

Appendix 2. Management Direction Summary Tables

The following tables summarize key parts of the North Yukon Land Use Plan. They are designed to provide planners and managers with a quick checklist of the Plan’s provisions. For detailed discussion and explanation of the provisions, see the appropriate sections in the Plan.

A2.1 North Yukon Land Use Plan Goals, Objectives and Strategies

For full detail and background information pertaining to this table, see Section 5 of the North Yukon Land Use Plan.

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Sustainable Development		
<p>GOAL 1 Promote Sustainable Development by ensuring that social, cultural, economic and environmental policies are applied to the management, protection and use of land, water and resources in an integrated and coordinated manner.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 1.1 Consider social, economic and ecological risks and benefits of land use decisions.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.1.1 Evaluate future land use scenarios to understand social, economic and ecological consequences of land use decisions.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.1.2 Establish acceptable limits of change and indicators of environmental condition.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 1.2 Develop a landscape management framework that facilitates coordinated and integrated decision-making.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.2.1 Identify and map landscape management units.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.2.2 Develop and apply a land use designation system to the landscape management units.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.2.3 Develop and implement a results-based management framework for indicator tracking and reporting.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.2.4 Develop and maintain a standardized, accessible regional database of identified resources and values.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Sustainable Development		
	<p>OBJECTIVE 1.3 Minimize and manage the cumulative impact of multiple land use activities on wildlife and fish habitat, water quality, and people.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 1.3.1 Utilize results of land use scenarios to recommend measures to minimize potential cumulative land use impacts.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.3.2 Promote proactive land management through application of a results-based management framework.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.3.3 Develop appropriate tools, approaches and indicators to monitor and manage cumulative impacts to land, water, and ecosystems.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.3.4 Consider project-level contributions to regional cumulative impacts on land, water, fish, wildlife and people.</p> <p>STRATEGY 1.3.5 Manage location, scale and intensity of land use.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Ecological		
<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>GOAL 2 Maintain the terrestrial habitat in a condition required to sustain regional wildlife populations.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 2.1 Minimize direct and indirect human-caused habitat disturbance and alteration.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2.1.1 Reduce size, intensity and duration of human-caused physical surface disturbances (e.g., utilize low impact seismic, winter roads and enhanced reclamation).</p> <p>STRATEGY 2.1.2 Reduce other human land use impacts such as noise, smell and light.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 2.2 Minimize habitat fragmentation as a result of human features.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2.2.1 Coordinate, manage and minimize new road and trail access.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 2.3 Minimize potential habitat avoidance that results from human features and activities.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 2.3.1 Avoid or reduce activities in significant wildlife habitats during important biological periods (e.g., utilize timing windows).</p>
<p>FISH</p> <p>GOAL 3 Maintain aquatic habitat in a condition required to sustain regional fish populations.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 3.1 Minimize human-caused aquatic habitat disturbance and alteration.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 3.1.1 Minimize surface and vegetation disturbance in riparian areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.1.2 Avoid in-stream aggregate (gravel) extraction.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 3.2 Minimize stream crossings and/or stream crossing impacts as a result of roads and trails.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 3.2.1 Coordinate and manage road and trail access.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 3.3 Maintain significant fish over-wintering and spawning habitat.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 3.3.1 Avoid direct disturbance to sensitive over-wintering habitats.</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.3.2 Avoid significant salmon spawning habitat.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Ecological		
		<p>STRATEGY 3.3.3 Avoid or reduce activities in fish habitat during important biological periods or seasons (e.g., utilize timing windows).</p> <p>STRATEGY 3.3.4 Avoid or reduce winter in-stream water withdrawals in sensitive over-wintering fish habitat.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 3.4 Maintain fish migration routes and access to required seasonal habitats.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 3.4.1 Avoid direct or indirect blocking of identified fish migration routes.</p>
<p>WETLANDS, LAKES and RIVERS</p> <p>GOAL 4 Maintain the integrity of wetlands, lakes, rivers and sensitive permafrost areas.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 4.1 Minimize amount of human-caused surface disturbance within and adjacent to lakes, rivers, wetlands and sensitive permafrost areas.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 4.1.1 Avoid or minimize industrial land use activities in wetlands and riparian areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.1.2 Coordinate and manage road and trail access.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.1.3 Reduce surface and vegetation impacts in riparian and sensitive permafrost areas.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 4.2 Maintain wetland and riparian connectivity.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 4.2.1 Avoid or minimize industrial land use activities in wetlands and riparian areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.2.2 Coordinate and manage road and trail access.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.2.3 Reduce surface and vegetation impacts in riparian and sensitive permafrost areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.2.4 Minimize alteration of drainage patterns, water flow and soil temperature.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Ecological		
	<p>OBJECTIVE 4.3 Maintain visual quality and aesthetics of Major River corridors.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 4.3.1 Avoid or minimize industrial land use activities in wetlands and riparian areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.3.2 Coordinate and manage road and trail access.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.3.3 Reduce surface and vegetation impacts in riparian and sensitive permafrost areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 4.3.4 Avoid large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects within Major River corridors.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 4.4 Maintain significant seasonal habitats for wetland-dependent organisms.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 4.4.1 Avoid or reduce activities in wetland habitat during important biological periods or seasons for breeding waterbirds and other wetland-dependent organisms (utilize timing windows).</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 4.5 Maintain quantity, quality and rate of water flow, including seasonal rate of flow.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 4.5.1 Avoid or reduce water withdrawals in sensitive wetland areas.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Socio-Economic		
<p>HERITAGE, SOCIAL and CULTURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>GOAL 5 Recognize, conserve and promote the heritage and cultural resources and values of the Vuntut Gwitchin, other affected First Nations, and the Yukon.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 5.1 Apply appropriate protection and conservation measures to identified heritage and cultural resources.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 5.1.1 Minimize land use impacts in the vicinity of identified heritage and historic resources.</p> <p>STRATEGY 5.1.2 Minimize land use conflicts by avoiding or reducing the level of land use activities in important subsistence harvesting and current community use areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 5.1.3 Avoid or reduce activities in significant heritage and current community use areas during important seasonal use periods (e.g., utilize timing windows).</p> <p>STRATEGY 5.1.4 Where impacts to identified heritage and cultural sites and resources are unavoidable, implement appropriate mitigation practices.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 5.2 Provide opportunities for the continuation of First Nations land-based subsistence lifestyles and harvesting.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 5.2.1 Avoid or reduce activities in significant heritage and current community use areas during important seasonal use periods (e.g., utilize timing windows).</p> <p>STRATEGY 5.2.2 Where impacts to identified heritage and cultural sites and resources are unavoidable, implement appropriate mitigation practices.</p>

Goal	Objectives	Strategies
Socio-Economic		
<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>GOAL 6 Facilitate economic development opportunities and activities that result in socio-economic benefits to the community of Old Crow, other affected First Nations and Yukon as a whole, and that meet the sustainable development criteria established by this Plan.</p>	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.1 Maintain opportunities to access lands and resources for a variety of land users and uses, including but not limited to transportation, subsistence harvesting, cultural pursuits, tourism, recreation, oil and gas, minerals, and gravel extraction.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 6.1.1 Minimize land use conflicts by avoiding or reducing the level of land use activities in important subsistence harvesting areas and current community use areas.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.2 Create land use status certainty.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 6.2.1 Provide clear and consistent land management direction and recommendations linked to Plan objectives.</p> <p>STRATEGY 6.2.2 Develop clear guidelines and process links to YESAA.</p>
	<p>OBJECTIVE 6.3 Maintain opportunities for a mixed economy to continue where traditional subsistence harvesting and cultural activities and wage-based economic activities co-exist, ensuring long term maintenance of First Nation culture, people’s connection with the land, and their well-being.</p>	<p>STRATEGY 6.3.1 Minimize land use conflicts by avoiding or reducing the level of land use activities in important subsistence harvesting areas and current community use areas.</p> <p>STRATEGY 6.3.2 Avoid or reduce activities in significant heritage and current community use areas during important seasonal use periods (utilize timing windows).</p> <p>STRATEGY 6.3.3 Manage location, scale and intensity of land use.</p>

A2.2 North Yukon Land Use Plan Recommendations

For full detail and background information pertaining to this table, see Sections 4 – 7 of the North Yukon Land Use Plan.

Topic	Recommendation
Section 4. Land Use Designation	
Section 4.2.1 Whitefish Wetlands	<i>LMU 8A, Whitefish – Porcupine Lakes, a sub-unit of Whitefish Wetlands, should be designated a Protected Area category (see Figure 4-1 for location). This area includes part of VG R-02A in the central portion of Whitefish Lakes and YG public land around Porcupine Lakes on the west bank of Porcupine River.</i>
Section 4.2.2 Summit Lake – Bell River	<i>LMU 4C, Summit Lake - Bell River, a sub-unit of the Northern Richardson Mountains and Foothills, should be designated a Protected Area category (see Figure 4-2 for location). This area is centered on Summit Lake-McDougall Pass and the lower Bell River corridor around Lapierre House, including portions of the upper Bell and LaChute river watersheds.</i>
Section 4.4 North Yukon Land Withdrawal	<i>Should the applicable authorities decide to lift the North Yukon Land Withdrawal at a future date, LMU 2A (Old Crow – Rampart House, LMU 3 (Driftwood River), and LMU 4A (Bell - Waters River) should be considered for Integrated Management Area Zone II designation (see Map 1, Appendix 1 for locations).</i>
Section 5.1. Sustainable Development	
Section 5.1.1 Cumulative Effects	<i>As a general guideline for decision makers and land users, in the Integrated Management Area the amount of surface disturbance in a landscape management unit should be maintained below the cumulative effects indicator levels recommended in the Plan.</i>
Section 5.1.2.1 Surface Disturbances	<i>Site closure/remediation plans should be developed, implemented and monitored for large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects that create significant surface disturbance.</i>
	<i>To provide a benchmark for the monitoring of cumulative effects indicator levels, the status of existing surface disturbances should be documented.</i>
Section 5.1.3 Climate Change	<i>In the North Yukon Planning Region, potential climate change impacts should be considered in all land management decisions.</i>
	<i>Due to the potential cumulative effects of climate change and land use impacts, sensitive wetland habitats and Porcupine Caribou Herd habitats at risk of significant change should be managed more cautiously, and with a high level of conservation focus.</i>

Topic	Recommendation
Section 5.2. Ecological Resources	
Section 5.2.4 Fish Habitat	<i>To minimize potential impacts to regional fish populations, in-stream and lake over-wintering habitat should be identified in advance of the assessment process for large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects.</i>
	<i>Water withdrawals in sensitive fish over-wintering areas should be prohibited (see Map 2, Appendix 1 for known locations).</i>
Section 5.2.5 Wetland, Lakes and Rivers	<i>To minimize potential impacts to regional wetlands, an assessment of wetland hydrology and connectivity should be conducted in advance of the assessment process for large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects.</i>
	<i>Water withdrawals in ecologically sensitive wetland areas should be prohibited.</i>
Section 5.3. Heritage, Social and Cultural Resources	
Section 5.3.1.1 VGFN Heritage Routes and Sites	<i>Management guidelines for identified routes and sites within the Integrated Management Area should be developed jointly by VGG and YG.</i>
Section 5.3.1.2 Other Heritage and Historic Resources	<i>Known historic camps/cabins, historical fish trap locations, archaeological sites and other heritage resources should be identified prior to exploration and development activities, and protected from disturbance.</i>
Section 5.4. Economic Development	
Section 5.4.1.1 Dempster Highway	<i>In recognition of the strategic importance of the Dempster Highway and its designation as a Northern and Remote Route under the National Highway System, surface disturbance and linear density indicator reporting and evaluation are exempt within a distance of 1 km on each side of the highway centre line (2-km total corridor width).</i>
Section 5.4.1.2 Old Crow All-season Road	<i>An all-season access road to Old Crow is not required at this time.</i>
Section 5.4.1.3 Eagle Plains Access Management	<i>In advance of significant levels of energy sector activity, an access management plan should be developed for the Eagle Plains oil and gas basin.</i>
Section 5.4.2 Community of Old Crow	<i>To support maintenance and growth of Old Crow, the Community Area (CA) should be exempt from surface disturbance and linear density indicator monitoring.</i>
Section 5.4.7 Aggregate (Gravel) Resources	<i>To mitigate potential impacts to significant and/or sensitive ecological or cultural resources and values, the identification and mapping of potential sources of aggregate should be undertaken in advance of the assessment process for large-scale industrial and/or infrastructure projects.</i>

Topic	Recommendation
Section 5.4.8 Forest Resources	<i>A future Old Crow Forest Management Plan should maintain community fuelwood and forest harvesting opportunities within the identified fuelwood and forest harvesting area shown in Map 3, Appendix 1.</i>
Section 5.4.9 Renewable Energy	<i>Renewable energy options and solutions for the community of Old Crow should continue to be researched and promoted.</i>
Section 6. Landscape Management Units	
LMU #12B Fishing Branch HPA	<i>The Fishing Branch Committee of Managing Agencies should consider applying the land use designation concepts and criteria used in this Plan to the Fishing Branch HPA at the next HPA management plan review.</i>
	<i>Further delineation of the Fishing Branch HPA southern boundary should also be considered during the next HPA management plan review.</i>

A2.3 North Yukon Land Use Plan Best Management Practices

For full detail and background information pertaining to this table, see Section 5 of the North Yukon Land Use Plan.

Topic	Description / Reference
Section 5.1. Sustainable Development	
Section 5.1.2.1 Surface Disturbances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size, intensity and duration of all surface disturbances should be reduced. • Native endemic plants should be used for active reclamation of disturbed sites. <p>Best management guidelines for reclamation/re-vegetation of sites in the Yukon have been developed (Yukon Department of Environment, 1996).</p>
Section 5.2. Ecological Resources	
Section 5.2.1 Wildlife Habitat (General)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize the creation of new access roads and trails; utilize existing routes unless their use will cause additional long term environmental impacts (e.g., permafrost degradation). • Avoid or minimize the size, extent, duration and level of activities in concentrated seasonal use areas. • Use appropriate operational timing-windows in significant wildlife habitats to minimize activities, whenever possible, during periods of wildlife use. • When new access creation is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Non-permanent winter access routes should be developed and utilized versus all-weather access routes. o Gate or otherwise restrict hunting along new access routes. o Where possible, direct new access routes through less significant wildlife habitats. <p>A variety of BMPs have been or are being developed to provide guidance to operators while working near sensitive wildlife habitat, with focus on oil and gas activities (Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch: http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/oilandgas/best_management_practices.html)</p>
Section 5.2.2.1 Porcupine Caribou Herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize the size, extent, duration and level of activities in concentrated seasonal use areas (see Map 2, Appendix 1 for locations). • Avoid using or crossing seasonal migration corridors with new access routes. • Define and implement safe operating distances from the herd.

Topic	Description / Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the following seasons when determining appropriate operational timing-windows (seasons when Porcupine caribou occupy the region as reported by McNeil et al., 2005): Seasons when Porcupine caribou occupy the region are as follows (McNeil et al., 2005): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter: December 1 to March 31 Spring migration: April 1 to May 31 Early summer: July 1 to July 15 Mid to late summer: July 16 to August 7 Fall migration: August 8 to October 7 Rut: October 8 to November 30
Section 5.2.2.2 Moose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid seasonal use/concentration areas and migration corridors. Avoid using or crossing seasonal migration corridors with new access routes.
Section 5.2.2.3 Marten	<p>Best management practices for marten habitat management have not been developed at this time.</p>
Section 5.2.2.4 Sheep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sensitive sheep habitats and key areas, with emphasis on winter range avoidance (see Map 2, Appendix 1 for locations). <p>Best management practices for sheep habitat management have generally not been developed (as of 2008). BMPs for aircraft operations in Yukon sheep habitats are available (Mining Environment Research Group, 2006).</p>
Section 5.2.4 Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize potential impacts to regional fish populations, aggregate (gravel) mining should be prohibited in significant fish habitats. If aggregate mining is required in significant fish habitats, appropriate operational timing-windows should be utilized to minimize activities during important biological periods. <p>BMPs for Yukon projects that may impact fish populations or habitats are currently developed on a project-by-project basis. Standard mitigation practices for 'low risk' activities have been developed and these are generally applied in Yukon (Fisheries and Oceans Canada, 2007).</p> <p>BMPs for mitigating potential impacts to fish and fish habitats in permafrost environments such as northern Yukon are not currently available.</p> <p>The use of ice roads or winter roads as river crossings—if conducted in accordance with BMPs—is generally considered adequate to mitigate potential impacts to fish stocks or habitats.</p>

Topic	Description / Reference
<p>Section 5.2.5 Wetlands, Lakes and Rivers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-season infrastructure should be discouraged in key wetland complexes (see Map 2, Appendix 1 for locations). • Locations of all-season infrastructure should maintain a minimum distance of 100m from wetlands and lakes. • Activities in the vicinity of wetlands and wetland complexes should be carried out during the winter period. • If land use activities are required in wetlands, hydrology, water flow, and natural drainage patterns should be maintained. • If required, surface disturbance within and adjacent to wetlands and lakes should not result in diminished water quality or quantity. <p>Proposed BMPs for wetlands were provided by Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service (Whitehorse), and Ducks Unlimited Canada (Whitehorse). BMPs for conducting oil and gas activities near Yukon wetlands and lakes and are being developed, with input from several wetland management agencies (Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch, <i>in prep</i>).</p>
<p>Section 5.2.5 Major Rivers and River Valleys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain visual quality and aesthetics, all-season infrastructure should be discouraged within Major River corridors (see Map 2, Appendix 1 for locations). • Minimize construction of new permanent river crossing structures and routing new all-season access roads through Major River and other riparian corridors (see Map 2, Appendix 1). • Where new all-season or winter access roads and/or trails are required to cross Major River and other riparian corridors, these should be designed, constructed, and used in a manner that minimizes direct and indirect impacts to fish, wildlife and their habitats. • Surface disturbance and land use activities within and adjacent to Major River and other riparian corridors should not result in diminished water quality, quantity or flow. • Whenever possible, avoid aggregate (gravel) mining activities in Major River Corridors.

Topic	Description / Reference
Section 5.3. Heritage, Social and Cultural Resources	
<p>Section 5.3 Heritage and Cultural (General)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid and/or mitigate exploration and development activities and impacts in areas with known heritage or historic resource values, where such areas or sites are not otherwise protected through existing land withdrawals (see Map 3, Appendix 1). • In identified current community use areas (see Map 3, Appendix 1), exploration and construction activities should be minimized or mitigated during subsistence harvesting or other periods of seasonal cultural activities. • Work camps associated with resource exploration and development activity should be sited near areas of resource production, away from identified heritage routes, historic sites, current community use areas, and the Old Crow Community Area. <p>BMPs in the Yukon have been developed for oil and gas activities near heritage resources (Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch, 2007a).</p>
Section 5.4. Economic Development	
<p>Section 5.4.1 Transportation and Access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid or minimize the creation of new access roads and trails; utilize existing routes unless their use will cause additional long term environmental impacts (e.g., permafrost degradation). • Where new all-season or winter access roads and/or trails are required, these should be designed, constructed and used in a manner that minimizes direct and indirect impacts to fish and wildlife, their habitats and human viewscapes (i.e., minimize size and extent of features). • Avoid significant caribou, moose, marten, and sheep habitat where possible when constructing new access routes. • Avoid important trapping, harvesting, and current use areas (see Map 3, Appendix 1). • Avoid using or crossing wildlife seasonal migration corridors with new access routes. • Whenever possible, land use activities should be coordinated to utilize the same access route(s). • Reclamation requirements and decommissioning strategies should be considered during planning and assessment of new road and access features. • Limit and/or control use of new industrial access routes to authorized users only. <p>BMPs for seismic exploration, which include some road access considerations, have been developed for oil and gas activities (Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch, 2007b).</p>

Topic	Description / Reference
Section 5.4.4 Tourism and Recreation	Best management practices for oil and gas activities in wilderness tourism areas have been developed by the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch (2007c).
Section 5.4.5 Oil and Gas Resources	<p>Best management practices for oil and gas seismic line construction, oil and gas activities in relation to historic resources, and oil and gas activities in relation to wilderness tourism areas have been developed (Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Oil and Gas Management Branch, 2007a,b,c).</p> <p>The YESAB recently proposed a suite of BMPs to mitigate site-specific oil and gas exploration impacts in the Eagle Plains area (Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Board, 2007) that may be broadly applicable to the region.</p>
Section 5.4.6 Mineral Resources	Best management practices for Yukon placer mining operations to mitigate impacts to fish and fish habitats have been developed (Yukon Placer Implementation Steering Committee and the Yukon Placer Working Committee, 2005).
Section 5.4.6 Aggregate (Gravel) Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimize potential impacts to regional fish populations, aggregate (gravel) mining should be prohibited where it may affect significant fish habitats. • Minimize gravel requirements for necessary infrastructure through coordinated access, feature reduction, and geo-technical engineering. • Ensure efficient use of identified aggregate resources.

A2.4 North Yukon Land Use Plan - Landscape Management Unit Summary

For full detail pertaining to this table, see Sections 3, 4 and 6 of the North Yukon Land Use Plan.

LMU	LMU sub-unit	Area (km ²) ¹	Land Use Category ²	IMA Zone
1. Old Crow Flats SMA	1A. Vuntut National Park	4,374 (8%)	PA	N/A
	1B. Old Crow Flats Core Wetlands	4,504 (8%)	PA	N/A
	1C. Old Crow Flats West	726 (1%)	PA	N/A
	1D. Old Crow Flats East	2,518 (5%)	PA	N/A
	LMU total	12,122 (22%)		
2. Lower Porcupine River	2A. Old Crow – Rampart House	1,525 (3%)	IMA**	Zone II
	2B. Bluefish River – David Lord Creek	3,083 (6%)	IMA	Zone III
	2C. Bluefish – Cadzow Lake Wetlands	980 (2%)	IMA	Zone I
	LMU total	5,558 (11%)		
3. Driftwood River – Salmon Cache	none	2,876 (5%)	IMA**	Zone II
4. North Richardson Mountains and Foothills	4A. Bell – Waters River	2,126 (4%)	IMA**	Zone II
	4B. LaChute River	1,331 (2%)	IMA	Zone II
	4C. Summit Lake – Bell River	1,525 (3%)	PA	N/A
	LMU total	4,982 (9%)		
5. Bluefish Lake – Keele Range	none	2,066 (3%)	IMA	Zone III
6. Ahvee and Sharp Mountains	none	2,714 (5%)	IMA	Zone III
7. Johnson Creek	none	3,230 (6%)	IMA	Zone IV

¹ Percentage of area occupied by each LMU or sub-unit is shown in brackets

² Land Use Category: PA=Protected Area (existing or proposed), IMA=Integrated Management Area, ** = under North Yukon Land Withdrawal

LMU	LMU sub-unit	Area (km ²)	Land Use Category	IMA Zone
8. Whitefish Wetlands	8A. Whitefish – Porcupine Lakes	468 (1%)	PA	N/A
	8B. Eagle – Bell River	1,124 (2%)	IMA	Zone I
	8C. Porcupine River	302 (1%)	IMA	Zone I
	LMU total	1,894 (4%)		
9. Eagle Plains	none	6,415 (11%)	IMA	Zone IV
10. South Richardson Mountains and Foothills	10A. South Richardson Mountains	780 (1%)	IMA	Zone II
	10B. Rock River – Mount Joyal	2,374 (4%)	IMA	Zone II
	LMU total	3,154 (5%)		
11. Whistone River	none	1,740 (3%)	IMA	Zone III
12. Ni'iinlii'njik (Fishing Branch) SMA	12A. Ni'iinlii'njik Protected Area	5,524 (10%)	PA	N/A
	12B. Fishing Branch Habitat Protection Area	980 (2%)	See below ³	N/A
	LMU total	6,504 (12%)		
13. Kandik River	none	2,266 (4%)	IMA	Zone IV

³ Fishing Branch HPA Land Use Category is currently undetermined. The Fishing Branch Committee of Managing Agencies may consider an appropriate Land Use Category for LMU 12B at the next Fishing Branch HPA management plan (Yukon Department of Environment and Vuntut Gwitchin Government, 2004a) review.

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