other parts of Canada, i.e. Point Pelee National Park in South Western Ontario, it is one of important regional significance.

## **Sharp Tailed Snake Protection**

On March 10, 2012 a visitor and local resident photographed and identified a Sharp-tailed Snake on the Phase III property. Because this species is so rare and its habitats are highly threatened, the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) designated the Sharp-tailed Snake as Endangered in 1999.

**Recreational use in the area providing habitat for the Sharp-tailed Snake should be limited. Its proximity to the area being considered for possible subdivision requires careful consideration of the potential impacts of house construction in this area.**

## **PICA's Conservation Initiative**

PICA recognizes that the public campaign to retain the Phase III acquisition in its entirety has led to an increasing number of visitors to BPRP. In response, PICA has initiated a campaign to educate the visitors on the need to protect the sensitive ecosystems. PICA has revised our Brooks Point information brochure (which is available on the access trail and to guests at Poet's Cove Resort) to emphasize the need to conserve and protect the BPRP ecosystems.

Included with this report is a map of BPRP that identifies the current trails and some of the important ecological features. PICA plans to make this map available to visitors to inform and sensitize them to the importance of not disturbing the ecosystems and to enhance their enjoyment of the natural features of BPRP.

PICA would like to thank the Local Trust Committee for its support for our efforts to maintain the ecological integrity of BPRP generally, and in particular the new Phase III acquisition. We urge the Local Trust Committee to take into consideration the sensitive ecosystems and biodiversity of the Phase III acquisition when considering any future land use issues.

ENTRANCE

Gowlland Point Road

B A

# BROOKS POINT REGIONAL PARK



## Legend

- B** Bicycle Rack
- A** Access Points To Beach
- Chocolate Lily locations
- Camas Lily locations
- Oak Tree locations
- ▲ Building locations



# BROOKS POINT REGIONAL PARK TOUR GUIDE (MAP ON REVERSE)

**PLEASE RETURN THIS GUIDE TO THE RACK WHEN YOU LEAVE THE PARK.**

*Encompassing a rare and threatened coastal ecosystem, Brooks Point Regional Park is here for you to appreciate. Realize that the final Park makeup is still under consideration by the CRD. Under review is the critical middle section on the map overleaf.*

## Be respectful of the plants and creatures that live here when you

- Ⓟ Stay on the trails at all times.
- Ⓟ Keep your dog under control.
- Ⓟ Stay aware of FIRE DANGER.
- Ⓟ Leave your bike in the Rack provided (at Gowlland Beach Access).
- Ⓟ Respect neighbouring properties.
- Ⓟ Leave no trace of your visit and take out litter.

### **j Old-growth Coastal Douglas-fir**

Found on the right (West) a short way in from the entrance of the trail, this enormous tree is tall, straight and is 5.5 meters or 18 feet around at the base. It has a burn scar on its west side from a fire in the 1890's.

### **l Red-osier Dogwood**

In early summer these red-branched native shrubs grow behind the evergreen blackberries on the East side of the last boardwalk. They have numerous bunched white flowers.

### **o Navigational Beacon**

This marks Gowlland Point and its rocky foot for kayakers, boaters, sailors, naval and commercial marine traffic in Boundary Pass. After dark its flashing light is a visible reminder of the treacherous tidal currents in this international waterway.

### **k Seasonal Creek and Wetlands**

Around, under, and East of the first boardwalk, these are home to salmonberry, red alder, slough sedge, sword fern, and the nocturnal singing Pacific Tree Frogs.

**m Harvest Brodiaea** In late summer it has 3 to 5 violet petals. The flowers appear on dry brown stalks.

**Hooker's Onion** In summer the narrow, flat, swirling leaves appear close to the ground before the deep pink stiff umbels with their oniony scent. These spread from here across the rocky headland to the West.

**p Wildlife Tree** This old-growth fir has been identified with a yellow tag as it is well used as a fishing perch for Bald Eagles. Fish remains such as jaws and spines are often seen below or near the tree. It also provides perches, shelter and insect food for many other species of birds.

**n Sea Viewpoint** From here you can observe Harbour Seals and River Otters in the bay below as well as Black Oystercatchers, Harlequin Ducks, Mergansers, and Buffleheads in season.

Saturna Island is our closest neighbour in view. Mt. Baker (Komo Kulshan in Salish) is to the Northeast. East and South are the San Juan Islands (USA). To the West is Vancouver Island. Orcas of J, K, and L Pods can be seen in Boundary Pass, often close to Brooks Point.



## Other Feature Sights

**Chocolate Lilies** are chocolate brown and pale green mottled, bell-shaped flowers. They are thickly concentrated here and have spread through the park. Their seedpods are visible at other times of the year. Please stay on the path when taking photos and keep dogs on the path to protect these delicate wildflowers.

**Common Camas** are intense blue, six-petaled, star-shaped flowers. First Nations peoples once cultivated them for their edible bulbs. Camas have returned to the site in front of the cabin after many years absence due to lawn mowing.

**Garry Oaks** The stand of native oaks crowns the hill and is at the heart of a sensitive and endangered ecosystem. These trees are slow-growing and quite old. Please avoid walking close and admire them from the trails.

# Appendix I

## PLANTS OF BROOKS POINT

A full vegetation inventory of Brooks Point Phase III will be performed by the CRD in the spring of 2012. A partial list follows.

Scientific Name

Common Name

*Quercus garryana*

Garry Oak

*Salix* sp.

Willow

*Pseudotsuga menziesii*

Coastal Douglas-fir

*Abies grandis*

Grand Fir

*Alnus rubra*

Red Alder

*Cornus stolonifera*

Red-osier Dogwood

*Rubus spectabilis*

Salmonberry

*Holodiscus discolor*

Ocean Spray

*Rosa nutkana*

Nootka Rose

*Camassia quamash*

Common Camas

*Fritillaria affinis* var. *affinis*

Chocolate Lily

*Brodiaea coronaria* ssp. *coronaria*

Harvest Brodiaea

*Lithophragma parviflorum* var. *parviflorum*

Small-flowered Woodland Star

*Myosurus minimus*

Tiny Mousetail

*Cerastium arvense*

Field Chickweed

*Montia fontana*

Water Chickweed



*Allium cernuum*  
Nodding Onion

*Plantago elongata*  
Slender Plantain

*Rumex occidentalis*  
Western Dock

*Aira praecox*  
Early Hairgrass

*Pteridium aquilinum*  
Bracken Fern

*Agrostis gigantea*  
Redtop

*Festuca idahoensis*  
Idaho Fescue

*Poa pratensis*  
Kentucky bluegrass

*Elymus glaucus*  
Blue Wildrye

*Bromus vulgaris*  
Columbia brome

*Bromus sitchensis*  
Alaska Brome

*Allium acuminatum*  
Hooker's Onion

*Lepidium virginicum*  
Menzies' Peppergrass

*Rumex acetosella*  
Sheep Sorrel

*Cerastium glomeratum*  
Sticky chickweed

*Spergularia rubra*  
Red Sand-spurry

*Lolium perenne*  
Perennial Ryegrass

*Festuca rubra* ssp. *rubra*  
Red Fescue

*Carex sylvatica*  
European Woodland Sedge

*Bromus hordeaceus*  
Soft Brome

*Bromus carinatus*  
California Brome

*Achillea millefolium*  
Yarrow

*Ambrosia chamissonis*  
Silver Burweed

*Agrostis stolonifera*  
Creeping Bentgrass

*Cirsium areense*  
Canada Thistle

*Crataegus monogyna*  
English Hawthorn

*Rosa eglanteria*  
Sweetbrier

*Rubus laciniatus*  
Cutleaf Evergreen Blackberry

*Ranunculus repens*  
Creeping Buttercup

*Piperia unalascensis*  
Alaska Rein Orchid

*Bromus rigidus*  
Ripgut Brome

*Schedonorus pratensis*  
Meadow Fescue

*Sagina decumbens* ssp. *Occidentalis*  
Western Pearlwort

*Rosa canina*  
Dog Rose

*Rubus armeniacus*  
Himalayan Blackberry

# Appendix II

## Vertebrates of Brooks Point

Species and ecological communities are assigned to the RED or BLUE list on the basis of the provincial Conservation Status Rank (SRANK) assigned by the Conservation Data Centre.

RED: Includes any indigenous species or subspecies that have- or are candidates for- Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened status in British Columbia. Extirpated taxa no longer exist in the wild in British Columbia, but do occur elsewhere. Endangered taxa are facing imminent extirpation or extinction. Threatened taxa are likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed. Not all Red-listed taxa will necessarily become formally designated. Placing taxa on these lists flags them as being at risk and requiring investigation.

BLUE: Includes any indigenous species or subspecies considered to be of Special Concern (formerly Vulnerable) in British Columbia. Taxa of Special Concern have characteristics that make them particularly sensitive or vulnerable to human activities or natural events. Blue-listed taxa are at risk, but are not Extirpated, Endangered or Threatened.

Scientific Name

Common Name

*Pseudacris regilla*

Pacific Chorus Frog (was Pacific Tree Frog)

*Thamnophis ordinoides*

Northwestern Garter Snake

*Contia tenuis*

Sharp-tailed Snake RED

*Taricha granulosa*

Roughskin Newt

*Microtus townsendii*

Townsend's Vole

*Peromyscus keeni*

Deer Mouse

*Neovison vison*

Mink

*Lontra canadensis*

River Otter

*Sorex vagrans*

Vagrant Shrew

*Odocoileus hemionus*

Columbian black-tailed deer

*Phocoena phocena*

Harbour Porpoise BLUE

*Phocoenoides dalli*

Dall 's Porpoise

*Phoca vitulina*

Harbour Seal

*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*

Pacific White-sided Dolphin

*Eumetopias jubatus*

Steller Sea Lion BLUE

*Zalophus californianus*

California Sea Lion

*Balaenoptera borealis*

Sei Whale (old record)

*Balaenoptera acutorostrata*

Northern Minke Whale

*Orcinus orca*

Killer Whale

(Northeast Pacific southern resident population – RED)

# Appendix III

## BIRDS OF BROOKS POINT

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Scientific Name

Common Name

*Gavia pacifica*

Pacific Loon

*Cathartes aura*

Turkey Vulture

*Gavia immer*

Common Loon

*Branta canadensis*

Canada Goose

*Podiceps auritus*

Horned Grebe

*Anas platyrhynchos*

Mallard

*Podiceps grisegena*

Red-necked Grebe

*Aythya marila*

Greater Scaup

*Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
Western Grebe RED

*Phalacrocorax auritus*  
Double-crested Cormorant BLUE

*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*  
Brandt's Cormorant RED

*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*  
Pelagic Cormorant

*Ardea herodias*  
Great Blue Heron BLUE

*Bucephala clangula*  
Common Goldeneye

*Bucephala albeola*  
Bufflehead

*Mergus serrator*  
Red-breasted Merganser

*Circus syaneus*  
Northern Harrier

*Buteo jamaicensis*  
Red-tailed Hawk

*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
Bald Eagle

*Falco peregrine*  
Peregrine Falcon BLUE

*Aythya affinis*  
Lesser Scaup

*Histrionicus histrionicus*  
Harlequin Duck

*Clangula hyemalis*  
Long-tailed Duck BLUE

*Melanitta nigra*  
Black Scoter

*Melanitta perspicillata*  
Surf Scoter

*Bucephala islandica*  
Barrow's Goldeneye

*Mergus merganser*  
Common Merganser

*Lophodytes cucullatus*  
Hooded Merganser

*Accipiter striatus*  
Sharp-shinned Hawk

*Pandion haliaetus*  
Osprey

*Falco sparverius*  
American Kestrel

*Phasianus colchicus*  
Ring-necked Pheasant

Bonasa umbellus  
Ruffed Grouse

Haematopus bachmani  
Black Oystercatcher

Arenaria melanocephala  
Black Turnstone

Stercorarius pomarinus  
Pomarine Jaeger

Larus canus  
Mew Gull

Larus californicus  
California Gull

Larus thayeri  
Thayer's Gull

Larus heermanni  
Heermann's Gull

Sterna paradisaea  
Arctic Tern

Cephus columba  
Pigeon Guillemot

Cerorhinca monocerata  
Rhinoceros Auklet

Charadrius vociferous  
Killdeer

Heteroscelus incanus  
Wandering Tattler BLUE

Aphriza virgata  
Surfbird

Larus philadelphia  
Bonaparte's Gull

Larus delawarensis  
Ring-billed Gull

Larus argentatus  
Herring Gull

Larus glaucescens  
Glaucous-winged Gull

Sterna hirundo  
Common Tern

Uria aalge  
Common Murre RED

Brachyramphus  
Marbled Murrelet BLUE

Fratercula cirrhata  
Tufted Puffin

*Columba fasciata*  
Band-tailed Pigeon      BLUE

*Otus kennicottii*  
Western Screech Owl      BLUE

*Chordeiles minor*  
Common Nighthawk

*Calypte anna*  
Anna's Hummingbird

*Sphyrapicus ruber*  
Red-breasted Sapsucker

*Picoides villosus*  
Hairy Woodpecker

*Dryocopus pileatus*  
Pileated Woodpecker

*Sayornis saya*  
Say's Phoebe

*Tyrannus tyrannus*  
Eastern Kingbird

*Vireo huttoni*  
Hutton's Vireo

*Cyanocitta stelleri*  
Steller's Jay

*Corvus corax*  
Common Raven

*Zenaida macroura*  
Mourning Dove

*Strix varia*  
Barred Owl

*Ceryle alcyon*  
Belted Kingfisher

*Selasphorus rufus*  
Rufous Hummingbird

*Picoides pubescens*  
Downy Woodpecker

*Colaptes auratus*  
Northern Flicker

*Empidonax difficilis*  
Pacific-slope Flycatcher

*Tyrannus verticalis*  
Western Kingbird

*Vireo cassinii*  
Cassin's Vireo

*Vireo gilvus*  
Warbling Vireo

*Corvus caurinus*  
Northwestern Crow

*Tachycineta thalassina*  
Violet-green Swallow



*Hirundo rustica*  
Barn Swallow BLUE

*Psaltriparus minimus*  
Bushtit

*Certhia americana*  
Brown Creeper

*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
Pacific Wren

*Catharus guttatus*  
Hermit Thrush

*Turdus migratorius*  
American Robin

*Mimus polyglottos*  
Northern Mockingbird

*Anthus rubescens*  
American Pipit

*Vermivora celata*  
Orange-crowned Warbler

*Dendroica petechia*  
Yellow Warbler

*Pipilo maculatus*  
Spotted Towhee

*Poecile rufescens*  
Chestnut-backed Chickadee

*Sitta canadensis*  
Red-breasted Nuthatch

*Thryomanes bewickii*  
Bewick's Wren

*Regulus satrapa*  
Golden-crowned Kinglet

*Catharus ustulatus*  
Swainson's Thrush

*Ixoreus naevius*  
Varied Thrush

*Sturnus vulgaris*  
European Starling

*Bombycilla cedrorum*  
Cedar Waxwing

*Dendroica coronata*  
Yellow-rumped Warbler

*Wilsonia pusilla*  
Wilson's Warbler

*Passerculus sandwichensis*  
Savannah Sparrow

*Passerella iliaca*  
Fox Sparrow

*Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
Golden-crowned Sparrow

*Junco hyemalis*  
Dark-eyed Junco

*Molothrus ater*  
Brown-headed Cowbird

*Carpodacus mexicanus*  
House Finch

*Carduelis pinus*  
Pine Siskin

*Melospiza melodia*  
Song Sparrow

*Zonotrichia albicollis*  
White-crowned Sparrow

*Agelaius phoeniceus*  
Red-winged Blackbird

*Carpodacus purpureus*  
Purple Finch

*Carduelis tristis*  
American Goldfinch

*Loxia curvirostra*  
Red Crossbill

# Appendix IV

## MARINE LIFE AT BROOKS POINT

Scientific Name

Common Name

### I. SEaweEDS:

#### CHLOROPHYTES

*Cladophora columbiana*

Cushion Seaweed

*Enteromorpha linza*

Green String Lettuce

*Ulva lactuca*

Sea Lettuce

#### PHAEOPHYTES

*Agarum fimbriatum*

Sea Colander

*Alaria marginata*

Wing Kelp

*Costaria costata*

Seersucker

*Cymathere triplicata*

Triple rib

*Cystoseira geminata*

Bladder Leaf

*Fucus distichus*

Popping Wrack

*Laminaria saccharina*

Sugar Wrack

*Leathesia difformis*

*Nereocystis leutkeana*

Bull kelp

*Ralphsia pacifica*

Tar Spot

*Sargassum muniticum*

*Scytosiphon lomentaria*

Japanese Seaweed

Whip Tube

## RHODOPHYTA

*Calliarthron tuberculosum*

Bead Coral

*Corallina vancouveriensis*

Vancouver Coralline

*Endocladia muricata*

Nail Brush

*Gigartina exasperata*

Turkish Towel

*Gracilaria verrucosa*

Sewing Thread

*Halosaccion glandiforme*

Sea Sac

*Hildenbrandia occidentalis*

Western Hildenbrandia

*Iridea cordata*

Iridescent Seaweed

*Lithothamnium pacificum*

Pink Rock Crust

*Microcladia coulteri*

Delicate Sea Lace

*Palmeria palmata*

*Polysiphonium pacificum*

Polly Pacific

*Porphyra lanceolata*

Red Laver

*Prionitis lanceolata*

Iodine Seaweed

*Rhodomela larix*

Black Larch

*Rhodomela pertusa*

Red Eyelet Silk

## II. LICHENS

*Caloplaca* sp.

*Physcia* sp.

*Verrucaria* sp.

*Xanthoria* sp.

### III. INVERTEBRATES

#### PORIFERA

*Haliclona* sp.  
Purple Encrusting Sponge

*Halichondria panicea*  
Yellow/Green Encrusting Sponge

*Ophlitaspongia pennata*  
Red Encrusting Sponge

#### CNIDARIA

*Aquorea aquorea*  
Water Jelly

*Anthopeura elegantissima*  
Pink-tipped anemone

*Balanophyllia elegans*  
Orange Cup Coral

*Cyanea capillata*  
Sea Blubber

*Metridium senile*  
Hanging Anemone

*Urticina coreacea*  
Red Anemone

*Urticina crassicornis*  
Red & Green Anemone

#### NEMERTEA

*Paranamertes peregrina*  
Wandering Ribbon Worm

*Tubulanus polymorphus*  
Red Ribbon Worm

#### ANNELIDA

*Arctonoe fragilis*  
Commensal Scale Worm

*Glycera americana*  
Corrugated Worm

*Serpula vermicularis*  
Calcareous Tube Worm

*Spirorbis* sp.  
Spiral Tube Worm

## ARTHROPODA

*Traskorchestia traskiana*  
Beach "flea" (amphipod)

*Balanus cariosus*  
Rock Barnacle

*Balanus glandula*  
Acorn Barnacle

*Chthamalus dalli*  
Little Acorn Barnacle

*Cancer magister*  
Edible Crab

*Cancer productus*  
Red Rock Crab

*Crangon alaskensis*  
Northern Crangon Shrimp

*Hemigrapsus nudus*  
Purple Shore Crab

*Hippolyte clarki*  
Green Shore Crab

*Idotea wosnesenskii*  
Grass Shrimp

*Lophopanopeus bellus bellus*  
Black-clawed Crab

*Paurus* sp.  
Hermit Crab

*Petrolisthes eriomerus*  
Porcelain Crab

*Oregonia gracilis*  
Decorator Crab

*Pugettia producta*  
Kelp Crab

## MOLLUSCA

*Acmaea mitra*  
White-capped Limpet

*Anisodoris nobilis*  
Speckled Sea Lemon

*Ceratostoma foliatum*  
Leafy Horn Mouth Snail

*Collisella digitalis*  
Finger Limpet

*Crassostrea gigas*  
Shield Limpet

*Crepidula nummaria*  
Japanese Oyster

*Cryptochiton stelleri*

Gumboot chiton

*Diodora aspera*

Keyhole Limpet

*Entodesma saxicola*

Rock-dwelling Entodesma

*Haliotis kamtschatkana*

Northern Abalone

*Hermisneda crassicornis*

Opalescent Nudibranch

*Katharina tuicata*

Leather Chiton

*Littorina scutulata*

Checkered Periwinkle

*Littorina sitkana*

Sitka Periwinkle

*Mopalis mucosa*

Mossy Chiton

*Mopalia lignosa*

Woody Chiton

*Mytilus edulis*\*

Edible Mussel

*Notoacmaea scutum*

Plate Limpet

*Notoacmaea persona*

Mask Limpet

*Nucella lamellosa*

Wrinkled Purple Snail

*Pododesmus cepio*

Rock Oyster

*Tonicella lineata*

Lined Chiton

\*may have disappeared due to pollution or rising temperature

## BRACHIOPODA

*Terebratalia transversa*

## ECHINODERMATA

*Amphiodia occidentalis*

Long-rayed Brittlestar

*Cucumaria miniata*

Red Sea Cucumber

*Dermasteria imbricata*  
Leather Star

*Evasterias troschelii*  
Mottled Star

*Eupentacta quinquesemita*  
White Sea Cucumber

*Henricia leviuscula*  
Blood Star

*Leptasterias hexactis*  
Six-rayed Star

*Pisaster ochraceous*  
Purple Star

*Pycnopodia helianthoides*  
Sunflower Star

*Ophiopholis aculeata*  
Serpent Brittlestar

*Orthasterias koehleri*  
Long-armed Sea Star

*Solaster endeca*  
Northern Sun Star

*Solaster stimsoni*  
Sun Star

*Stichopus californicus*  
Giant Red Cucumber

*Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*  
Green Sea Urchin

*Strongylocentrotus franciscanus*  
Giant Red Urchin

#### UROCHORDA

*Bolentia villosa*  
Hairy Sea Squirt

*Chelyosoma productum*  
Horseshoe Sea Squirt

*Corella inflata*  
Inflated Sea Squirt

*Distaplia occidentalis*  
Compound Sea Squirt

*Metandrocarpa taylori*  
Red Sea Squirt

*Pyura haustor*  
Warty Sea Squirt

#### IV.FISHES

*Pholis ornata*

*Gobiesox maeandricus*



Saddleback gunnel

Flathead Clingfish

Oligocottus maculosus

Xiphister mucosus

Tidepool Sculpin

Rock Prickleback

Ophiodon elongatus

Lingcod

## Appendix V

### Brooks Point Regional Park Acquisition Timeline

**Phase I:** In 1996 the Friends of Brooks Point, PICA and the Islands Trust Fund initiated a fundraising campaign to acquire the 10 acre open headland owned by the Brooks family. The Brooks family agreed to donate one of the 3 lots comprising the point valued at \$225,000 if the community could raise \$540,000, the appraised value of the remaining two lots. In 1997 the CRD Board agreed to contribute \$200,000 towards the purchase to establish a regional park. The Nature Conservancy of Canada agreed to contribute \$160,000 and Mountain Equipment Co-op contributed \$35,000. Other conservation groups and individuals including Robert and Birgit Bateman, the Habitat Acquisition Trust, Wildlife Habitat Canada and The Land Conservancy of BC (TLC) collectively contributed another \$47,000. A further \$102,000 was raised through donations and fundraising events on the Pender Islands and the purchase was completed in January 2000. A conservation covenant held jointly by The Nature Conservancy of Canada and the Islands Trust Fund was established at the time of the purchase.

**Phase II:** In September 2000, CRD Parks and TLC partnered to purchase the 2.15 acre property that includes Gowlland Point. The CRD contributed \$280,000 and the TLC contributed \$75,000. The two points were established as a regional park reserve by the CRD. The TLC holds a protective covenant on Gowlland Point Phase II similar to the covenant on Brooks Point.

**Phase III:** In November 2010 the CRD and the TLC again partnered to acquire the 2.9 acre wedge of land connecting Brooks and Gowlland Points. At the time, the CRD's Land Acquisition Fund was committed to the \$15.8 million purchase in March 2010 of the Western Forest Products land in Jordan River and the Sooke Hills. Under the agreement with TLC, the CRD borrowed the \$1,650,000 appraised value of the Phase III land with a commitment to pay the principal back over five years. TLC agreed to pay the interest costs estimated to be \$216,525 and to look for conservation donors or investors to help cover the purchase price. TLC has paid over \$50,000 toward the interest costs to date. In approving the acquisition, the CRD Board indicated that its intent, if possible, was to recover all or a portion of the purchase price by selling a portion of the property after linking Gowlland and Brooks Points. The CRD Directors requested a staff report on subdivision options within 9 months of the purchase. The CRD and TLC agreed to work with the Pender Islands community to explore options to raise funds to cover the net purchase cost of the property. After consulting the community, PICA established the following goals: (1) retain the property in its entirety for inclusion in the BPRP, and (2) maintain the ecological values of the property in perpetuity. With these goals in mind, PICA raised \$130,000 in 2011 toward the acquisition of Phase III. The TLC is now leading a provincial fundraising effort. The CRD Regional Parks Committee met *in camera* in October 2011 to consider the staff report, but postponed a decision on the report until the staff carried out further investigations. The Committee is scheduled to meet in June 2012 to further consider the staff reports. PICA will be making a presentation at that meeting to support maintaining Phase III in its entirety as an integral part of BPRP.