



# Gyaahláang Tangée • Kii.ngaay Taang.aay *Saltwater News*

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# Chiixwaay Kaydts'id Chaawsalii Damaan Tl'a Kingga

## Beach Watch/Protect Marine Shipping and Safety

By Kil Hltaanuwaay Tayler Brown

The CHN Marine Planning program is working on **prevention** of shipping incidents, **awareness** of marine vessel traffic and **preparedness** to respond to marine emergencies.

**Prevention** of incidents is a priority for the CHN and is being advanced through the Safe Distance Offshore initiative that seeks to move vessels further offshore. In September 2020, the Voluntary Protection Zone (VPZ) for Shipping on the west coast of Haida Gwaii was established. Since that time, 89% of cargo vessels travelling on the west coast of Haida Gwaii have remained outside the VPZ. Coupled with the continued presence of Emergency Towing Vessels (ETVs), patrolling off the BC Coast, the VPZ ensures a greater likelihood that an ETV would be able to reach a disabled vessel before it goes aground. For more information on the VPZ and to read the Haida Gwaii ETV report, please visit [haidagwaii-vpz.ca](http://haidagwaii-vpz.ca).

**Awareness** of marine shipping in Haida waters is supported by improved monitoring and access to near real-time information. CHN analysts are monitoring vessel traffic on a day-to-day basis using the Enhanced Maritime Situational Awareness (EMSA) system. Monitoring activities include, vessels traveling inside the VPZ (see Prevention text box), vessels loitering in [Gadsguud McIntyre Bay](#), super trawlers and fish factory ships in Haida Territories, and vessel traffic in protected areas, including Gwaii Haanas and [Sgaan Kinghlas Bowie Seamount](#).

[1:3000000|WGS 84/World Mercator|Bathymetry: DFO & GEBCO] This map is produced solely for the purposes of updating Haida and Haida Gwaii citizens on the status of Marine Shipping and Safety initiatives that are being led and co-led by the CHN. CHN has not verified that all the facts in this document are accurate. The Haida Nation is currently in active litigation to assert Haida Title and rights, including Haida sovereignty, ownership, jurisdiction and management over the lands, waters and resources, including the marine spaces throughout Haida territory. Haida laws and traditions hold Haida people responsible for ensuring that among other things, healthy sustainable territories, including the natural and cultural heritage, are passed on to future generations. This document is a work in progress and not definitive and is provided without prejudice to Haida Title and rights.

Sgaan Kinghlas  
Bowie Seamount MPA

Sgaan Kinghlas

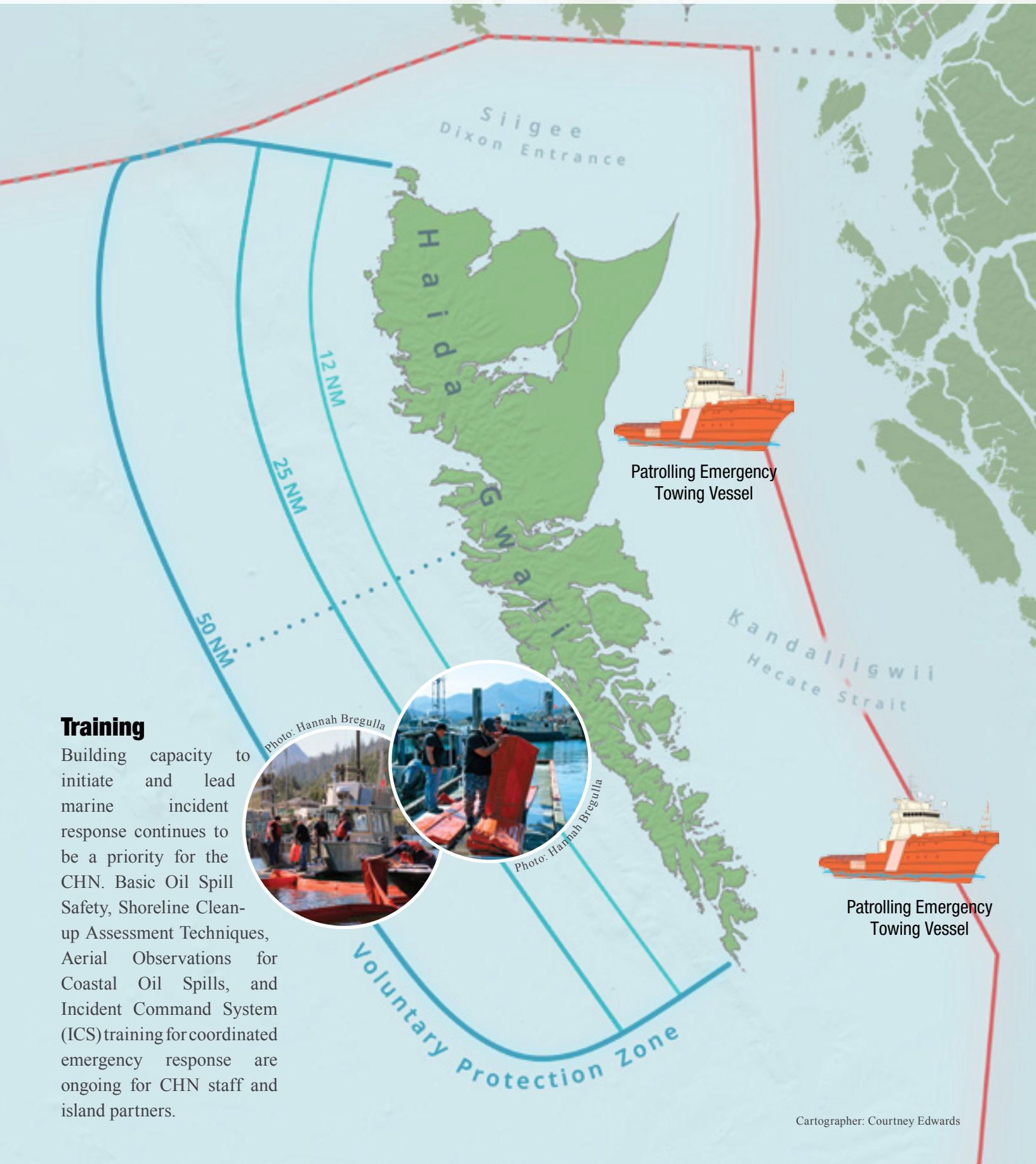
### Preparedness

In 2018, CHN hosted a workshop with local experts to identify sensitive sites that are particularly vulnerable to oil spill impacts, or Areas of Concern. This process prioritizes sites for protection through the development of Geographic Response Strategies (GRS). These are tactical plans to protect sensitive resources within Areas of Concern before they are impacted by a spill. Over the past several years, CHN's Marine Planning Program, in collaboration with Haida Fisheries, Protected Areas, Heritage and Natural Resources, and local boat operators surveyed over 100 Areas of Concern on Haida Gwaii for GRS development.





\*\*\*The article includes selected words in [Xaad kil](#) • [Xaayda kil](#), northern place names are in [Xaad kil](#), southern in [Xaayda kil](#). \*\*\*



## Training

Building capacity to initiate and lead marine incident response continues to be a priority for the CHN. Basic Oil Spill Safety, Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Techniques, Aerial Observations for Coastal Oil Spills, and Incident Command System (ICS) training for coordinated emergency response are ongoing for CHN staff and island partners.

# Sk'waayee tlljuuhlda

## *Restoring the Shoreline*

Underwater Tree Planting? No, **T'anúu** Eelgrass Planting!

By Hannah Bregulla

On what started as a sunny spring day, CHN Marine Planning and Haida Fisheries staff members set out to support contractors transplanting **t'anúu** eelgrass. This amazing flowering marine plant (not a **sgiw** seaweed), grows on shallow shorelines where clear waters allow lots of light to filter through. It creates a nursery for sea creatures of all kinds, including **kust'aan** Dungeness crab, **tsiin** salmon, **'iináang** herring, cuttlefish, **t'al** flounders, seahorses and pipefish. It also feeds land inhabitants like **hlk'it'ún** geese.

Since 2019, CHN has been working on restoring impacted marine habitat around log handling facilities in Haida Gwaii. At the pilot project site, the log sort in **Juus Káahli** briefly known as *Juskatla Inlet*, a portion of the shoreline area has been restored back to the previously shallow gradient, so beds of **t'anúu** can regrow. Guided by a House of Assembly Resolution from 2018, this project aims to restore river estuaries and marine habitat heavily impacted by logging, based on Haida Ways of Being of **Yahgú dang** Respect and **Isda ísgyaan díi ga ísdii** Reciprocity. As part of Haida Gwaii Marine Plan implementation and with support from

the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)'s Coastal Restoration Fund, CHN is working with local biologists, the Government of BC and DFO to restore this important marine habitat.

After a short boat ride, the boat slowed down to watch out for the diver who was planting **t'anúu** at the newly restored shoreline. This comes after two years of restoration work, excavating out the infill and woody debris that the logging industry has piled over the original beds of **t'anúu** since the 1940s to transport logs more easily. Now the shoreline's water depth and slope are similar to pre-disturbance conditions, in which an extensive **t'anúu** bed once grew and will hopefully re-establish.

Once the diver safely resurfaced, the boat was tied up to a skiff, which had been outfitted with a table and a wooden structure to prop up a tarp for a roof. A crew of three "**t'anúu** gardeners" explained the process of preparing **t'anúu** plants from across the bay for being transplanted. For several days this crew had prepared over 12,000 individual plants to be carefully harvested from a donor site and packed into laundry baskets for the divers to plant.



Eelgrass plants with rhizomes, the "roots" being tied to washers, ready for planting.

Photo: Hannah Bregulla



Preparing a gently harvested **t'anúu** plant includes tying the rhizome, from which the **t'anúu** keeps growing each year, to a metal washer with a paper twist tie. These plants are then tied into bundles of eight and put into a basket with nine other bundles. Once the basket is full, the diver plants them at a density of a bundle of eight plants in one square meter. From this density, the **t'anúu** patches can regrow into a healthy **t'anúu** meadow over the next couple years.

While **t'anúu** can reproduce through seeds, most reproduction is vegetative through their rhizome. It is important for the divers to ensure that they show great care when harvesting the **t'anúu** so they have approximately four inches of rhizome attached. This is enough rhizome to establish new roots after transplanting.

Cynthia Durance, who has been planting **t'anúu** for over 30 years, joined for several days to teach this technique and the quirks that distinguish a successful planting. She explained that **t'anúu** beds experience strong fluctuations in plant

density, with the plant numbers dropping by half in some years and doubling in others. When asked about impacts on the donor site of harvesting the **t'anúu** for transplanting, Durance pointed to Kwakwaka'wakw harvesting traditions, which have been estimated that harvesting 10-30% of the **t'anúu** meadow would lead to more vigorous shoot regeneration above original levels (Cullis-Suzuki, 2007).

Additionally, in some **t'anúu** meadows, genetic studies have shown that almost all plants are clones of one plant. Only at the outer perimeter of the bed, where environmental conditions are different, do plants vary in their genetics, because the main plants clones find the conditions less ideal.

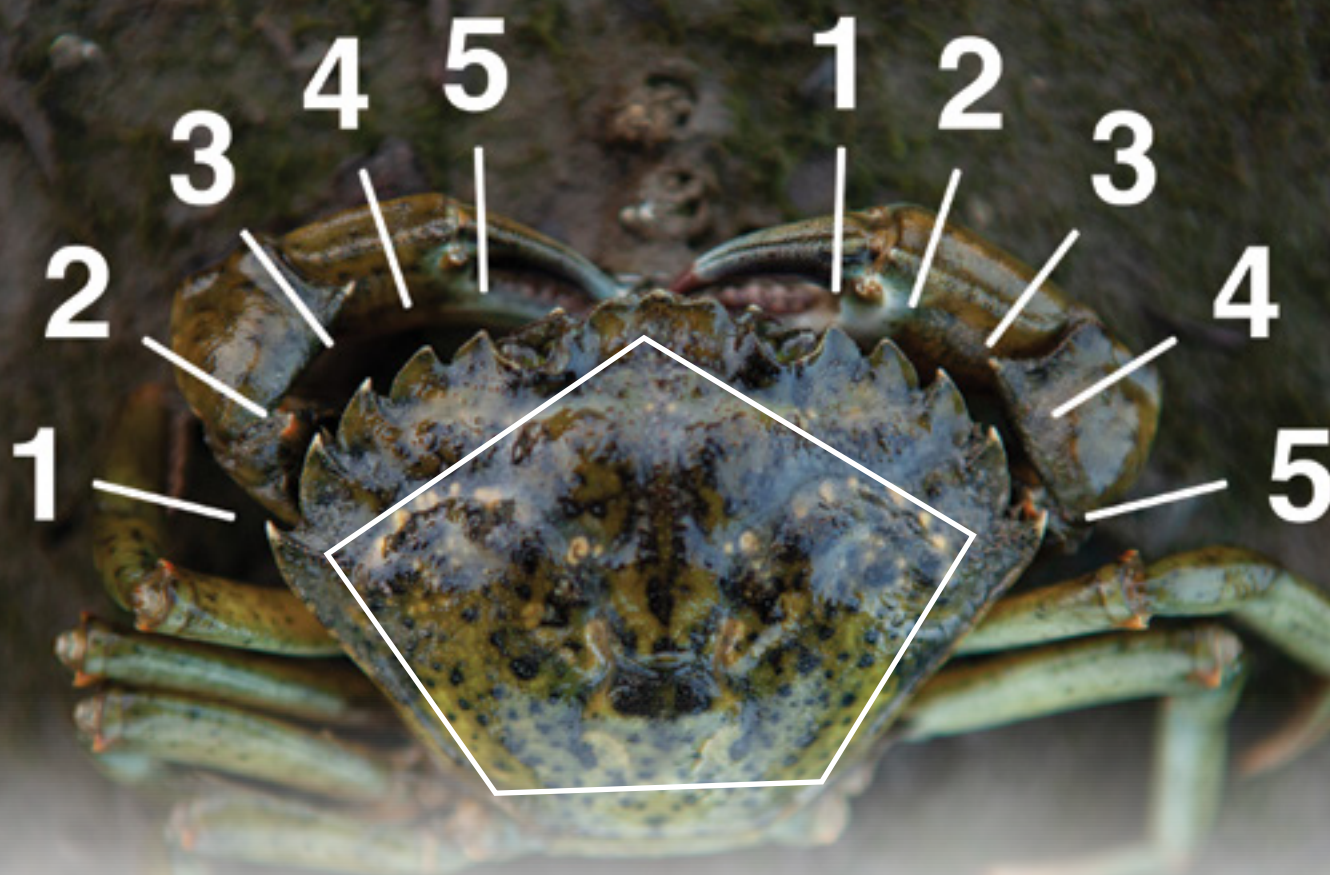
The newly planted **t'anúu** will be monitored over several years to see if a bed is re-established. Hopefully the **t'anúu** will take hold and a vibrant nursery for marine life will return.

Learn more about the beginnings of this project at: [Sk'waayee tlljuuhlda: Restoring Marine Habitat around Log Handling Facilities in Haida Gwaii | Council of the Haida Nation](#)



Jaasaljuus Yakgujanaas, Haida Fisheries Shellfish Biologist, harvested eelgrass across the bay for re-planting.





# Green doesn't say it all!

**Haida Gwaii has many native crabs that can be green.  
Learn to identify which are invasive!**



Photo: Gin Kampen



Photo: Cody Shantz



Photo: Gin Kampen

## THE 5-SPINED INVADER

**The invasive Ts'a'am Sgénuwaas • Tllga jii.nga sda kuust'an k'inhlgahl European green crab  
cannot be identified by colour alone.**

Count the five spines on either side of the eyes to identify the invasive **Ts'a'am Sgénuwaas** · **Tllga jii.nga sda kuust'an k'inhlgahl** *European green crab*

The invasive **Ts'a'am Sgénuwaas** · **Tllga jii.nga sda kuust'an k'inhlgahl** was first found on Haida Gwaii in the summer of 2020. They are highly invasive, voracious predators that are aggressive towards smaller crabs and other animals, and can rapidly destroy eelgrass meadows.

Since 2020, Council of the Haida Nation has been working with subject-matter experts and federal and provincial government partners to implement a multi-year response program with funding from the BC Salmon Restoration and Innovation Fund, which includes trapping efforts for population control and monitoring.

## IF YOU SEE A CRAB YOU SUSPECT MIGHT BE INVASIVE on Haida Gwaii, follow these steps:

Ignore its colour and carefully identify it by the five pointy spines on the side of each eye, and pentagonal shape of its carapace. If it is a **Ts'a'am Sgénuwaas** · **Tllga jii.nga sda kuust'an k'inhlgahl** *European green crab*:

1. Take a photo
2. Note the GPS/location
3. Send both of the above to [invasives@haidanation.com](mailto:invasives@haidanation.com)

*\*\* this email address is specific to Haida Gwaii and reaches all management partners. \*\**

Any report of a crab that you suspect might be invasive to Haida Gwaii is appreciated! The first step to helping with the invasion is learning how to properly identify both invasive and native crabs. Higher populations of **Ts'a'am Sgénuwaas** · **Tllga jii.nga sda kuust'an k'inhlgahl** *European green crab* are likely to harm native crabs, so let's not give these five-spined invaders a head start by accidentally killing native crabs that happen to be green-coloured.

# NATIVE CRABS THAT ARE GREEN:

PLEASE TAKE CARE AND **DON'T HARM THE NATIVE CRABS** ON HAIDA GWAI

**Native** green-coloured  
**Hairy shore crab**

Photo: Gin Kampen



**Native** green-coloured  
**Purple shore crab**

Photo: Niisii Guujaaw



**Native** green-coloured  
**Northern kelp crab**



Photo: Gin Kampen

Photo: Martin Harms



**Native** green-coloured young  
**K'ust'aan** · **K'ust'aan**  
*Dungeness crab*



# Invasive Hitchhikers Hanging Out on Your Hull?

*By Hannah Bregulla*

With increasing movement of people, plants, and animals between Haida Gwaii and the mainland, the introduction and spread of introduced and invasive species becomes more common. In the marine environment, non-native species travel to Haida Gwaii as hidden guests on gear and equipment, on the hulls of boats, and in ballast water. In addition to the invasive European green crab, several invasive tunicate or fouling organisms are of special concern for Haida Gwaii, because fragments of their colonies can regrow into new colonies, resulting in the smothering of shellfish or marine plants.

## What are we doing about them?

Through the implementation of the Haida Gwaii Marine Plan, Gwaii Haanas **Gina 'Waadluxan Kilguhlga** Land-Sea-People Plan, and other initiatives, CHN is collaborating with the provincial and federal governments to monitor invasive species and trying to prevent their spread and new arrival on Haida Gwaii through marine invasive species management planning and promotion of biosecurity protocols.

## How can you help?

Haida Gwaii's small boat operators can help tremendously (see info box) in preventing the spread of Haida Gwaii's unwanted new arrivals. You can learn how to identify Haida Gwaii's most wanted marine invasive species, including invasive tunicates, and how to prevent them from spreading by cleaning your hull and marine gear by downloading the Marine Invasive Species Identification Guide and Best Management Practices to Stop Invasive Species Brochure at [haidamarineplanning.org](http://haidamarineplanning.org) > Resources. Please report all invasive species by taking a photo, noting your location and sending to [invasives@haidanation.com](mailto:invasives@haidanation.com).

**SEE SOMETHING?  
SAY SOMETHING!**



1. Take clear photos of the suspect
2. Record date and location with GPS if possible
3. If it's on your boat, report where it has been recently
4. Report this information to:

**[invasives@haidanation.com](mailto:invasives@haidanation.com)**

**Your information will  
help all management  
partners on Haida Gwaii  
track and reduce the  
spread of these invaders!**



**Best Practices to Stop Invasive Species****SMALL VESSELS****CHECK YOUR BOAT**

- **INSPECT** your boat and gear for invasive species often, while in use and whenever it is out of the water.
- **REPORT** anything suspicious!

**CLEAN YOUR BOAT**

- **CLEAN** your boat over a tarp on land once a season or whenever it is out of the water.
- **REMOVE** anything suspicious from the hull, motor, and other places that sit in the water.
- **COLLECT AND DISPOSE** of anything cleaned off your boat on land to prevent spread.

**DRAIN, DRY, PAINT YOUR BOAT**

- **DRAIN AND DRY** your boat and gear for at least 3 days to kill invasive species, and longer is better.
- **PAINT** your hull regularly, ideally once a year or whenever it is out of the water.

# K'áaw • K'aaw *Herring Roe on Kelp* Harvesting in Haida Gwaii Waters

By K'aayhldaa Xyaalaas Rayne Boyko

For as long as I can remember, enjoying **k'áaw** herring roe on kelp with my friends and family has been a delicious social experience. My family in **HLgaagilda** Skidegate showed me how to harvest properly, so not to harm the kelp fronds, tearing the fronds by hand not cutting with tools, to ensure they continue to grow for the next season.

In the last twenty or so years, Haida Gwaii has witnessed serious declines in our **k'áaw** abundance. There are several factors that have contributed to this decline, including over-harvesting, and not moving to other harvesting areas. Other factors to consider are climate change impacts, including ocean temperatures rising, and ocean acidification.

My mother **Kuuyang** Lisa White, recalls travelling down to **HLgaagilda** from **Gaw Tlagee** Old Massett as a young girl to visit relatives with her **xáad** father, Morris White—the late Chief **Iidansuu**. She remembers all the houses in the village being covered in fresh **k'áaw** hanging from their porches to dry throughout harvesting time. During this time, there was an abundance of **k'áaw** in the **HLgaagilda** waters. Today, the harvesting areas for **k'áaw** are depleted and many of our people get their **k'áaw** from relatives in **Wáglísla** Bella Bella in **Haílzaqv** Heiltsuk territory.

'**ináang** herring have previously spawned in **Gaw Káahlíi** Masset Inlet. There are stories of our people falling young **k'áang** hemlock trees in the rivers and the '**ináang** spawning on the branches. These branches would then be harvested and enjoyed fresh, dried, or cooked. Salal bushes were also dropped into the waters and **k'áaw** was harvested this way too.

I was taught to harvest **k'áaw** in the springtime, in late



Photo: James William

**Id tl'aa ga taagaay id gan xiila ga** Our food is our medicine.



Photo: Robert Williams

**Nanaay** Georgia and **Chiinaay** Harvey enjoying **k'aaw** | **k'aaw** herring-roe-on-kelp

March to April, by my aunt **Suudaahl** Cindy Boyko. As a kid she remembers bringing the fresh **k'áaw** down to the **HLgaagilda** front beach, to dry on the hot rocks. The sun would be out for short periods of time, they would collect it when the rain came and then bring it back out again. The rain would start and stop constantly during the spring, they called this **k'aawdang** weather, and it indicates that it was time to harvest **k'áaw**. "If we get a good spawn these days,



people will often go out too early while the herring are still in the process of spawning and disrupt it.” (Suudaahl, January 2022). This can ruin the harvest for others and make for a shortened spawn in the area.

As Suudaahl reminisces of the abundant k’áaw harvesting days, she shared some beautiful thoughts: “K’áaw is soul food—that’s what we grew up on. It provides complete nourishment. I can feel my body changing as I’m eating it, bringing good health. In general, it connects me to the ocean and somehow feels like a spiritual experience.”

I recall harvesting k’áaw with my uncle, Chief Wiigaanad Sid Crosby as a kid—it seemed so abundant at that time. When we returned to the village, he would pile it up on boards and tell his whole clan and family to come get some. How the sharing brought everyone together and brought happiness was beautiful to witness. “It wasn’t just about consuming, it was about providing and bringing this k’aaw to be shared and that truly reminded people what was important—it grounded the community. That’s an entirely different aspect of it. Harvesting Haida food really brings people together. This is who we are as a culture, as people, we’re connected to the ocean and lands of Haida Gwaii. Things like k’áaw remind us of who we are.” (Suudaahl, January 2022).

It is so critical to follow our Haida traditional Ways of Being and values. We as Haida people “accept the responsibility to manage and care for the land and sea together” (Gwaii Haanas, LSPP 2018), following the guiding principle of K’uláagée Responsibility. Looking after our lifeline—the sea, is where the Haida guiding principles become deeply important to our culture, our traditions, and our well-being.



Photo: Nisii Guujaaw

We must do our best to keep Gina ‘waadluwaan damaan tl’ kinggang Balance, so that future generations may enjoy our Islands as we have, while considering the delicate ecosystems on the land and in the sea.

If you are planning to harvest k’áaw it is important to know how to do it properly and find an appropriate teacher. There can be harmful bryozoans or bacteria that you don’t want to eat—there is a right and wrong time and place to do so. It is important to recognize and respect the protocols, which the Elders and many local knowledge holders can share.



Jaasaljuus Yakgijanaas (CHN), tracking changes in elevation and sediment deposition in **Waan Kun** with a deep rSET, installed by The Nature Trust of BC.

Photo: Berry Wijdeven.

# GETTING Up HIGH

## *What Estuaries and Kelp Teach Us*

By Hannah Bregulla

Imagine a **gúud** • **guud** eagle, looking down at the incredible beauty of Haida Gwaii's coastline. A kelp forest, in glittering water reflecting the sun, eelgrass meadows at low tide and the diversity of estuaries, where dark green trees look like stars next to salt marshes and a meandering river growing wider as it slowly flows into the ocean.

Estuaries especially are a place of interconnectedness, where terrestrial, riparian and oceanic ecosystems create an extraordinary, rich place, full of life. Despite comprising only a small percentage of Haida Gwaii's of coastline, estuaries are critical nearshore habitats that support herring spawning, young salmon slowly adapting to the sea, and marine birds foraging next to fishers setting nets for returning salmon.

Climate change is leading to rising sea-levels, ocean acidification, temperature and salinity changes as well as changes to freshwater and sediment inputs. These changes

are impacting the estuary ecosystems, as well as **ngáal** • **ngaal** Giant kelp, **hlkáam** • **hlkyama** Bull kelp, **t'anúu** • **t'aanuu** eelgrass meadows which can function as important indicators of environmental change.

Through the Haida Gwaii Marine Plan, CHN and BC are working together to prepare and manage for large-scale ecological changes as a result of climate change by monitoring changes in estuaries and kelp distribution and health.

To better understand the resilience of estuaries on Haida Gwaii to climate change, the CHN Marine Planning Program and the Province of BC through the Marine Plan Partnership (MaPP) have partnered with The Nature Trust of BC to monitor changes in the **Needan Tlagée** *Naden* and **Waan Kun** *Kumdis* estuaries since 2017.





Monitoring includes measuring sedimentation and erosion, to understand if estuaries are rising or sinking and therefore their resilience to sea-level rise. (see, Saltwater News 2017, page 10). Additionally, vegetation transects and imagery from drone flights are being collected to understand impacts of climate change on estuary vegetation. The collaboration between CHN and The Nature Trust of BC has supported research and data collection to continue throughout this pandemic. Training CHN staff in the use of monitoring instruments has been a key part of capacity building for long-term monitoring on Haida Gwaii.

## Kelp Monitoring and Drone Training

Haida Gwaii's two canopy kelp species, **ngáal** • **ngaal** and **hlkáam** • **hlkyama**, not only create amazing underwater forests, but are also sensitive to climate change and therefore an excellent indicator to measure changes occurring in the ocean. With satellite imagery being difficult to obtain due to Haida Gwaii's frequent cloud coverage, drone imagery is another option to measure the extent of kelp distribution along the coast. To support this type of monitoring, several Haida Fisheries and CHN Marine Planning staff have been trained on how to fly drones and program the drone to survey specific areas, such as kelp forests, taking pictures and returning to the operator, when done. Both estuary and kelp monitoring are also part of a larger Marine Monitoring Strategy that is being developed as part of the Haida Gwaii Marine Plan. This strategy will cover long-term monitoring of key ecological and social ecosystems on Haida Gwaii and will inform management decisions and marine planning, which includes addressing climate change.

Markus Thompson (Hakai Institute), in the back, training (left to right): Stuart Crawford (Marine Planning), Evan Edgars (Haida Fisheries) and Lianna Gendall on how to conduct a surface survey, used for kelp monitoring, with an aerial photography drone.

Photo: Hannah Bregulla



Drone workshop participants experiencing the difficulty of flying an aerial photography drone in typical Haida Gwaii wind conditions.

Photo: Hannah Bregulla



# Cleaning Beaches to Stay Afloat

## *Haida Gwaii Marine Debris Removal Initiative: A Year in Review*

by Julien Braun

Drone shot of debris blanketing the banks of East Beach.

When life hands you a pandemic, you... clean beaches to stay busy? This was the mantra of Haida Gwaii's marine tourism operators in 2020, when the islands were closed to non-essential travel to keep the community safe. CHN Marine Planning Program then partnered with Misty Isles Economic Development Society (MIEDS) and a number of marine tourism and transportation companies to plan and propose a large-scale marine debris removal project on Haida Gwaii, with the goal of cleaning over 100,000 kg of debris off of the shorelines while providing much needed work to local businesses and individuals impacted by the COVID-19 restrictions.

Nearly a year later, in August 2021, the project received its initial round of funding from BC's Clean Coast Clean Waters Fund. With the project administered by MIEDS in partnership with the CHN, beach clean-ups were conducted from September 2021 to February 2022 in every region of Haida Gwaii. The project also aimed to support summer clean-ups led by Skidegate Band Council and Old Masset Village Council, administered by Coastal First Nations. The success of the project, despite the particularly harsh winter, was

a true testament to the Haida Gwaii spirit as crews enthusiastically cleaned over 500km of shoreline in the rain, sleet and snow. A marine debris depot was set up to process debris to prepare it for recycling and landfill. This depot was manned by a dedicated "sorting crew" who worked long and hard hours sorting and cleaning debris. Due to their work, nearly 70% of the debris collected has been diverted from landfills and sent to specialized recycling facilities instead.

The project then received a bump of funding for a condensed clean-up in August 2022, with K'yuu Enterprises stepping up to assist in the project administration. With little notice amongst a busy summer, twelve crews were formed to simultaneously target beaches that had been missed in the fall and winter. The total weight of debris removed from Haida Gwaii's coastline within the past year surpasses 115,000 kg (over 250,000 lbs!). Pretty impressive, when you think about how light materials such as Styrofoam and plastic water bottles are, which make up a significant portion of the debris.

Beyond the immediate environmental and economic benefits, this project provided Haida Gwaii with a





A makeshift punt turned barge tows a mountain of debris from southern Gwaii Haanas.

Photo: Moresby Explorers



Photo: Michael Gladstone

Carlisa Russ cuts up a net found on a west coast beach.



Photo: Highlander Marine

Crew with their 'supersacs' of debris waiting for a helicopter pick-up from Jiihluu Kun Hunter Pt.



Photos: Highlander Marine

Before and after shots from a clean-up on Jiihluu Kun Hunter Pt.

deeper understanding of the marine pollution problem. CHN performed aerial surveys of the west coast to map out debris hot spots and target current and future clean-ups efficiently. In partnership with Gwaii Haanas, detailed transects were conducted at specific sites to do a deep dive into the materials and expected origins. All the debris collected was sorted into twelve categories, providing a general idea of debris composition. Up to 90% of debris found (in weight) can be attributed to the fishing and marine shipping industries, with the remaining 10% mainly consisting of plastic bottles and debris from container spills. Information such as this can help target advocacy for industry to make changes and curb future cycles of pollution.

The Haida Gwaii Marine Plan (CHN and BC, 2015) notes that to reduce the amount of waste and garbage in Haida Gwaii waters and shorelines, we should “work with different levels of government and community groups” and “develop a coordinated response to the cleanup and disposal of marine debris”. Thanks to the hard work of everyone involved, that’s exactly what we did. A big haawa to Misty Isles Economic Development Society, Gwaii Haanas, BC Parks, Old Massett Village Council, Skidegate Band Council, Coastal First Nations, the Island Protocol Table, K’yuun Enterprises and the 20+ local businesses and +150 community members that worked together to make it happen.

# ABOUT THE CHN MARINE PLANNING PROGRAM

The CHN Marine Planning Program consists of a group of marine planning professionals who provide expertise and technical support for the CHN's marine planning and plan implementation initiatives, including:

- Haida Gwaii Marine Plan
- Gwaii Haanas Gina 'Waadluxan Kilguhlgca Land-Sea-People Plan
- SGaan Kinghlas-Bowie Seamount Gin Siigee TI'a Damaan Kinggangs Gin K'aalaagangs Management Plan
- Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area Plan
- Tri-partite marine shipping discussions
- Marine Protected Area network planning

In addition, the Marine Planning Program provides support for other marine-related initiatives, including: reconciliation, cooperative and coordinated management with BC and Canada, and communications and outreach.

## CHN MARINE PLANNING STAFF

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Geographic Response Strategy Coordinator

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**Haawa** • **Haw'aa** to our former team members **Tu-Kelni** *Lindsay Richardson*, Molly Clarkson, Jason Thompson, **Jaad 'Iljuus** *Denise Olsson*, Shayla Sopracolle-Tate, and Abigail Mitchell for their much appreciated contributions to various projects.



Photo: Tayler Brown

## ABOUT

### Gyaahláang Tangée Kii.ngaay Taang.aay

The CHN Marine Planning Program developed this newsletter to provide Haida citizens, Island residents, and the broader public with information about the Haida Nation's marine planning initiatives. Each issue of **Gyaahláang Tangée** • **Kii.ngaay Taang.aay** features stories about specific marine-related projects that are underway in Haida Gwaii as well as updates on relevant laws, policies and reports that relate to the Haida Nation's marine planning and implementation activities.

**Gyaahláang Tangée** • **Kii.ngaay Taang.aay** is distributed to all of the communities of Haida Gwaii and is also available online on the Haida Nation's website at [www.haidanation.ca](http://www.haidanation.ca)



**Like the Council of the Haida Nation's Facebook page to get updates on the Nation's latest news, issues and events.**



**For more information about the CHN Marine Planning Program, including current issues and initiatives that the program is currently working on, go to [www.haidamarineplanning.com](http://www.haidamarineplanning.com)**