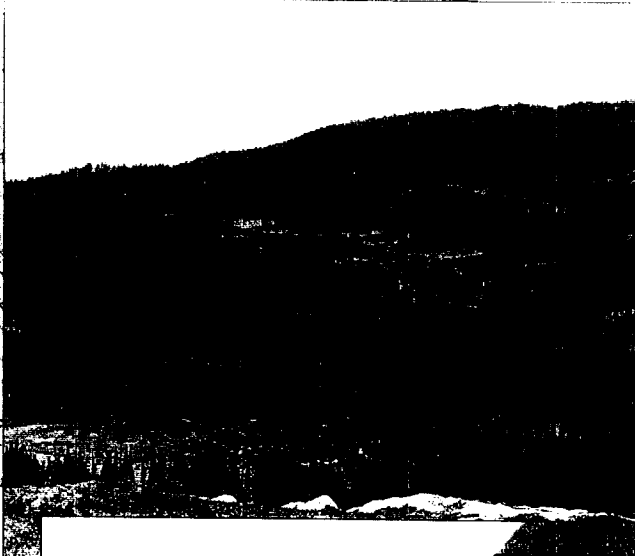
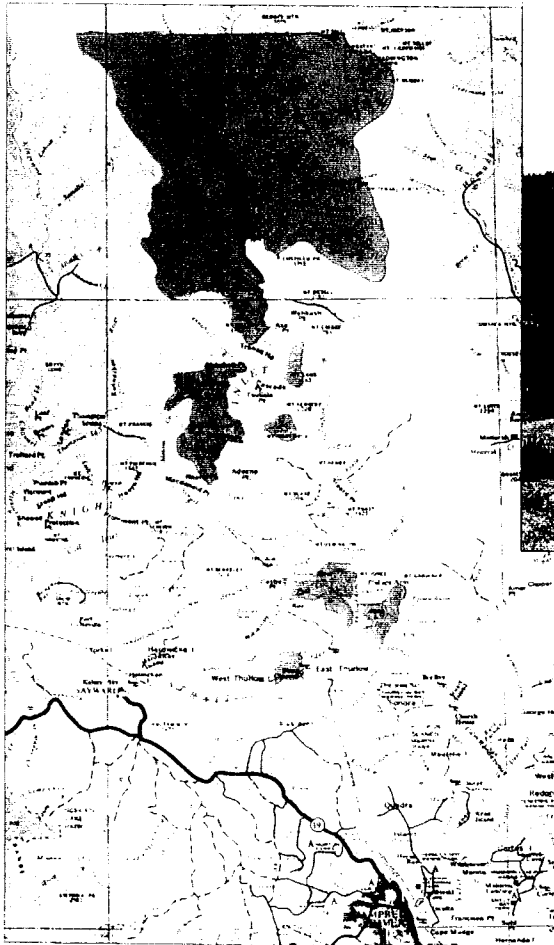
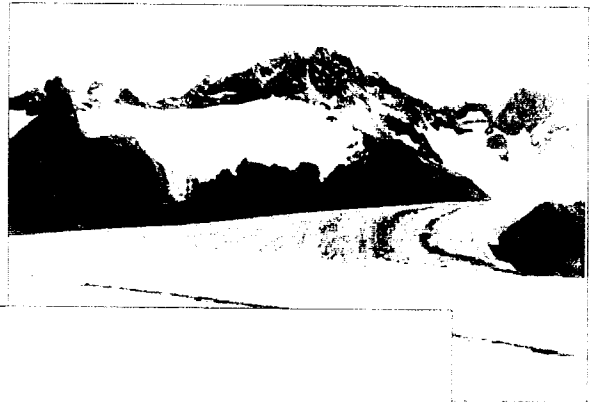


RECREATION ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

TFL 45 – Knight Inlet, Cordero Channel



International Forest Products Limited

Prepared By: RRL Recreation Resources Ltd.

July 2001

I Summary

This Recreation Analysis and Management Strategy Report (RAMS) has been prepared using the Ministry of Forests guidelines contained in Circular #VCR-98, dated November 30, 1998.

Information from the Recreation Features and Visual Landscape inventories has been used in conjunction with tourism opportunity and land use planning studies to prepare the recreation analysis and management strategies for TFL 45.

Discussions with Charlie Cornfield and Janis Leach, Campbell River Forest District, Cam Brady, Port McNeill Forest District and with INTERFOR foresters, engineers and GIS staff and with stakeholders assisted with identification of recreation management issues within the TFL.

The analysis identifies gaps and issues related to the key recreation opportunities in the TFL. The recreation management options address the issues and gaps identified through the analysis and list objectives and strategies designed to protect or enhance the recreation potential of the resources.

TFL 45 covers approximately 232,500 ha. It is divided into two portions. Refer also to the study area map. The larger (220,400 ha), northerly portion borders the upper part of Knight Inlet north of Glendale Cove and extends inland 38 km north of the head of the inlet. Its east-west extent ranges from the height-of-land west of the Klinaklini Glacier eastwards to Mount Waddington. This portion is referred to as "Knight Inlet." The smaller (12,100 ha), southerly portion borders on parts of Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Cordero Channel, Mayne Passage and Loughborough Inlet. It is referred to as "Cordero Channel."

The nearest major centres are Campbell River, 120 km Southeast from the head of Knight Inlet, 60 km South from the head of Frederick and Philips Arms, and Port McNeill 120 km Southwest from the head of Knight Inlet and 130 km West from the head of Phillips Arm.

TFLs 39 and 47, the Strathcona and Kingcome TSA, some private lots and IR lands border TFL 45. TFL 45 does not border on any formal parks or reserves.

TFL 45 is located in the southern portion of the Central Coast LCLRMP. Five different recommended land use designations border on or include parts of TFL 45. These areas include emphasis on landscape resources, wildlife and ecosystems. While the status of these planning designations is uncertain, they serve to highlight the importance of recreation resources in specific areas.

Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural and Roaded Modified ROS Classes are distributed within the TFL. The Primitive ROS Class has the largest area, accounting for 69% of the TFL. It is important to note that the Primitive Class lands within TFL 45 are contiguous with a large, unmodified and uninterrupted land area extending north, west and east. Along the TFL 45 boundary is Mount Waddington, the highest peak wholly within BC. Extensive glaciers, snowfields and numerous challenging peaks lie within TFL 45 and continue in the above-mentioned area. Interior to coast traverses occur through TFL 45 over these mountains and glaciers.

Several commercial tourism businesses rely on the natural resources within and around this TFL for all or a portion of their business. Most of these businesses use the marine travel corridors that go through or around the TFL. Concentrations of recreation activity occur around Mayne Passage/Green Point Rapids and Glendale Cove in Knight Inlet.

A high value is placed on natural resources by both residents of BC and visitors to BC. Opportunities for eco-tourism, adventure tourism, non-consumptive tourism and scenic viewing are in demand.

The challenge of meeting recreation and tourism needs within the working forest is not unique to TFL 45. The underlying management strategies include increased stakeholder communication and more in-depth planning in order to respond accurately to the recreation (including landscape) resources that are present.

II Acknowledgement

Project administration for the Recreation Features Inventory of Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 45 was provided by Lazslo Kardos, RPF, P.Eng, Administrative Forester of International Forest Products Ltd. (INTERFOR). Heidi Kalmakoff, RPF, Logging Engineer, and Gerry Sommers, RPF, Inventory Forester provided support and background materials.

Information received through the public input program and through interviews has been incorporated into the recreation features inventory where applicable.

Charlie Cornfield, Resource Officer Recreation, and Janis Leach, Recreation Technician, both of the Ministry of Forests, Campbell River Forest District and Cam Brady, Recreation Specialist from the Port McNeill Forest provided input and background information that was used in the preparation of the RAMS Report.

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1.0 Introduction

This Recreation Analysis and Management Strategy (RAMS) report for Tree Farm Licence 45 – is the second RAMS report prepared for this TFL. The first RAMS report was prepared in 1995.

In addition to known timber resources, TFL 45 has a wide range of recreation and visual resources within its boundaries. Individually, and in combination, these non-timber resources support or have potential to support opportunities for recreation activities.

Some of these resources are of exceptional quality and require specific management strategies. Other resources within the TFL are less exceptional, but support, either on their own or in conjunction with other resources, important recreation opportunities, and also require management strategies to ensure their values are recognised in the TFL Management Plan.

In 2000, updates of the recreation and visual landscape resources in TFL 45 were completed using current Ministry of Forests inventory tools. Data sets from these inventories (Recreation and Visual Landscape) contributed to the preparation of this RAMS report.

It is important to consider this recreation analysis report as a strategic document rather than a formal plan. This report outlines management options and strategies based on the resources available and on trends in recreation activity. It achieves this by organising recreation and landscape information in terms of significance and sensitivity, and by carrying out supply and demand analysis, thus enabling preparation of management strategies for these resources. These management strategies may be used to develop an operational plan.

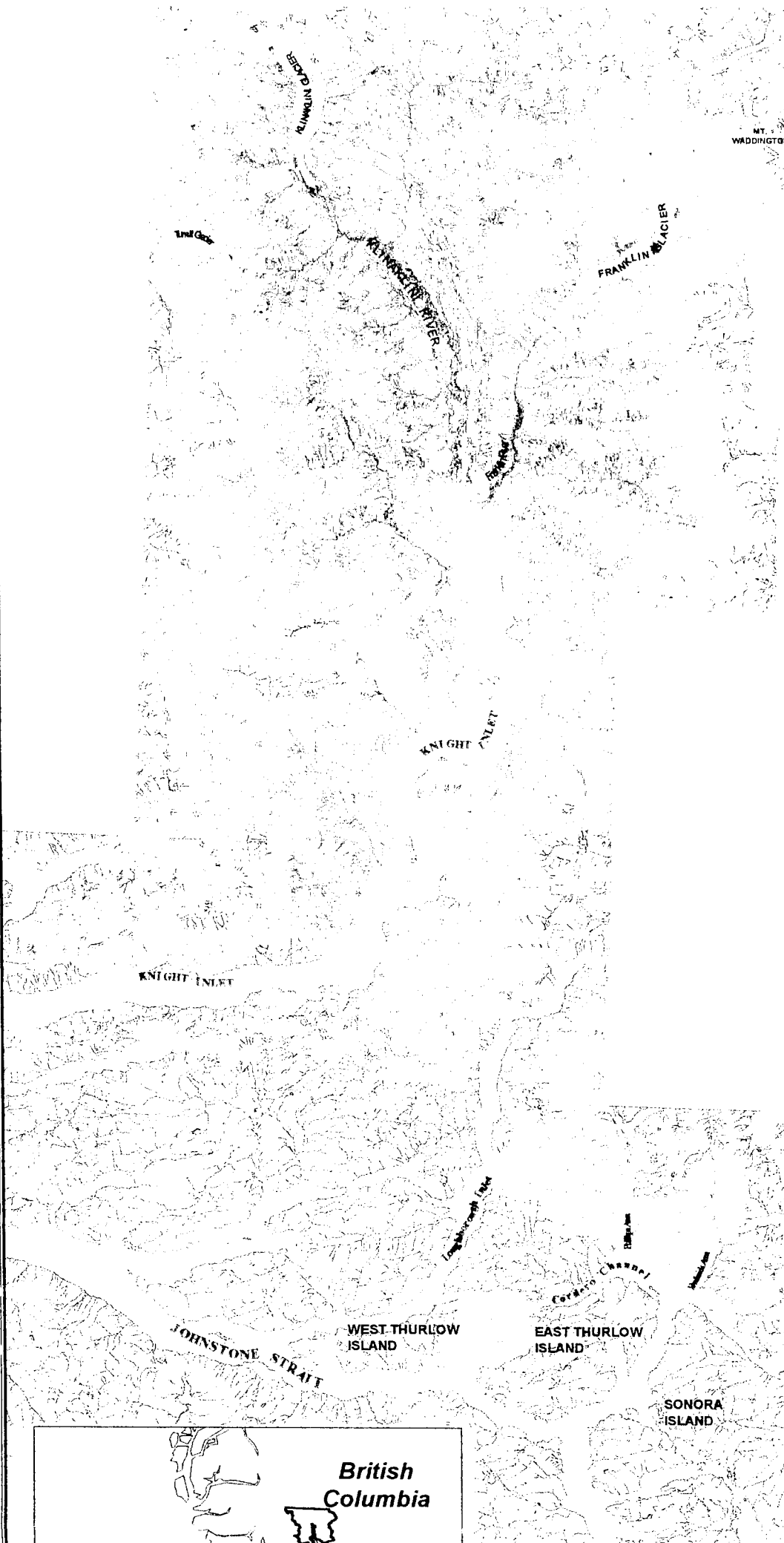
The recreation and visual landscape inventories that form the foundation for this RAMS focus on individual features. While this detailed inventory data is essential for operational planning and for provincial inventory purposes, its format tends to create a fragmented picture of the resources in TFL 45. For example, in the RFI, sections of a river such as the Klinaklini having different characteristics are generally allocated different polygons, i.e. some having gravel bars, others have rapids, another having a canyon section. The RAMS describes the river as a feature made up of these elements, i.e. a river such as the Klinaklini has certain potential for



Figure 1

Study Area Map

**TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
& Management Strategy
2001**



river rafting due to its combination of features. The RAMS also brings scenery into the evaluation of the river, and finally, it discusses the value of the river to recreation in the context of its setting and comparable opportunities, i.e. supply, and how the river might best be managed, i.e. to meet demand, either existing or potential for the type of recreation opportunities offered.

The RAMS report is particularly useful as it packages the recreation feature and activity information, the visual resource information, and setting or Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) information together in a single document. It is the only document which develops strategies for management of recreation, visual landscape and recreation opportunities specifically for this TFL.

Information from the RAMS is used in the preparation of the Management Plan, describing how recreation and visual landscape resources will be managed on the landbase.

Since the preparation of the TFL 45 Recreation Analysis Report in 1995, there have been some significant changes in recreation activity and in land zonation affecting recreation in TFL 45. These changes are summarised below:

- Road development up the Klinaklini River along the Canyon Section
- Protection of Kwalate Creek as part of the Ahnuhati Complex
- Protection Zone at Estero Basin
- Goal Two areas at Phillips and Klinaklini Estuaries
- SMZ Visual Priority 1 & 2 areas
- Increased commercial recreation activity
- Bear watching tours offered by several commercial recreation companies
- Commercial Rafting on the Klinaklini River
- Informal trail construction in Kwalate Creek
- Slide in glacier bay

1.1 Purpose and Terms of Reference

The purpose of the Recreation Analysis and Management Strategy report is to compare the supply of recreation opportunities (features, activities, and settings) with existing and future use, and to determine the demand for public/commercial recreation. Based on this comparison of supply with demand, the analysis identifies the recreation issues and prepares management options and objectives. Finally, strategies for management of the recreation resources are prepared which give specific strategic approaches for addressing each recreation issue. Increasingly, development planning for TFLs and other "working forest" tenures, reflects the demand for these "non-timber" values. The purpose of the RAMS report is to assist in management of the recreation resources within the working forest in order to meet the demand for these resources.

1.2 Background Information and Zonation

Location

TFL 45 covers approximately 232,500 ha. It is divided into two portions. Refer also to the study area map.

The larger (220,400 ha), northerly portion borders the upper part of Knight Inlet north of Glendale Cove and extends inland 38 km north of the head of the inlet. Its east-west extent ranges from the height-of-land west of the Klinaklini Glacier eastwards to Mount Waddington. This portion is referred to as "Knight Inlet."

The smaller (12,100 ha), southerly portion borders on parts of Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Cordero Channel, Mayne Passage and Loughborough Inlet. It is referred to as "Cordero Channel."

Biophysical Characteristics

Head of Knight Inlet: The upland topography of TFL 45 in the Klinaklini and Franklin River drainages is generally rugged, dissected by large, low to moderate gradient valleys. With the exception of the main drainages, the area is unmodified by timber harvesting activity.

Knight Inlet Side Drainages: Includes Compartments 2/3/5/6/13/14. Generally moderate gradient rivers and creeks, terminating in alpine basins. Steep sections are common along each drainage, creating series of falls, rapids and chutes. Logging has progressed along all of the drainages except for Hills, Millerd and Kwalate Creeks.

Undeveloped Drainages: Hills Creek, Millerd Creek and Kwalate Creek have not been subject to road or logging development other than some A-framing and hand logging at the creek mouths. The Kwalate Creek drainage is designated in the CCLCRMP as a Protection Area (Figure 5). It forms part of the Ahnuhati Complex which includes Ahnuhati, Kwalate and Ahta Creeks.

Cultural/Heritage Characteristics

The head of Knight Inlet (Tsawadi) is part of the Tenakteuk First Nations traditional territory. The area is used for seasonal hunting and fishing and is not permanently occupied. The band village is located at Health Bay on Gilford Island. The preparation of *glina* (grease) from the oolichans takes place at the end of March of each year. The time of the Dzadza'wanx, (first oolichan run time) is a season of extreme value in the lives of the Tenakteuk People. (Ref. P. Henderson, Administrator, Kwakiutl District Council).

Parks and Protected Areas

Figure 5 illustrates the location of parks and Special Management Zones in relation to TFL 45.

Recreation Sites and Trails

There is one formally managed recreation trail in TFL 45. It is located at Blind Channel on West Thurlow Island. It is an interpretative trail and a brochure describes the various features along the trail loops. Lack of maintenance has reduced the usability of the trails.

Communities and Transportation

By air, the nearest major centres to Knight Inlet are Campbell River, 120 km to the SE and Port McNeill, 120 km to the SW. These are flying distances to the head of Knight Inlet. By water, the head of the Inlet is 233 km from Campbell River, and 148 km from Port McNeill (Chappell 1987).

Smaller communities in the area are Telegraph Cove, Echo Bay, Minstrel Island, Port Harvey, Port Neville, Greene Point Rapids and Beaver Inlet.

Population numbers according to Statistics Canada are:

Community	1991 Census	1996 Census
Campbell River	30,860	35,183
Port McNeill	2,641	2,925
Port Hardy	5,082	5,283
Mount Waddington Regional District	1,506	1,632

Climate

Biogeoclimatic zones include:

- Alpine Tundra (Mountain Hemlock/Engleman Spruce-Subalpine Fir (AT+MH/AT+ESSF)
- Mountain Hemlock (Maritime Forested/Submaritime Forested) MHa/MHb
- Coastal Western Hemlock DrierMaritime/Wetter/DrierSubmaritime)CWHa/CWHb/CWHc
- Engleman Spruce - Subalpine Fir (Subcontinental Forested) ESSFf

There is a transition between the interior and coastal forests in TFL 45. This can be viewed travelling from the head of Knight Inlet, south towards Glendale Cove and the lower reaches of the inlet.

Weather conditions can change rapidly. Sea conditions, particularly up the coastal inlets are frequently subject to strong inflow or outflow winds. These, combined with tides can create dangerous seas in very short periods of time. Strong winds and fog are other factors affecting both land and sea access to TFL 45. Poor visibility can prevent floatplane, helicopter or boat access.

In upland areas, weather changes can also be rapid and dramatic and visitors must be prepared for poor weather at any time of year.

Recreation Use and Opportunities

A number of commercial lodges and guides operate year round, although most focus on June through September. Few lodges cater exclusively to fishermen. They have expanded their services to include eco-tours, kayaking trips, heritage trips, photograph safaris, wildlife viewing (Grizzly Bears, eagles) and vacation retreats.

General Recreation and Landscape Resource Issues

The marine nature of much of the recreation use in and around the TFL has led to a demand for good landscape quality over those portions of the TFL that are viewed from the water. There are approximately 87 km of shoreline in TFL 45. Only a small portion of this shoreline is suitable for direct recreation use. Anchorages and beaches are limited.

There are areas of karst with low or moderate potential for karst features or caves in both the Cordero Channel and Knight Inlet portions of TFL 45. There is more karst in the Cordero Channel portion.

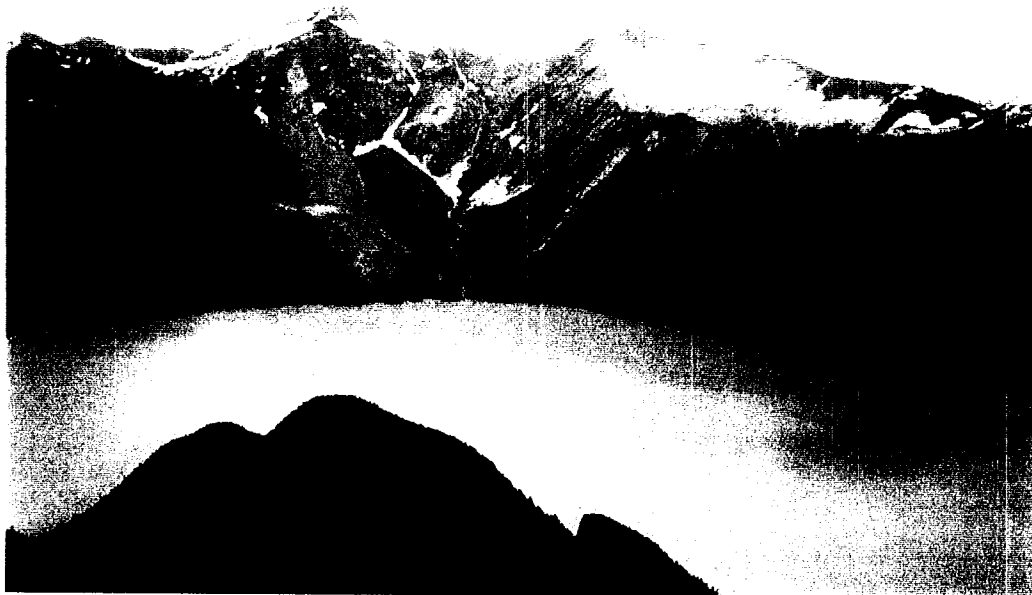
There are very limited formal or informal recreation facilities within TFL 45. The only formally managed recreation feature is the Blind Channel 2.7km interpretative trail located on West Thurlow Island. Informal facilities include the tub at the hot spring at Canyon Lake in upper Knight Inlet and a hiking trail along Kwalate Creek. In the lands adjacent to the TFL, recreation facilities are also limited. Concentrations of recreation facilities are supplied by commercial businesses such as marinas and lodges.

Demand for recreation facilities such as trails leading from anchorages to freshwater lakes is strong, as is demand for docks suitable for small to medium sized pleasure craft. These demands may continue to be met in part by construction and maintenance of facilities within the working forest, but increasingly may be met by commercial operators as BC Assets and Lands Corporation grant commercial recreation tenures. The high capital cost of some facilities, limited season (typically ranges from May to October) for operation, and difficulties of maintaining facilities without road access are among the challenges faced.

Recreation Management Units (RMUs)

The TFL has been divided in Recreation Management Units (RMUs). These are areas with similar opportunities, issues and/or management requirements. The RMUs are used to help define the resources, associated issues, objectives and management strategies. The source of the RMUs for the Campbell River Forest District is the 1996 RAMS for the Campbell River Forest District. See Figure 2 on the following page.

RMUs	Characteristics
Loughborough	Marine Sports Fishing, marine based activities, wilderness. Borders on the Loughborough TSA Supply Block, and TFL 39.
East Coast Islands	Marine sports fishing, marine based activities, marine animals. Borders on the Loughborough TSA Supply Block, and TFLs 39 and 47.
Knight Inlet	Longest inlet in BC's Coast, dramatic landscapes, first nations history, grizzly bears, sport fishing (Salt and fresh water)
Klinaklini-Waddington	Access corridor to Mount Waddington via the Franklin River/Glacier, Access to coast mountain range, coast-interior traverse, mountaineering objectives, sub-alpine/alpine meadows, lakes, Klinaklini River, rafting, wildlife viewing, Grizzly bears, goats, hot spring, first nations history, pioneer history (Stanton Cabin site),



Characteristic scenery of the Knight Inlet RMU.

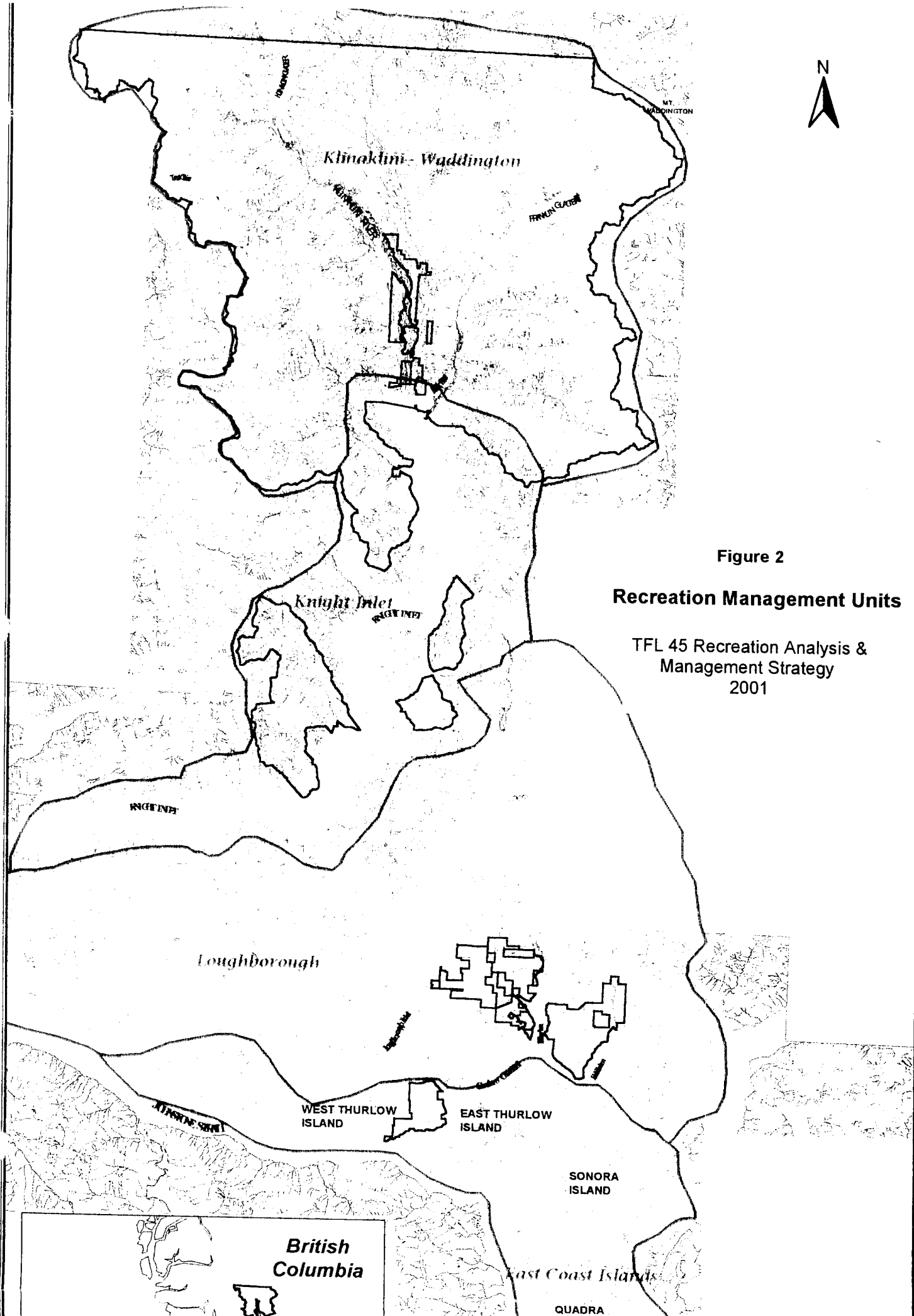


Figure 2

Recreation Management Units

TFL 45 Recreation Analysis &
Management Strategy
2001

2.0 Methodology/Procedures

This RAMS report updates the 1995 recreation analysis report. It has been prepared using the Recreation Analysis and Management Strategy Report Guidelines, which were last updated January 4, 1999. It is based on the recently updated (February 2001) Recreation Features Inventory (RFI) and Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI) prepared for TFL 45.

This RAMS report also draws from several Central Coast LCRMP data bases, as well as from Statistics Canada, BC Assets and Lands (BCAL) data, and from the Campbell River Forest District RAMS report and the Campbell River/Port McNeill Tourism Opportunity Study (2000).

Discussions with Charlie Cornfield and Janis Leach, Campbell River Forest District, Cam Brady, Port McNeill Forest District and with INTERFOR foresters, engineers and GIS staff and with stakeholders assisted in identifying key recreation management issues within the TFL.

Information from the Recreation Features Inventory (RFI) and Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI) was reviewed, and combinations of features, patterns of travel, landscapes resources, probable forest development areas and options for enhancing recreation opportunities are identified. An overview level Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Inventory was prepared for the purpose of this report. From these sources the following data was obtained:

- RFI: polygon significance and sensitivity ratings were reviewed to identify special features having higher significance and sensitivity.
- VLI: Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC) and the Recommended Visual Quality Class (RVQCs) were reviewed to identify landscapes having higher sensitivity
- ROS: a preliminary Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory was prepared to identify recreation settings.

3.0 Description of Existing Recreation Resource Values

This section describes the recreation values within TFL 45. Important features, activities, settings and opportunities that were identified in the Recreation Features, Visual Landscape and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventories are summarised in this section. Refer to Figure 3.

3.1 Key Features

Visual Values

TFL 45 has 87 km of navigable shoreline, 47 km in the Cordero Channel area and 45 km in the Knight Inlet area.. All areas visible from the ocean have some degree of visual value. The channels around Cordero Channel and Knight Inlet as far up as Kwalate Point are managed as Known Scenic Areas. There is visual landscape inventory for all the travel corridors in and around the TFL, including the entire length of Knight Inlet.

Shorelines

Sutil, Cordero and Chancellor Channels and smaller channels joining them to each other and to the Inside Passage are narrower and are often more scenic than Johnstone Strait and Discovery Passage. They are attractive to coastal cruisers (sailing and motorized) for their intricate nature and as an alternative to the frequently rough water in Johnstone Strait.

Most of the 87 km of shoreline in TFL 45, (as well as the shoreline adjoining the TFL), is characterised by a steep shoreline, few beaches and a rapid drop-off to the water. Land access is provided by deltas, estuaries and alluvial fans. The coastline supports many water based activities such as saltwater fishing, coastal cruising, kayaking and diving. There is a continuum of marine settings from estuary to deep fjords supporting a wide range of recreation activities.

Saltwater Fishing

Increased fishing regulations and threatened fish stocks have created uncertainty in the commercial sports fishing sector. There has been a reduction in fishing lodges, with most moving to providing a range of recreation activities.

Cruising and Sailing

The waters around TFL 45 are highly conducive to coastal cruising. Several well established marinas and resorts have long served the cruising public. The majority of vessels are power boats. The narrow inlets and channels tend not to be conducive to sailing.

Anchorage and marinas are well known to most boaters, and route planning and trip schedules are arranged with these resources in mind. In Knight Inlet for example, anchorages are limited and vessels exploring the area typically position themselves for a day trip up the inlet, starting from Minstrel Island, Hoeya Sound or Glendale Cove. In the Cordero Channel, Loughborough, Phillips and Frederick area, there are several anchorages and resorts, which allow visitors numerous options in terms of routes and schedules. The presence of these anchorages and resorts contributes to higher levels of recreation activity.



Anchorage at the head of Frederick Arm, off the Grace River delta opposite the entrance to Estero Basin. This is one of the best anchorages in the mainland inlets.

Ocean Kayaking

The waters around the Cordero Channel portion of TFL 45 are relatively protected, and numerous small bays are suitable for smaller craft. Weather is changeable however, and strong winds can develop quickly, with accompanying seas. Fog is prevalent in summer. Knight Inlet is too long and can be too rough for most kayakers. It is also a dead end, meaning a return over waters already travelled.

Recreation Nodes

Concentrations of commercial and public recreation occur in five main areas:

- Blind Channel - Greene Point Rapids - Erasmus Island
- Thurston Bay - Hemming Bay
- Cordero Channel - Yuculta Rapids - Stuart Island
- Octopus Islands - Upper and Lower Rapids - Owen Bay
- Glendale Cove – Lower Knight Inlet

These areas have tourism lodges, resorts, marine parks, and small settlements. They are attractive for recreation because of these facilities, and the natural features which include scenery, small islands, anchorages and beaches. These recreation nodes are illustrated in Figure 7.

Karst and Cave features

A recent report (1999) by Terra Firma Geoscience Services produced a karst potential map which highlights areas where karst may occur and estimates the likely intensity of karst development in these areas. This is unlike a simple karst map that would display features and characteristics of only known karst locations. Most of the karst areas in the TFL are considered to have low or moderate potential to host caves or karst features. No known caves have been found to date. Areas with moderate karst potential are located in the Fanny Bay, west side of Frederick Arm, Owen Point, east side of Phillips Arm, east side of the Sallie Creek valley, lower McMyn Creek drainage, south of the Klinaklini Glacier and along the east side of the glacier against the TFL boundary.

Mountains, Icefields and Alpine/Subalpine Areas

Knight Inlet Area:

Extensive and high quality mountaineering, alpine and sub-alpine areas are located within the Knight Inlet portion of TFL 45 and connect with a large area of similar high quality resources, extending west, east and north to the Interior. World class features including challenging mountaineering objectives and large glaciers. The area supports opportunities for multi-week traverses from the coast to the interior.

Specific features which are rated as having Very High Significance in Knight Inlet are



Mount Waddington. The tallest peak in BC. International climbing and mountaineering destination.

associated with mountaineering activities are the Klinaklini River, the Klinaklini Glacier, Mt. Waddington, a large area of remote, rugged mountains and icefields around the Franklin Glacier and a ridge of climbing destination peaks such as Mt. Bell. Attractive alpine/subalpine areas are found on the alpine plateau east of the Klinaklini Glacier, the head of Hills Creek and the head of Stanton creek. The alpine plateau is the most significant, having gentle to moderate terrain, open meadows, scattered conifers and small lakes.

Cordero Channel Area:

In this part of TFL 45, mountaineering objectives are limited. Treble Mountain located between Phillips and Frederick Arm offers some potential and is located near Anna Lake. At the head of Frederick Arm, there access to the alpine via old logging roads to a mountaineer hut in the sub-alpine.

Lakes

Significant lakes within TFL 45 are Canyon and Devereaux Lake (heli-fishing), Anna Lake, Laura Lake, and the lake at the base of the Klinaklini Glacier. Primary recreation use at all of these lakes is likely to be day use by most visitors and day use by tourism

operators doing heli-assisted activities. Overnight use is primarily by hikers and mountaineers accessing backcountry areas.

There is good fishing in the lakes lying east of the Klinaklini River in Knight Inlet. Species include coho salmon, cutthroat, Dolly Varden and kokanee. The pro-glacial lake at the toe of the Klinaklini Glacier is used for heli-camp and temporary base for glacier and alpine tours. Some alpine lakes are used or have potential to be used for heli-picnics and as focal points in heli-hiking trips.

Rivers

The main rivers in TFL 45 are the Philips River at the head of Philips Inlet, and the Klinaklini and Franklin Rivers at the head of Knight Inlet. Flowing into the main drainages or directly into Knight Inlet are numerous smaller drainages including: Sim River, McMyn River, Hills Creek, Kwalate Creek, Sallie Creek, Millerd Ck., Dorothy, Hoodoo, Tumult, Dice, Smythe, Stanton, Crevice, Fissure.

One company is offering a rafting trip on the Klinaklini River. Helicopter support is used to bypass the Klinaklini Canyon and to transport clients to the lake at the toe the Klinaklini Glacier where a camp is set up. The rafting trip takes six days, starting at Klinaklini Lake.

A small amount of jet boating occurs on the Klinaklini River. The trip is undertaken by Knight Inlet Lodge based at Glendale Cove. Guests travel from the river mouth to the junction of the Klinaklini and West Klinaklini. Plans are to extend the trip up the west Klinaklini to the glacier however this depends on whether the river is navigable.

Settings of some of the rivers, such as Kwalate are of very high quality and support heli-fishing.

Trails

The Blind Channel interpretative trail system is the only formally managed trail in TFL 45. There are two short trails and one longer trail which traverses second growth forest. The viewpoint trail (1400metres) leads to a site overlooking Mayne Passage. The Big Cedar Trail

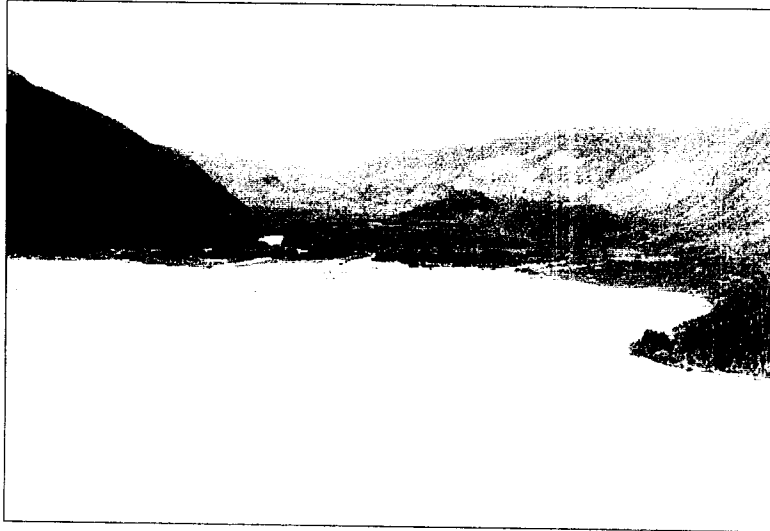
(600m) leads to a large old growth (approximately 800 year old) cedar. The longest trail is the Forest Management Trail (1350 m). It connects with logging roads on the island.

An informal trail is located along Kwalate Creek. Knight Inlet Lodge, (based in Glendale Cove), uses it for nature trips. The trail is 4 km long and the trip from the lodge to the trail across Knight Inlet is 20 minutes. The lodge plans to extend the trail to a length of 8 km. The trail has been illegally constructed.

Wildlife

There are excellent viewing opportunities for several key species in and around TFL 45. Grizzly bears are viewed in Glendale Cove (outside of TFL 45), along the shores of Knight Inlet, up the Klinaklini valley, Phillips Arm and in Estero Basin. Moose are in the Klinaklini Valley. Mountain goats are found along Knight Inlet and up the Klinaklini Valley and side drainages such as Hoodoo Creek where there are small mineral springs and salt licks.

Salmon and oolichan spawning attracts bears, eagles seals and sea lions. Orcas are also seen in the inlets.



Black bears are common throughout the area. The Klinaklini estuary is a prime viewing area for waterfowl, black and grizzly bears and for a variety of birds.

Klinaklini estuary at the head of Knight Inlet. A prime viewing area for wildlife.

Nature Study/Photography/Scenic Viewing

Features in the area that are suitable for nature study are waterfalls, glaciers, mountains, lakes, cirques, old growth forests and fjords.

Knight Inlet itself is dramatic with its steep walls, expanses of bare rock faces, milky water and numerous waterfalls, some of which drop directly into the inlet. Scenic inlet tours are part of the commercial tourism packages offer by several lodges. Flights seeing with planes and helicopter over icefields and along the Klinaklini River Canyon are also offered

Heritage Features

There is strong interest in coastal and cultural history and considerable literature has been written about the area. At the head of Knight Inlet are the remains of the Stanton Cabin. The story of Jim and Laureate Stanton is well known, having been popularised by the book "Grizzlies in my Back Yard" by Beth Day. The cabin is in very poor repair, although the magnificent rock fireplace and chimney remains intact.

South of Fanny Bay on Phillips Arm are the remains of a 1930's mine and a 1.8km long conveyor belt system, concrete pilings are visible along the shoreline. On the slopes above Frederick Arm are two steam donkeys dating from the 1920's.



Remains of 1920s steam donkey used for logging.

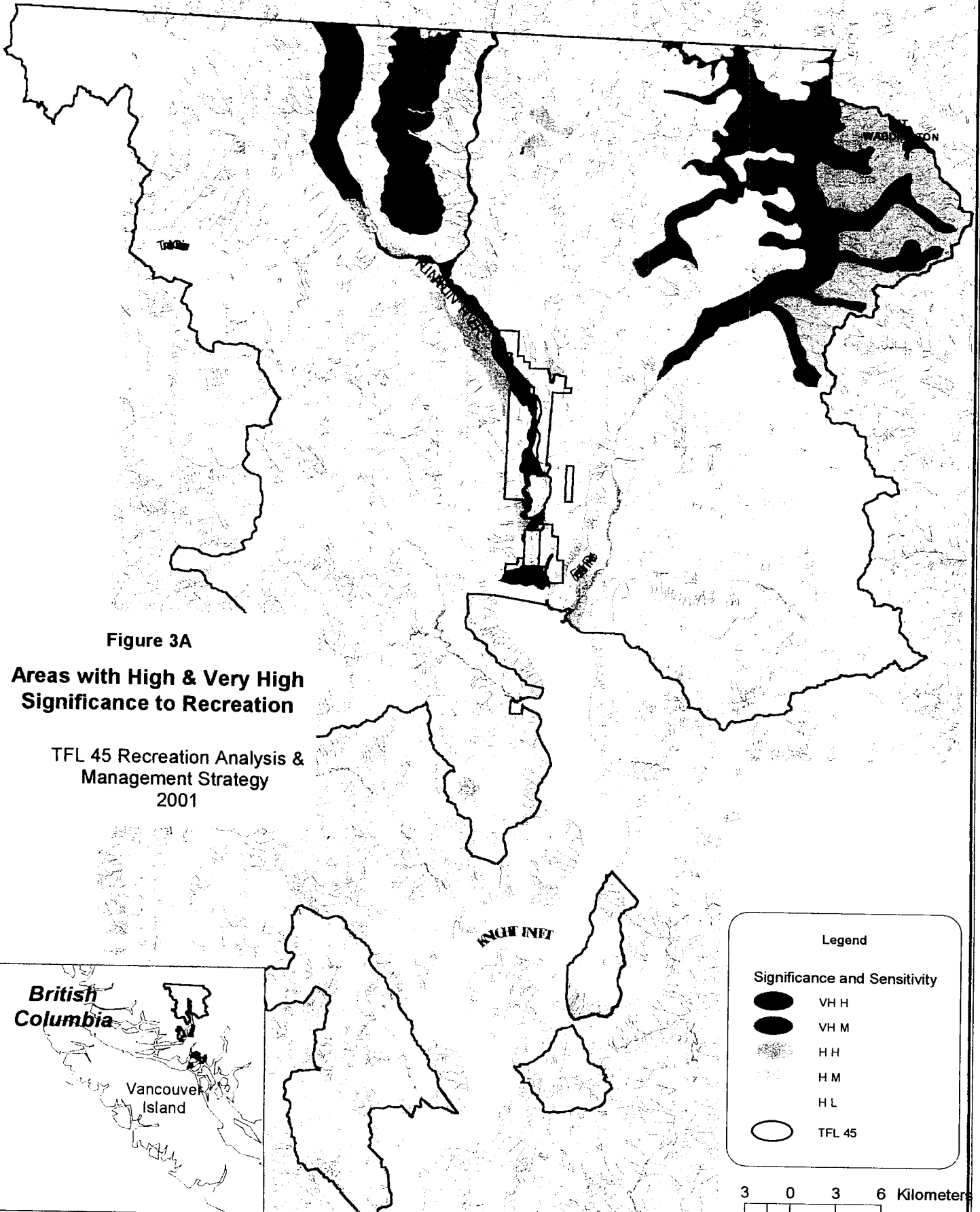








Figure 3A

**Areas with High & Very High
Significance to Recreation**

TFL 45 Recreation Analysis &
Management Strategy
2001

Legend

Significance and Sensitivity

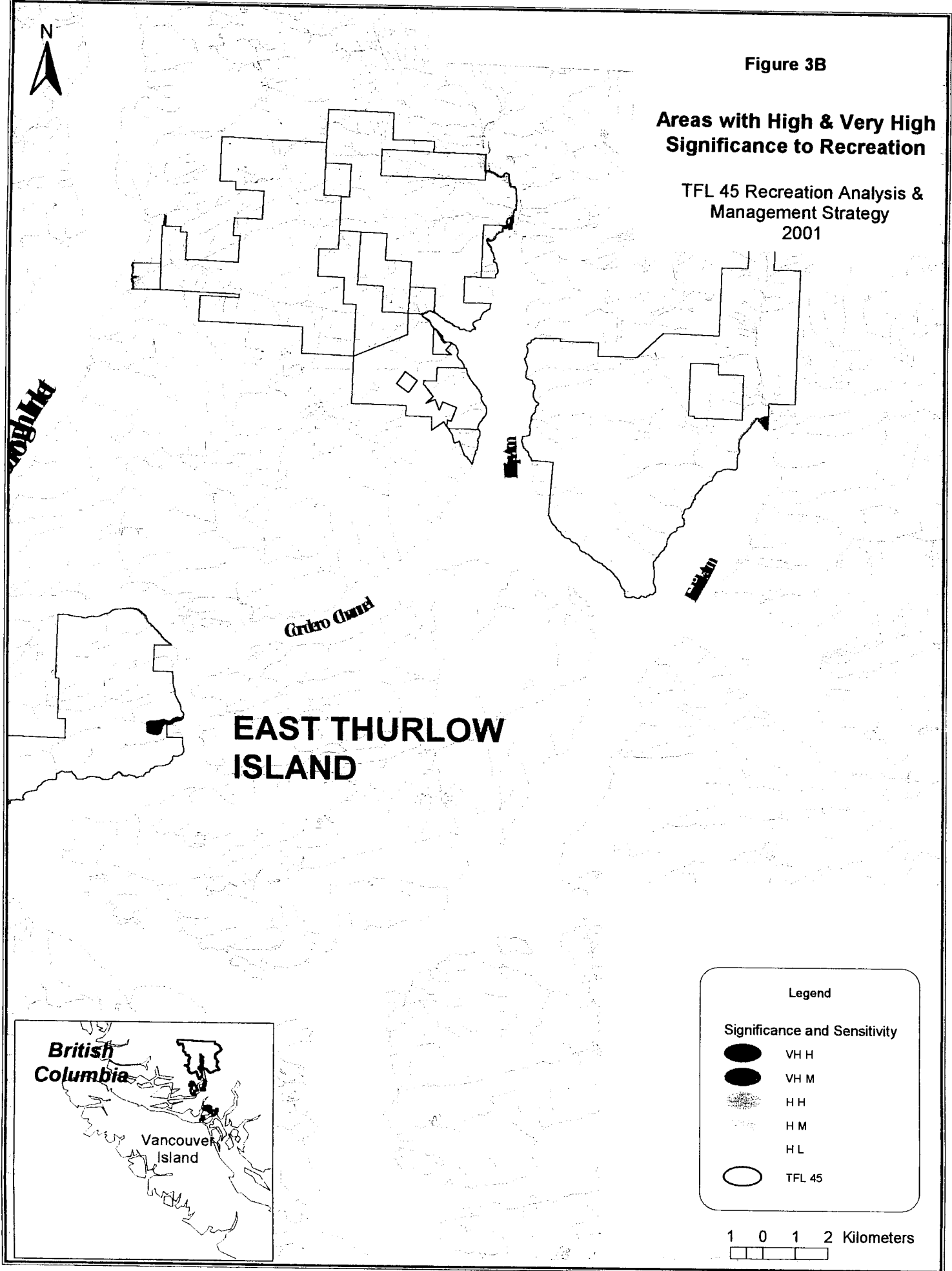
-  VH H
-  VH M
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-  H M
-  H L
-  TFL 45

3 0 3 6 Kilometers

Figure 3B

**Areas with High & Very High
Significance to Recreation**

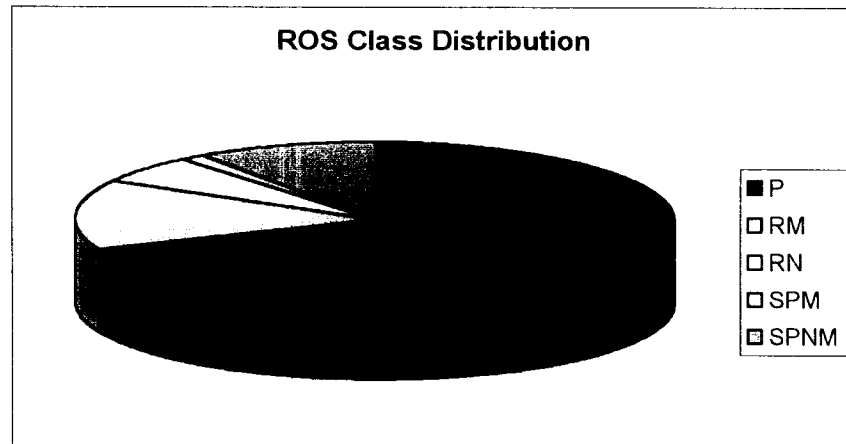
TFL 45 Recreation Analysis &
Management Strategy
2001



3.2 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)

The methodology outlined in the Ministry of Forests publication entitled Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory Procedures & Standards Manual (October 9, 1998) was used to complete the inventory. This is the most recent approved standard for ROS Inventory.

Five ROS classes are represented within TFL 45:



- 69% Primitive
- 10% Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized
- 2% Semi-Primitive Motorized
- 6% Roaded Natural
- 15% Roaded Modified

The spatial distribution of ROS classes is illustrated in Figure 4.

3.3 Existing and Potential Activities

Activities

Distribution of the main recreation activities in TFL 45 can be summarised as follows:

Cordero Channel

Water/marine based recreation, boating, ocean kayaking, wildlife viewing, nature study and photography.

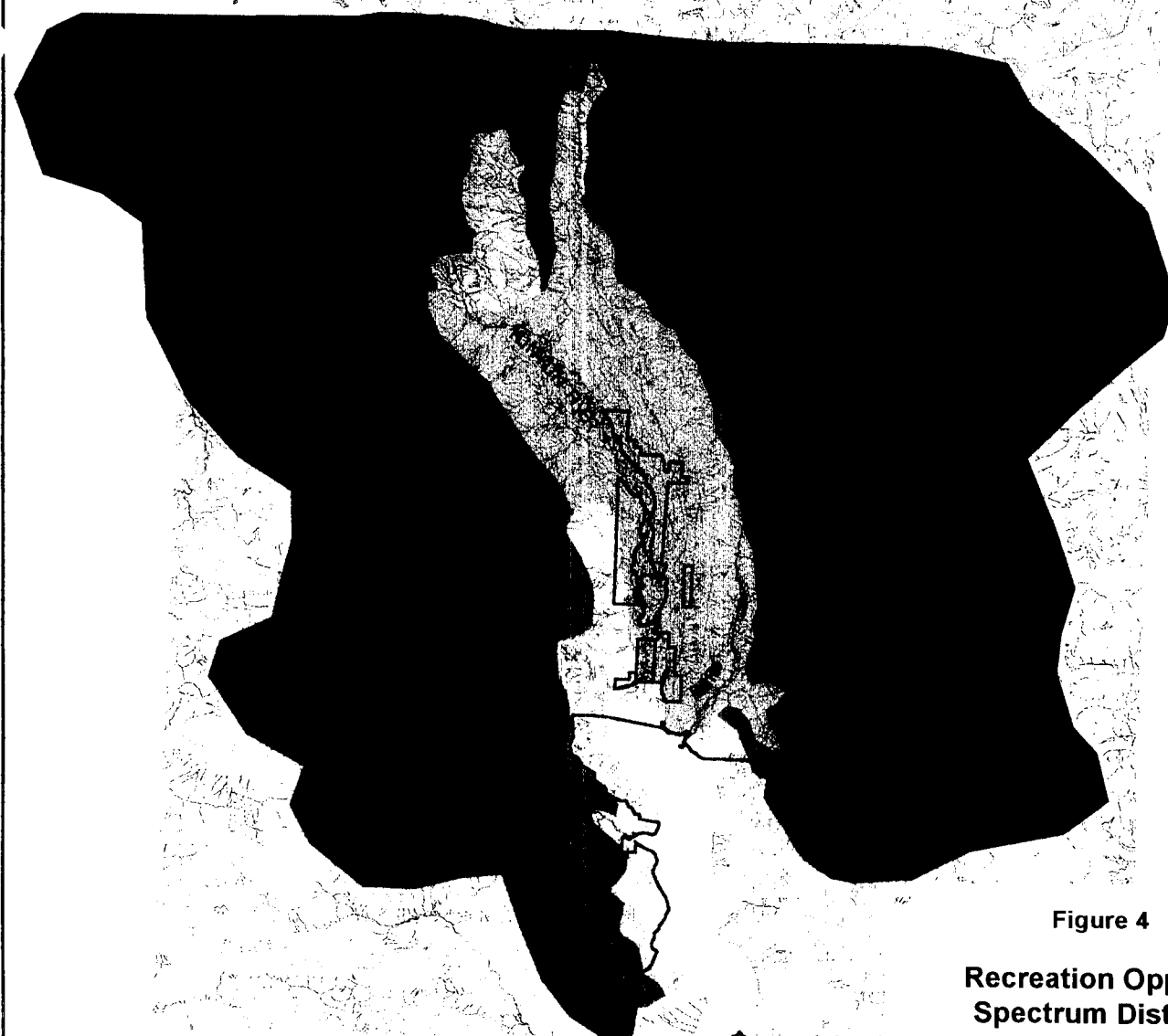










Figure 4

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Distribution

TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
& Management Strategy
2001

Legend

-  TFL 45
- ROS**
-  Primitive
-  Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized
-  Semi-Primitive Motorized
-  Roaded Natural
-  Roaded Modified
-  Rural
-  Urban

4 0 4 8 Kilometers



Knight Inlet

There is limited cruising/boating in the upper inlet due to limited number of anchorages and the lack of protection and shelter from strong inflow/outflow winds. Temporary anchorage is available at the head of Knight Inlet off the West side of the delta and in Wahshihlas Bay. Possible anchorages may be available off Kwalate Creek and in Glacier Bay however both these areas are exposed and offer no shelter from strong winds.

The roaded valley bottoms offer hunting, wildlife and scenery viewing, photography and angling opportunities. They also provide access to/from main mountaineering areas (i.e. Klinaklini/Franklin valleys) and to side valleys including Stanton, Smythe and Hoodoo Creeks.

The upland areas (sub-alpine, alpine, glacier, snow/icfields and mountains) provide opportunities for mountaineering, climbing, ski mountaineering, ski traverses, alpine hiking, viewing, nature study, and photography.

Below is a table with a list of recreation activities important to this TFL and their locations.

Activity	Existing Areas
Scenic Viewing	Knight Inlet Cordero Channel Mayne Passage
Scenic Flights	Klinaklini Canyon Franklin Glacier Mount Waddington Tumult Glacier
Sport Fishing – Saltwater	Knight Inlet Cordero Channel
Sport Fishing - Fresh Water	Kwalate River Devereaux Lake Ahnuhati River Devereaux Creek Canyon Lake Sim Creek Klinaklini River Fanny Bay Creek Phillips River

Activity	Existing Areas
Heli-Fishing Fresh Water	Kwalate River Devereaux Lake Ahnuhati River Devereaux Creek Canyon Lake Sim Creek Klinaklini River
Day Hiking	Blind Channel Trails Kwalate Valley
Heli-hiking	Alpine Ridge between the Klinaklini River and West Klinaklini.
Mountaineering and Ski Mountaineering	Mount Waddington Franklin Glacier Klinaklini Glacier
Camping	Klinaklini River Toe of Klinaklini Glacier
Motorized Boating	All inlets
River rafting	Klinaklini River
Kayaking –Ocean Touring	Cordero Channel, Phillips and Frederick
Beach Activities	Head of Frederick Arm, Grace River, Estero Basin
Wildlife Viewing	Klinaklini valley Kwalate Valley Sims Valley Knight Inlet Phillips Arm Potential at Hoodoo Creek thermal springs and mineral lick
Hotspring bathing	Canyon Lake Hoodoo Creek

3.4 Recreation Issues

Overview

In many small communities across BC that were built to service an industry based on a single resource (e.g. mining, forestry) there is a shift underway to broaden the economic base to increase community stability. The transition is towards economic use of the numerous forest resources (e.g. mushrooms, heritage features, and scenery). This leads to forest resource management issues such as incorporation of visual landscape resources into forest development planning. Tourism, especially eco-tourism has seen rapid growth with attendant issues such as tenuring and licensing of operators

There is growing regional, provincial, national and international demand for high quality tourism opportunities, (including nature study, whale watching, fishing and boating), and cruise ship routes, (including pocket cruise ships). The commercial tourism economy is expanding, building on the high quality resources that are available.

The growing demands for recreation and commercial tourism will be met through resources managed specifically for recreation, i.e. provincial parks and through resources within the working forest.

Commercial Tourism/Public Recreation Nodes

Within and/or bordering the TFL are areas which have concentrated recreation use. The areas, or nodes, may require that a higher standard of visual quality. There is also a lack of public recreation facilities such as campsites, Forest Service Recreation and trails in these areas.

Visual Resources

Active management of visual landscapes in TFL 45 is undertaken to meet the required landscape quality for recreation and tourism opportunities. There is 87 km of navigable waterways bordering on the TFL. Approximately 26,512 ha of TFL 45 is visible from travel corridors and recreation areas. Of the total visible area, 48% is operable using conventional or helicopter harvesting methods. Sixty-two (62) percent of the visible area has a RVQC of Partial Retention or higher, meaning alteration levels within each visual sensitivity unit (landscape unit) must be kept at 7% or less when measured in perspective view. Seven percent is the upper limit for a VQO of Partial Retention, which has a total range of 1.5 to 7%.

The upper part of Knight Inlet north of Sallie Point is not a Known Scenic Area but is identified in the CCLCRMP as having significant visual values.

Visual resources are covered in more detail in Section 3.7.

Heritage Features

The two steam donkeys in Frederick Arm have been vandalised; pieces have been removed. The Stanton Cabin at Dutchman Head is decrepit although the large stone fireplace and chimney appear to be in reasonably good repair.

Karst and Caves

There is low to moderate potential for karst in some areas of TFL 45. The extent of this resource is not known.

Trails

The Blind Channel Trails are not regularly maintained. Prior to recent (August 2001) maintenance, sections of the longest trail were overgrown. The Kwalate Creek trail is not an approved or formally managed trail and is receiving commercial recreation use.

Issues identified by stakeholders

Issues identified by stakeholders were determined through the public input program, which included a survey that was conducted in 2000 as part of the RFI and VLI updates for TFL 45.

In contrast to previous surveys, the format was focused around a map which the respondents were instructed to write upon. Space was left on the back for comments, but not as many issues were raised as in the older type surveys. Comments were:

- Disliked logging along the Klinaklini River
- The quality and importance of scenery
- Preferred selective logging instead of clearcuts
- Disliked hunting and killing of grizzly bears and mountain goat
- Felt it was important that guests experience wilderness and observe wildlife within that wilderness
- Noted that viewscapes, smaller clearcuts and old growth areas are extremely important to commercial recreation operators and clients.

Special Management Zones

TFL 45 is located within the southern portion of the CCLCRMP. Figure 5 illustrates the location and proposed management zonation of lands bordering on and within TFL 45.

The following is a summary of material from the March 15, 2001 document entitled Central Coast Interim Land and Coastal Resource Management Plan.

SMZ1 is centred on Upper Knight Inlet near the Ahnuhati River. SMZ1 would be managed to provide a landscape surrounding the Protection Area that is consistent with the expectations of water-based recreation/tourism users and would also provide for very carefully planned and executed forest harvesting. SMZ1 land would include Preservation, Retention and Partial Retention VQOs. VQOs for SMZ1 will be determined through a collaborative "field oriented" discussion drawing interested parties together in a mix of field trips and mapping sessions to reach agreements on VQOs and/or a recommended percentage of forest cover removal for each specific viewscape. Effort will be made to ensure forest harvesting operations in SMZ1 are scheduled to avoid conflict with high-season recreation/tourism use of the area.

SMZ2 is centred on Thurston and Thurlow Islands. SMZ2 will be managed to provide for both high levels of recreation and continued forest harvesting. SMZ2 lands would include primarily partial retention and retention VQOs although preservation and modification VQOs may be appropriate in some settings. VQOs will be determined in the same manner as for SMZ1.

3.5 Forest Service/Licensee Recreation Sites and Trails

There is only one formal facility within TFL 45, the Blind Channel Trail. There are no recreation sites.

TFL 45 Recreation Site and Trail Summary (formal and informal)

Site Name	General Description And Location	Length	Responsibility Maintenance
Blind Channel Trail	East end of West Thurlow Island. Accessed via Blind Channel Resort, which is located on Mayne Passage. Three short trails; Viewpoint Trail, Big Cedar Trail, Forest Management Trail.	2.3 km	INTERFOR/Ministry of Forests/Blind Channel Resort
Kwalate Creek Trail	Kwalate Creek. Used by Knight Inlet Lodge located 20 minutes by boat from the trail head. The trail parallels the creek and offers opportunities to view waterfalls, old growth rainforest, plant life.	4 km	Not established. Illegal development by Knight Inlet Lodge

3.6 Commercial and Private Recreation Facilities, Tourism, Parks and Protected Areas

Commercial tourism businesses rely on natural appearing landscapes and settings, navigable waters, wildlife resources, and fisheries resources for their operation. Commercial sport fishing is particularly well developed, and many companies that started by providing this activity have expanded their operations into other activities, such as nature study, dinner cruises, beach picnics, whale watching and kayaking.

Refer to Section 4.1 for a description of commercial recreation facilities already operating in and around the TFL.

The Campbell River/Port McNeill Forest Recreation and Tourism Opportunity Study identified a total of 472 tourism operations who were based in or using the land and water base around Campbell River, Port McNeill, and Kyuquot Sound and the offshore islands and mainland inlets. Some of these operators use the areas within TFL 45. Of the 472 tourism operators, 246 indicated that they offer accommodations, 87 were classified as having attractions, 19 provided public or scheduled transportation services and 24 offered rental services, usually associated with a retail outlet. Note that there are no scheduled transportation services to Knight Inlet or Cordero Channel.

There were over 240 operators offering a variety of tours and experiences. The totals for each of the operations, when summed together, is greater than the number of operators identified for this study. This is because many tourism operators provide accommodation as well as other services such as tours and experiences or a marina. Other tourism operators offer more than one distinct type of tourism activity.

Operators Offering Accommodation, Attractions and Scheduled Transportation

Accommodation	# of operators	Attractions	# of operators	Scheduled Transportation	# of operators
Hotel	12	Museum	7	Marine	3
Motel	26	Arts/culture/Heritage	23	Air	6
RV/Campground	35	Recreation	5	Bus	5
Lodge/Resort	40	Nature	1	Rail	1
Camps	1	Golf-Public	7	Car Rentals	4
Huts/Cabins	2	Golf-semi-private	2		
Cabins/Cottages	25	Marina – public	24		
Bread and Breakfast	68	Marina – private	15		
Condominiums	4	Ski Facility	3		
Hostel	1				
Cruse Ship	5				
Vessel Lodge	4				
Float Camp	3				
Charter Boat	17				
Other	3				
Total	246		87		19

The following table indicates what activity the operators offer and whether it is a primary or secondary activity.

Operators Offering Tours and Experience

Adventure Operators	# of operators indicating this is their primary activity	# of operators indicating the activity is a secondary activity
Freshwater charters	6	11
Salt water charters	149	13
Kayak/Canoe	29	10
Scuba diving /Snorkelling	12	9
Air tours/charters	21	
Bus tours	5	3
Hiking/Mountaineering/Nature	4	17
Caving/Spelunking	1	4
Rock Climbing		2
Horse and trail	3	1
Cycling	4	3
Geology and Minerals		1
Snowmobile		1
Guide-outfitter	5	
River rafting	1	
Ski touring	1	1
Other	1	2

High Capability Areas for Tourism

The conclusions of the Campbell River/Port McNeill Forest Recreation and Tourism Opportunity Study choose tourism products that the area could support and listed areas with high capability for those products. The tourism products modelled were:

- Ocean kayaking,
- Nordic skiing/ski touring
 - includes ski mountaineering and backcountry ski touring
 -

- **Lake/river activities**
 - Includes rafting, fishing, circuit paddles, canoeing
- **Marine cruising,**
 - Includes pocket cruise ships, natural history, wildlife and cultural viewing cruises, lodge to lodge (marina to marina) cruising, and mothership cruises.
- **Cultural/nature/wildlife viewing**
 - Includes First Nations and European settlement, viewing of natural scenic features (marine landscapes, archipelagos etc.), and life viewing (grizzly bears, black bears, birds, sea otters, etc.)



Headwaters of Hills Creek. A location with high potential for heli-hikes and heli-picnics.

- **Mountain biking/Bicycle Touring**
 - Including technical riding and touring
- **Day hiking/Heli-hiking**
 - includes front country day hikes following marked trails, multi-day backpacking, and heli-hiking (helicopter access to high elevation ridges often retreating to a full-service accommodation at night)
- **4X4 Auto/ATV Touring**
 - ATVs can be transported by water to remote sites

- **Destination Lodge/Resort**
 - range from golf and ski lodges along major transportation routes to remote marine lodges
- **Hut to Hut Activities**
 - low-impact, non-consumptive with a degree of comfort in a chosen settings
 - none in area at present
 - Three categories Sub-alpine/alpine, Lake and River (associated with difficult to access fishing lakes), and Marine interface (either on the land or floating).

Summary of Tourism Product High Capability Areas – TFL 45

Tourism Product	Sub Product	Areas in TFL 45 with high capability	Activities/Attractions
Ocean kayaking		Discovery Coast*	
Nordic skiing/ski touring	Nordic skiing	None	
	Ski touring	Waddington Range, Franklin icefields	World Class destination
lake/river activities,	Lakes, circuits	None	
	Lakes	None	
	Large rivers	Klinaklini River	Rafting, exploration , oolichan viewing
	Rivers: paddling	None	
	Rivers: steelhead	None	
marine cruising	Pocket cruise ships (both Northwest and regional)	Discovery Coast	
	Natural history and wildlife viewing,	Discovery Coast	
	Cultural	Discovery coast	
	Lodge to lodge (marina to marina)	Knight Inlet Discovery coast	
	Mothership	Discovery Coast	
cultural/nature/ wildlife viewing	Culture	Knight Inlet Discovery Coast	First Nations, non-First Nations, lighthouses
	Land Mammals	Knight Inlet- grizzlies Estero Basin - grizzlies	Grizzly bear, black bear
	Birds	Knight Inlet - eagles Discovery Coast - eagles	Eagles, trumpeter swans, bird rookeries
	Marine	Knight Inlet – oolichans	Whales, sea otters, salmon, oolichan
	Nature	Klinaklini –large river Knight Inlet – waterfalls, cliffs, alpine, marine Discovery Coast – Islands, archipelagos, marine	Rivers, lakes, archipelagos, islands, waterfalls, cliffs, karst, alpine, marine etc.
Mountain biking/Bicycle Touring		none	
Day hiking/Heli-hiking		Discovery Coast (potential)	

Tourism Product	Sub Product	Areas in TFL 45 with high capability	Activities/Attractions
4X4 Auto/ATV Touring	4X4 Auto	none	
	ATV touring	Knight Inlet	Remote logging roads on mainland
Destination Lodge/Resort	Marine Lodge	Knight Inlet Discovery Coast	Fishing moving towards or including eco-tourism
	Land-based lodges	none	Golf and ski resorts
	Backcountry Lodges	Discovery Coast	Variety of eco-tourism activities with guides
Hut to Hut Activities	Sub-alpine/alpine	None	Ski touring, hiking mountaineering and wildlife nature viewing
	Lake and river	None	Sport fishing, canoeing, hiking, wildlife nature viewing
	Marine interface	Discovery Coast	Kayaking, small boating, hiking, wildlife nature viewing

*Discovery Coast includes Cordero Channel, Phillips, Frederick Arm, and Loughborough Inlet.

Parks and Protected Areas (within or adjacent to TFL 45)

Refer to Figure 5 for area locations.

Parks and Protected Areas	Status	Opportunities Provided
Upper Klinaklini	Protection Area	Outside of TFL 45 but borders on the northern boundary. Protected for 15 years to allow for mineral exploration and for access to mineral resources. If no development is feasible then this area will be designated as a protection area.
Ahnuhati Complex	Protection Area	Ranked the #1 priority for protection of viable grizzly bear, salmon old growth ecosystem. Steep sided river valleys. Undeveloped except for approximately 40 ha logged on the lower river of the Kwalate in the 1930's, extending 300 m upstream.
Klinaklini Estuary	Goal Two	Conservation values are rated very high. Highly ranked major coastal wetland. Populations of coastal black bears, mountain goat, moose, deer, wolf, fur bearers. Recreation/tourism values rated low/moderate, relatively inaccessible. Aboriginal use for fishing and processing oolichan.
Estero Basin	Goal Two	
Phillips Estuary including Phillips Lake	Goal Two	Borders on TFL 45. Highly ranked major coastal wetland. First Nations history.
Knight Inlet	SMZ Visual Priority 1	These areas are recognised for their high tourism values. To protect these values, special visual quality objectives for forest harvesting have been assigned in the interim. The SMZ VP 1 areas include Kwalate Creek, Milliard Creek and Glacier Bay as well as bordering on Hills Creek.
Cordero Channel, Mayne Passage, Phillips and Frederick Arms	SMZ Visual Priority 2	These areas are recognised for their high tourism values. To protect these values, special visual quality objectives for forest harvesting have been assigned in the interim

LUCO April 4, 2001

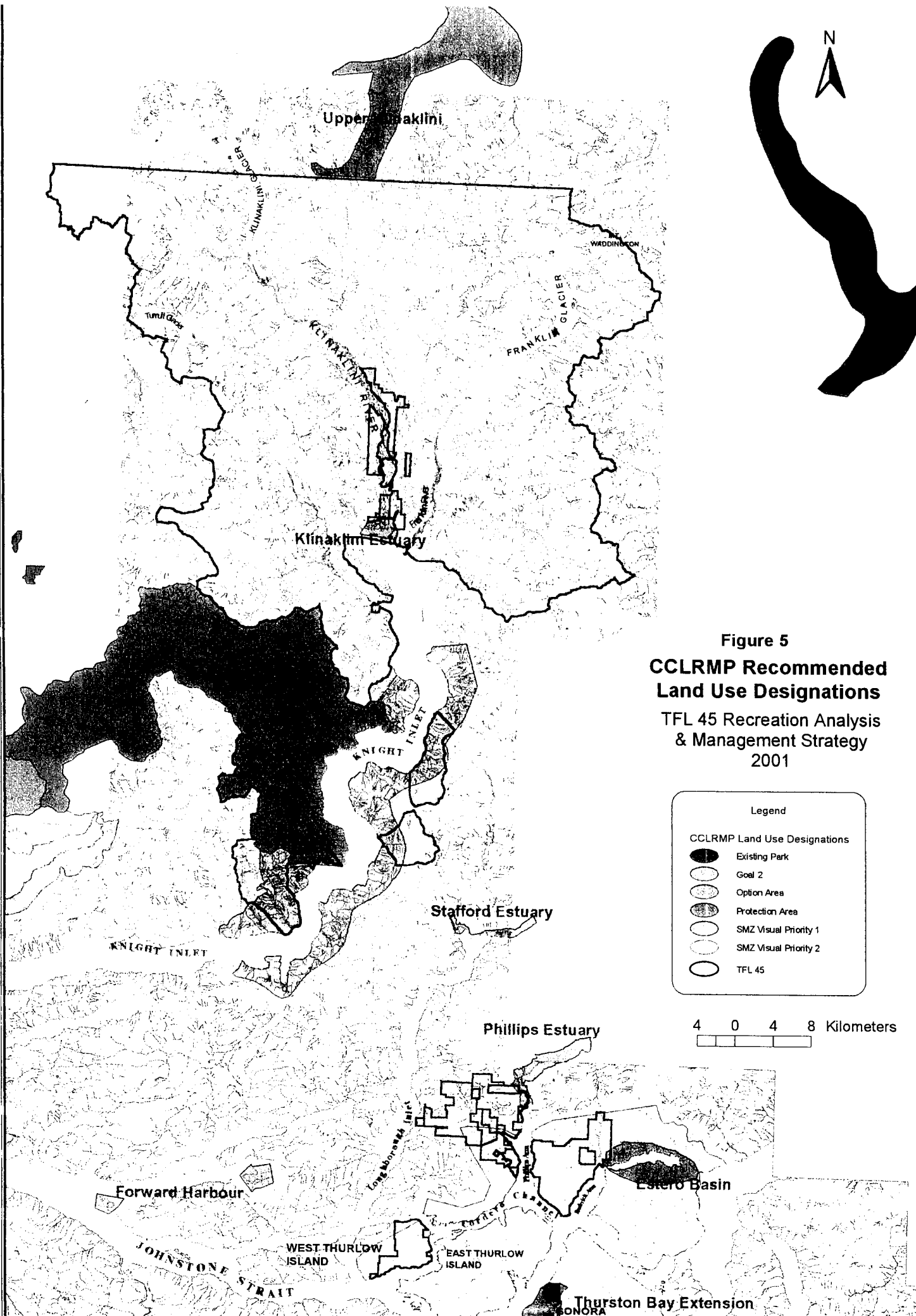


Figure 5
CCLRMP Recommended
Land Use Designations
 TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
 & Management Strategy
 2001

3.7 Visually Sensitive Areas

The Campbell River Forest District Recreation Analysis report (1996) divides marine travel corridors into three levels:

Primary: Discovery Passage and Johnstone Strait. These areas have a high emphasis on landscape management.

Secondary: Cordero, Chancellor, Sutil and small channels connecting them to Johnstone Strait.

Tertiary: Inlets into the Mainland. These area have the lowest landscape management emphasis.

General Landscape Character

The landscape character in the two portions of TFL 45 (Knight Inlet and Cordero Channel) is considerably different. In the Knight Inlet portion the landscape character is dominated by the inlet itself – a steep-sided, rugged, convoluted fjord. The Cordero Channel portion is less steep and dramatic. The channels are shorter and wider and the topography has less elevation.

Knight Inlet

Holland (1976), an authority on the physiography of B.C. describes Knight Inlet thus:

The fjords on the mainland rank in size and scenic grandeur with the world famous fjord coastlines of Norway, Patagonia and the South Island of New Zealand. The Knight Inlet fjord averages 0.5 to 2.5 km in width. The steep glaciated sides rise from the water's edge in long, unbroken slopes to summits at 1800 metres. Along their length, water cascades over falls and down rock faces and landslides on steep slopes have bared the granitic rocks of all vegetation. On clear days, the scenery along the many lonely fjords is majestic.

The steep sided, flat-bottomed Klinaklini River valley at the head of the inlet is a continuation of the fjord continues onto the land. This U-shaped valley reaches up to the Klinaklini Glacier.

Within the visible area, the visual impacts of logging along Knight Inlet are generally minimal. Only a small area is operable and productive for timber harvesting. The operable and productive areas are the less steep slopes close to the shoreline. Many of these were logged in the first half of the century and have since recovered. More recent harvesting is visible around Sallie Creek and Glacier Bay; the logging in Glacier Bay is the largest alteration along the inlet, and is quite different from the rest of the inlet.

Cordero Channel

The Cordero Channel portion of TFL 45 includes low-lying West Thurlow Island and the steeper-sided inlets of Frederick Arm and Phillips Arm which cut into the B.C. mainland coast.

Forest cover in Cordero Channel is a mosaic of mature second growth, recovered logging and recent logging. Unlike Knight Inlet, much of the area is operable and productive. The forest cover is typical dense, lush coastal forest, only rarely interrupted by rock bluffs.

Travel Corridors

Travel corridors in TFL 45, from which the visual landscape inventory was mapped and classified, are all marine cruising routes. They are:

- Knight Inlet
- Cordero Channel
- Frederick Arm
- Phillips Arm
- Mayne Passage
- Loughborough Inlet

In the 1993 inventory, visual landscape mapping included several lakes up the Klinaklini Valley. These landscapes were not mapped in the 2001 VLI due to increasingly difficult access and low use levels on these lakes. On Devereaux Lake, the small boat dock is gone, and the access road is becoming overgrown. Road and trail access to the hot spring on the east side of Canyon Lake (Sixth Lake) is now completely overgrown. The key recreation value at Canyon Lake is the small hot spring, and the significance and sensitivity of this feature is reflected in the RFI attributes.

Knight Inlet

TFL 45 stretches for 52 km along Knight Inlet. The TFL is not contiguous along that length because the compartments of the TFL are broken up by other tenure (Strathcona TSA). The existing visual condition of landscapes along Knight Inlet shows only minor changes since the 1993 inventory. Previously logged areas have recovered and there is no new harvesting visible. From the head of the inlet, one can see for 30 km up the valley. Recent harvesting is visible on both sides of the valley.

The known scenic area along Knight Inlet includes the lower portion of the inlet up as far as Sallie Point. With the exception of the views from Glendale Cove, the remainder of the inventory is outside of the known scenic area. Note that the CCLCRMP has identified a SMZ Visual Priority 1 area in Knight Inlet. This designation currently has no formal recognition or status. Refer to Figure 5

Cordero Channel

Cordero Channel is bordered by TFL 45 for 21 km from Greene Point on West Thurlow Island east to Hall Point at the north end of Sonora Island. Cordero Channel is a popular cruising route. It is more sheltered and scenic than Johnstone Strait. Resorts and fuel docks are located at Blind Channel and Stuart Island. A small community is located at Greene Point Rapids.

The TFL does not border the entire length of the channel, but can be viewed from many places along it. Recent harvesting is prominently visible on the East side of lower Frederick Arm.

Frederick Arm

TFL 45 borders Frederick Arm for 5.5 km on the West side of the inlet. Boats waiting for favourable tide conditions before passing Green Point Rapids or Dent Rapids regularly explore Frederick Arm. Often, boats anchor at the head of the inlet in order to enter Estero Basin. Again, a mosaic of harvested areas and recovered areas are visible.

Phillips Arm

TFL 45 borders on 9 km of Phillips Arm. The TFL is not contiguous along the inlet. Recent harvesting dominates both sides of the inlet.

Mayne Passage

TFL 45 borders on Mayne Passage for 10 km. Blind Channel resort is located on the east end of West Thurlow Island halfway along Mayne Passage. This upscale resort and fuel dock has been a regular stopover for cruisers in the area for approximately 30 years.

Partially recovered logging is visible on the south side of West Thurlow Island, while the east and north sides are largely unaltered.

Loughborough Inlet

TFL 45 is visible for about 10 km along Loughborough Inlet. Loughborough Inlet is the least used waterway of the five southern corridors. It is a dead-end and has few anchorages. Forest cover is a mosaic of ages.

The entire visual landscape inventory from Cordero Channel, Frederick Arm, Phillips Arm, Mayne Passage and Loughborough Inlet is a managed scenic area, actively managed for landscape values. It is also identified in the CCLCRMP as a SMZ Visual Priority 2 zone. Refer to Figure 5. This CCLCRMP designation currently has no formal recognition or status.

Visual Landscape Inventory

The Visual Landscape Inventory (VLI) for TFL 45 was updated in 2000, to current Resource Inventory Committee (RIC) standards. These are the standards that are approved for use under the Forest Practices Code Act. A total of 26,512 ha are visible in the TFL. Of the total visible area, 48% is operable using conventional or helicopter harvest methods.

The current 2000 VLI does not include RVQO's but rather Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC) ratings. Equivalencies between these VSCs and RVQCs (RVQCs vary from RVQO's because they are a recommendation developed through a VLI, as opposed to an objective established under the Forest Practices Code) are outlined below.

Visual Sensitivity Class (VSC)					
	1	2	3	4	5
RVQC Equivalent	P-R	R-PR	PR-M	PR-M-MM	M-MM

VQO - RVQC Distribution in TFL 45 2000 - 1993

RVQC	Gross Area (Ha) (2000)	Percent % (2000)	Gross Area (Ha) (1993)	Percent % (1993)	Operable Area (Ha) 2000	Percent % 2000	Operable Area as percent of Gross Area 2000
P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R	2,109	8	6,010	25	391	3	2
PR	14,632	55	13,480	55	7,901	62	30
M	9,771	37	4,965	20	4,347	34	16
MM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26,512	100%	24,455	100%	12,639	100%	48%

See Figure 6A for the distribution of RVQCs.

Existing Visual Condition (EVC) Distribution in TFL 45 - 2000

EVC	Area (Ha)	Percent %
P	11,724	44
R	3,815	14
PR	6,669	25
M	4,222	16
MM	467	2
EM	0	0
TOTAL	26,897	100%

The distribution of EVC shows that the overall landscape appearance is good, with 83% of the visible landscape having PR or higher landscape quality. This compares favourably with 62% of the visible landscape having a RVQC of PR or R.

It is important to note however that some landscapes in the TFL are below desired quality. The most important areas are Glacier Bay, the head of Frederick Arm opposite the entrance to Estero Basin, Cordero Channel opposite Channe Island and the southeast side of West

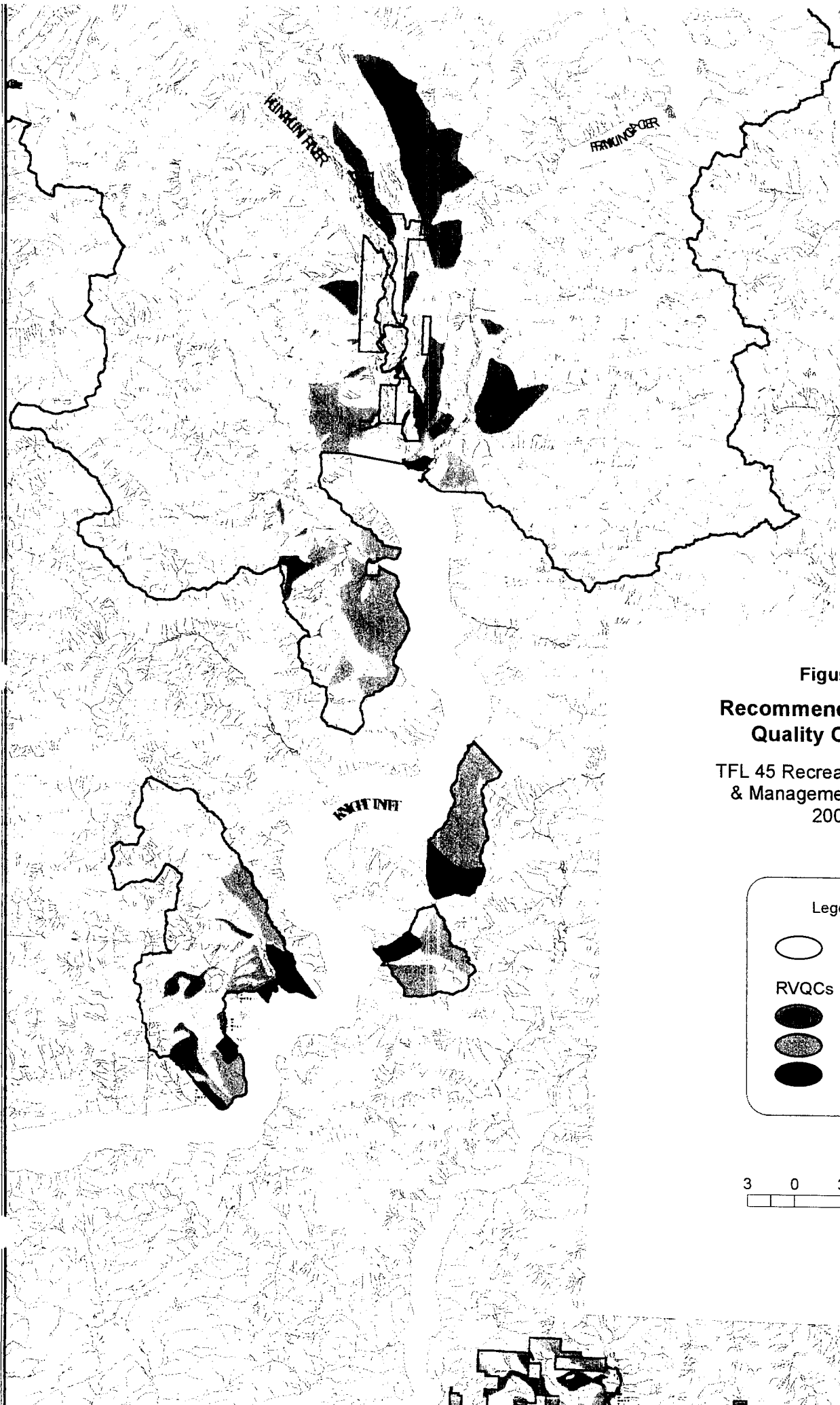


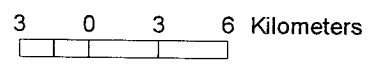
Figure 6A
Recommended Visual
Quality Classes
TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
& Management Strategy
2001

Legend

○ TFL 45

RVQCs

- M
- ▨ PR
- R



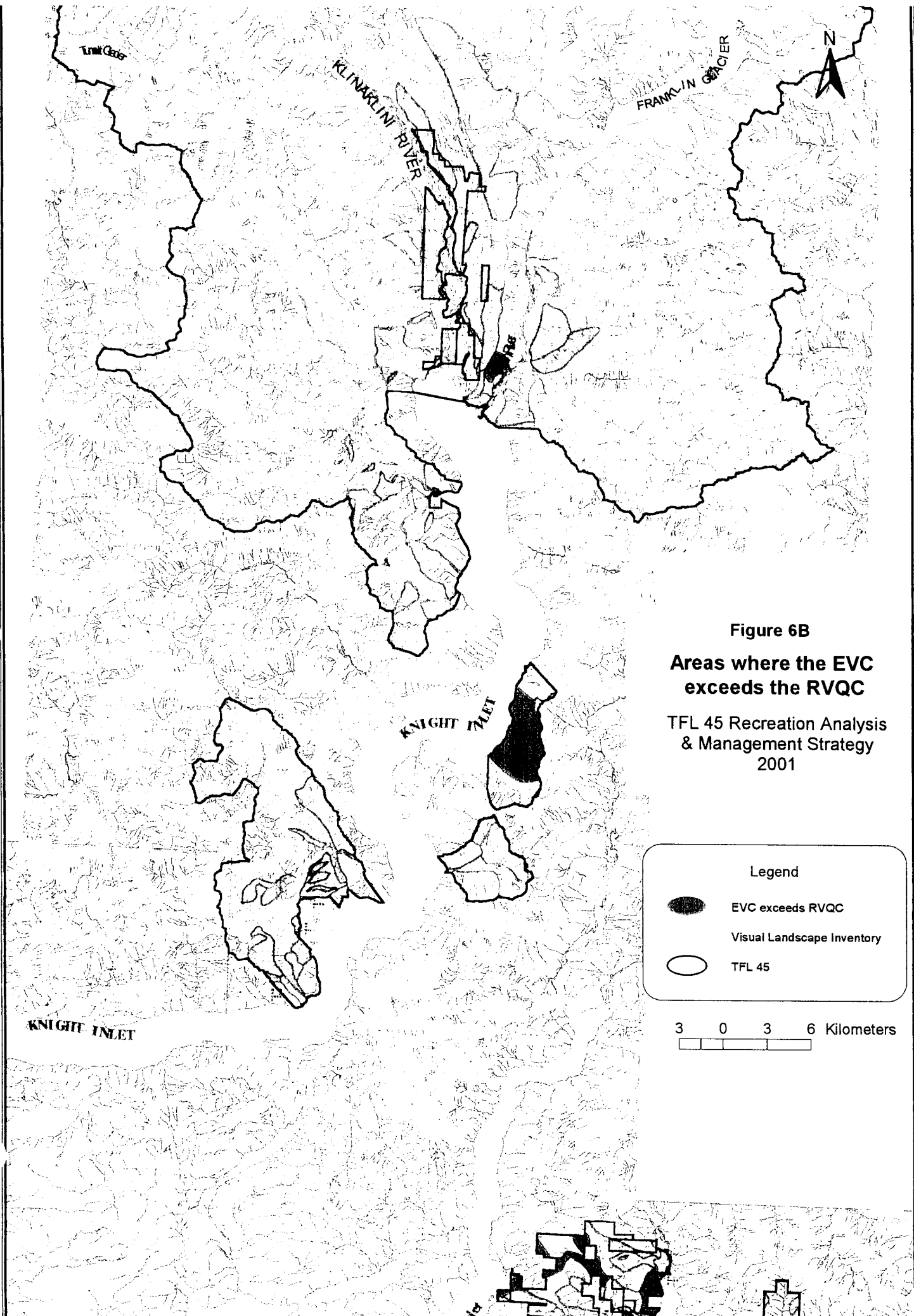


Figure 6B

**Areas where the EVC
exceeds the RVQC**

TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
& Management Strategy
2001

Legend



EVC exceeds RVQC



Visual Landscape Inventory

TFL 45

3 0 3 6 Kilometers



Thurlow Island along Mayne Passage. The distribution of these areas is illustrated in Figure 6B. The logging in Glacier Bay and on West Thurlow Island was done prior to the establishment of VQOs.

3.8 Wilderness and Backcountry Recreation Management

The Ministry of Forests wilderness criteria specifies an area *greater than or equal to 1000 ha and in the Semi-Primitive or Primitive ROS class*. Semi-Primitive and Primitive ROS class have a natural appearance, are greater than 1 km from a 4WD road, and are places where a visitor is unlikely to encounter many other people. Refer to Figure 4 for the location of these areas.

In TFL 45, extensive wilderness areas containing high quality features are present. Commercial and non-commercial use levels are low

Road development up the Klinaklini and increased helicopter presence on the plateau between the branches of the Klinaklini River and along the Klinaklini Canyon have slightly reduced the total wilderness area in TFL45. In the plateau area, motorized presence is temporary, and there are no structures and no evidence of human presence. In 2000, a total of 81% meets the wilderness definition. This compares with 85% in 1993.

In 1993, 1,302 ha or 11% of the Cordero Channel portion of TFL 45 was classified as Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. In 2000, there is no Semi-Primitive land in this area of TFL 45.

The boundaries of the Knight Inlet portion of TFL 45 border on the Coast Mountain Ranges. Extensive areas of pristine sub-alpine and alpine, glacial and rock landscapes extend into the Chilcotin Plateau.

Within TFL 45 there are three undeveloped drainages in Knight Inlet. These include Hills Creek, Kwalate Creek and Millerd Creek. These areas have good potential to support wilderness/backcountry types of recreation activities.

4.0 Description of Use, Value and Demand

4.1 Current Demand

Detailed user figures are not available for recreation use of the TFL 45 lands. Guiding is well established but is limited and is generally not reflective of potential. Floatplane charter companies regularly fly people into the head of Knight Inlet, however, no distinction is made as to the nature of travellers' business. The majority of passengers work in the logging camp.

An estimated 6-12 known commercial recreational operators either directly or indirectly make use of portions of TFL 45 lands. This use is seasonal and occurs mainly along marine corridors, developed valleys, fishing streams, alpine and mountain areas. Both interior based companies and guides (e.g. White Saddle Helicopters, Nimpo Lake) and coastal companies based in Vancouver, Victoria and Campbell River make use of TFL 45 wildlife and scenic resources.

Commercial lodges are located outside the TFL. Most of their activities occur outside the TFL with occasional visits up the inlet. Some lodges provided visitor information. Knight Inlet Lodge



Pro-glacial lake at the toe of the Klinaklini Glacier. Used for a campsite and as a base for glacier treks by a tourism operator. Future plans include a jetboat trip up to this lake.

(Glendale Cove) had over 1600 guests between May 1 and October 21, 2000. The guests stay from one to seven nights. The majority of guests to this lodge come to view grizzly bears and to spend time exploring the beauty of the area. The lodge has at least one Knight Inlet cruise each day (174 trips/season). Another Knight Inlet Lodge (Minstrel Island) moves a float lodge into Knight Inlet, north of Glendale, from April – June) with a capacity for eight guests. This lodge also offers bear viewing and fishing activities.

Alpine recreation (mountaineering, backcountry ski mountaineering and touring and heli-hiking), angling, hunting, nature study, and river rafting appear to be the highest direct use activities of inland portion of the Knight Inlet portion of TFL 45. One company, Nimmo Bay Heli-Ventures have been undertaking helicopter assisted recreation for 18 years. Based in Nimmo Bay, the company makes extensive use of TFL45. Operating from April-October, the company has approximately 500 clients per season.

Recreational use in the Cordero Channel portion of TFL 45 is limited primarily to viewing from marine travel corridors. Limited direct use occurs in Blind Channel (hiking trails), Fanny Bay (logging roads) and the head of Phillips Arm and Frederick Arm, where logging roads are used by some visitors to access Phillips Lake and Estero Basin. Blind Channel Resort has been established more than 30 years and provides moorage (2400 ft of dock space), fuel, accommodation and has a restaurant. They have partnered in 2001 with Pacific Inlet Adventures, offering guiding fishing, bear viewing and adventure packages. Estero Basin and Phillips River are included in the adventure packages.

Cordero Lodge, located at Lorte Island in Cordero Channel, close to Blind Channel, also offers fishing charters and nature study, hikes to lakes, scenic cruising, bear viewing, etc., as well as having a restaurant and moorage.

The concentration of use around these resorts creates a recreation node. See Figure 7 for the location of this and other similar recreation nodes.

The Northern Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS) conducts a 28-31 day course, which traverses the Waddington Range. Three trips are scheduled for 2001, conducted from June through August, with an average group size of 15. This is an annual trip that has been conducted for several years by NOLS.

Recreation Demand

There is high demand for scenic landscapes, wildlife viewing and photographic opportunities. The landscapes and features in the Knight Inlet portion of TFL 45 have a high capability to



Figure 7

Recreation Nodes

TFL 45 Recreation Analysis
& Management Strategy
2001

Legend

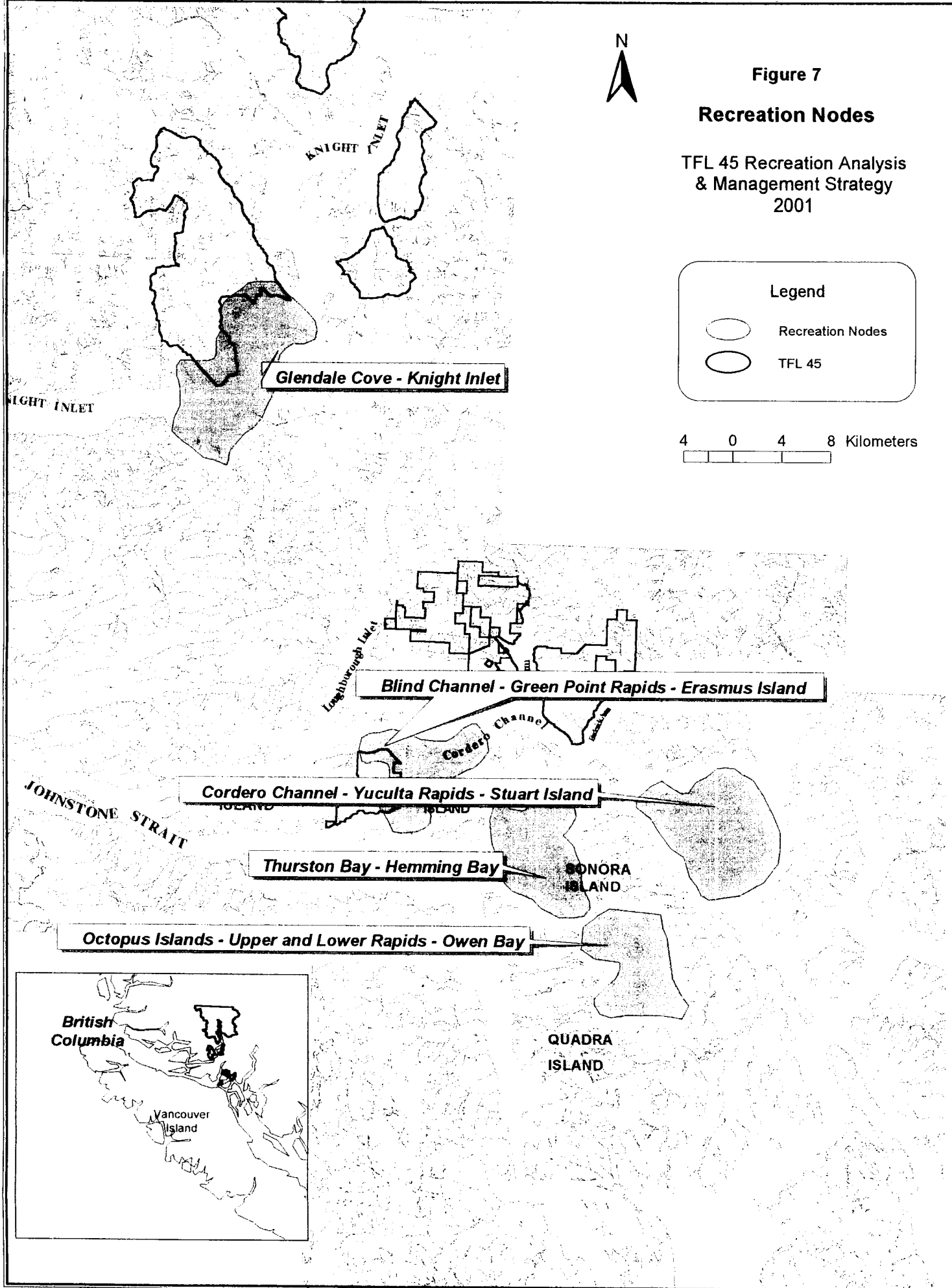


Recreation Nodes



TFL 45

4 0 4 8 Kilometers



support commercial fjord tours, similar to those offered in Milford Sound on the South Island of New Zealand.

The foundations for future commercial recreation and tourism services in the Mount Waddington/Knight Inlet area include: the dramatic landscapes of the Knight Inlet fjord, wildlife, small hotsprings, alpine plateau meadows, small lakes and mountain wilderness. The main detractor for tourism development of the area is the difficult access. There is no scheduled transportation and the nearest road is 120 km away. For some types of tourism this may be an attraction if the client is prepared to pay for solitude and remoteness.

The Cordero portion of the TFL offer less remote opportunities for viewing scenery, boating, fishing and nature study.

Recreation Surveys

Public input was solicited as part of the updating of the recreation features and visual landscape inventories for Tree Farm Licence 45. The public input program included notices in the Campbell River Courier Islander on August 1, 2000 and in the North Islander on August 5, 2000.

In late July 2000, a recreation survey was sent to thirty stakeholders. In addition, a toll free number was listed on all surveys and advertisements. Nine completed surveys, one letter, one e-mail and one letter with map were received. The first completed survey was received on August 10, 2000 and the last completed survey was received on September 22, 2000.

Although the number of responses was small, they were quite detailed. Several of the surveys were returned accompanied by detailed letters. Information from the surveys, maps and letters has been incorporated into the recreation and visual landscape inventories.

Responses from commercial recreation operators dominate the respondents to the survey. Seven of the responses were from commercial operators that either have lodges based in Knight Inlet or access the land base from outside.

The lodges market adventure or eco-tourism. The most common activity is scenic viewing (from motorboats, jetboats, rafts, and aircraft, the lodge itself or from the land). Scenery can be marine, pristine valley bottoms or glacier and mountains). Supporting activities are boating, photography, hiking, rafting, wildlife viewing, nature study, fresh water fishing and camping. Lesser activities are jetboating, large tree viewing, picnicking (beaches or alpine), ski mountaineering, climbing, heli-hiking, hunting, canoeing, ice climbing and hotspring bathing.

The area is considered world class for ski mountaineering and associated backcountry recreation where a large area of wilderness is required.

The following table provides a useful indication of the range of recreation activities supported by TFL 45. However, the number of responses is too small to allow any interpretation.

Summary of activities listed by stakeholders

Activity	Number of responses
Klinaklini River Tours:	
Jet boat	1
Rafting	3
Large wildlife viewing	3
Salmon Fishing (salt)	3
Freshwater fishing	3
Scenic Inlet Cruise	
Boating	4
Scenic viewing	5
Photography	4
Nature study	3
Rainforest walk/hiking	4
Large tree viewing	1
Picnicking/beach lunches	2
Ski mountaineering	2
Mountaineering	1
Climbing	2
Ice climbing	1
Heli-hiking	2
Heli-access	2
Scenic flights	2
Hunting	2
Canoeing	1
Camping	3
Hotsprings	2

Ref: TFL 45 stakeholder Input 2000

4.2 Forecasting Demand and Projecting Trends

General Trends

British Columbian's and visitors to British Columbia consistently place a high value on natural resources. This is evidenced by the following trends:

- Economic diversification of the BC economy particularly in small, traditionally single resource based communities, with emphasis on eco-tourism.
- Photography and nature study (i.e. bird watching) are growing rapidly in popularity. Extensive use is made of the natural resources in the TFL for these activities.
- Growing demand for adventure tourism, i.e. kayaking, rafting, zodiac tours, hiking, helicopter supported recreation.
- There is a trend towards non-consumptive, tread lightly recreation. Growing acceptance and practice of managed recreation use (catch and release fishing, wildlife viewing, and photography).
- There is high demand for scenic viewing opportunities, including as backdrops for recreation activities and resorts.
- There is growing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities close to home or close to a base, i.e. mothership cruises, lodges offering variety of different day programs.
- There is a trend towards faster access to higher value recreation areas. This allows the visitors to make the best use of their time recreating in a prime area.
- The demand for rustic facilities and informal sites remains strong. The increased servicing undertaken at Ministry of Forests recreation sites has met with largely favourable response. The servicing results in a more consistent level of site maintenance, improved sense of security for visitors, and where site hosts are present, opportunities for visitors to obtain information on local features, safety information, etc.

A recent report for the Canadian Tourism Commission (1999) on the potential markets for pleasure travellers from the US found that US visitors who are most likely to visit Canada in the next 5 years are most likely to participate in hiking while on vacation. The next five most popular choices are sailing, horseback riding, whitewater rafting, cycling and deep sea fishing.

Commercial Tourism Trends

This section is a summary of information from Appendix 1. For detailed information on commercial tourism trends and visitor numbers to the North Island see Appendix 1. This is a

copy of the Regional Tourism Profile from the Campbell River/Port McNeill Tourism Opportunity Study.

Tourism is the second-largest earner of export (foreign exchange) income in the provincial economy, after wood products.

The forecast is for the steady growth to continue, and there is excellent potential to develop the tourism industry in the study area, as well as throughout the province. Adventure and/or eco-tourism constitutes a major growth sector of the tourism industry -- outpacing every other sector of the Canadian economy. Market demand for the type of experiences offered in the region and throughout British Columbia continues to grow, as baby boomers age and travel more frequently. The desire among a growing urban-based population to experience a natural setting is one of several key trends stimulating this increase in demand.

5.0 Recreation Management Options, Objectives and Strategies

5.1 Recreation Analysis

This section compares the supply of recreation opportunities identified in the recreation inventory with their value and demand. The existing supply, use and projected demand is used to identify gaps (shortfalls) that limit a full range of recreation opportunities.

Recreation Opportunity/ Supply	Demand/Trends	Issues and Gaps
Scenic Landscapes: Tourism Opportunities Most of the Tourism Products identified in the Tourism Opportunity Study require scenery as a backdrop.	Recreation and tourism interests want to ensure that high quality visual experiences remain available even in working forest settings.	Continued commercial tourism development may occur in the high capability areas, having implications for forest management, i.e. visual landscape management and access via logging roads and docks. Current landscape conditions are less than recommended visual quality class in some areas.
Karst and caves Areas of karst in the TFL	Increase in nature study. Increase in tourism operators offering cave tours.	Extent and quality of resource is not known.
Alpine/Subalpine: Higher significance areas: Plateau between forks of the Klinaklini, Upper Stanton Creek, Hills Creek. There are numerous other moderate potential areas in the Knight Inlet portion of TFL 45.	Quick access (air) to remote scenic wilderness areas More heli-hiking, mountain biking, picnics	No issues at present. Ample supply to meet demand. Not enough use for conflicts or for degradation of flora/soil/lakes. Motorized access to remote settings has the potential to negatively impact non-motorized opportunities (i.e. ATV tours in the alpine are not compatible with "back-to-nature" type retreats).

Recreation Opportunity/ Supply	Demand/Trends	Issues and Gaps
Nature Study – Land Large trees, forest ecosystems, rivers, lakes, intertidal zones, estuaries, marine landscapes Wildlife Excellent opportunities for viewing many species: grizzly bears, mountain goats, moose, eagles, orcas	Nature study is the recreation activity with the highest demand provincially. Growing interest in visitors partaking in wildlife counts, monitoring, etc. Trend toward active learning rather than passive viewing.	Demand for these setting impacts on forest management, i.e. demand to view wildlife in attractive settings, view marine life with natural appearing landscape backdrops.
Heritage Features Steam donkeys in Frederick Arm. Remains of old mine in Phillips Arm Stanton Cabin First Nations culture (still active) at Klinaklini Estuary.	Strong demand for heritage specific tours, and as part of multi-activity packages offered by resorts/lodges.	The steam donkeys have been vandalised. The Stanton Cabin is in very poor condition with the exception of the stone fireplace and chimney.
Recreation Sites Mostly private/commercial facilities. One forest service recreation site on Frederick Arm Potential for recreation site in Fanny Bay	Well established demand for rustic camping opportunities as provided by Ministry of Forests/Forest Industry type recreation sites and boat launches Elsewhere in the Campbell River Forest District, site user survey indicates steady increase in user numbers.	Not enough formal public recreation sites.

5.2 Recreation Management Options

Options have been developed to address each of the issues or gaps identified in Section 5.1. Each option has a management objective(s) and strategies to meet those objectives.

Issues	Management Options	Management Objectives	Management Strategy Options
Scenic Landscapes: Current landscape conditions are less than desired in a limited number of areas.	1) Allow natural regrowth to repair 2) Apply intensive silviculture, road rebuilding etc. to accelerate visual recovery	Allow normal recovery to occur Reduce recovery time of visual quality	Plan for normal recovery of landscape quality where new forest is established and should not be disturbed Identify potential candidate areas for rehabilitation in areas with potentially high recreation demand.
Scenic Landscapes: tourism opportunities Upper Knight Inlet is not a Known Scenic Area Continued commercial recreation development/expansion may occur, having implications for forest management	Recent CCLCRMP recommended SMZ's for visual values in upper Knight Inlet might compensate for the area not being a Known Scenic Area. Existing visual landscape inventory for the upper inlet could be made known.	Improve communications between Ministry of Forest and Forest licensees through development of stakeholder communications	Develop methods for incorporating commercial tourism requirements for visual quality into visual landscape management
Karst and Caves Extent and quality of resource is not known	Identification of karst as part of forest development planning and field activities	Protection of karst resources.	In proposed forest development areas where karst is believed to occur, field check local geology as per standard operating procedures. Standard operating procedures for proposed forest development in karst areas are in place. Participate in karst development/planning processes.

Issues	Management Options	Management Objectives	Management Strategy Options
Mountains and Icefields If motorized/air/supported use increases, there may be conflicts with non-motorized users. Some branch roads which provide access may be deactivated	Track levels of motorized recreation use in backcountry areas. Identify roads that are important for recreation.	Satisfactory co-existence of motorized and non-motorized recreation Maintenance of road access to recreation opportunities.	Land use planning through Ministry of Forests. Incorporate recreation values into road deactivation planning.
Rivers Safety issues with river rafting. Jet boat use may disturb wildlife and non-motorized recreation activities.	Safety of clients is the responsibility of commercial operators	Provision of settings appropriate for motorized and non-motorized recreation Protection of wildlife	Ensure rafting standards are being followed (Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection) Protect wildlife through management of motorized activity.
Trails/Hiking Areas There are not enough trails in the TFL Blind Channel Trails require maintenance. Kwalate Creek trail has no formal recognition and has high (seasonal) commercial recreation use.	Identify sites for new trails Maintain Blind Channel Trails Where commercial use predominates, trail maintenance could be undertaken by the business	Provision of walking and hiking opportunities on public lands Provide safe hiking and walking areas Maintenance of trails to a high standard	Plan for trail construction over the next five years Regularly maintain Blind Channel Trails Seek stewardship arrangements and establishment of Kwalate Creek trails providing any other resource issues are met (i.e. conflicts with wildlife).
Nature Study Demand for these settings impacts on forest management, i.e. demand to view wildlife in attractive settings, view marine life with natural appearing landscape backdrops.	Manage for higher landscape quality in key nature study areas.	Manage landscape quality to reflect other resource values.	Refer to scenic landscapes.

6.0 Recreation Management Strategy Options

Management Options are identified in Section 5.2 - *Recreation Management Options*.

Resource issues having more than one management strategy option are listed below, and the recommended management strategy option(s) are identified.

Scenic Landscapes: Current Conditions

Where possible, Option #1 should be pursued: *allow natural regrowth to repair*.

Scenic Landscapes: Tourism Opportunities

Both management strategy options will achieve the management objectives. Consult with Ministry of Forest, stakeholders and with commercial tourism operators to develop the management strategy.

Trails/Hiking Areas

The three management strategy options all apply. Consult with Ministry of Forest, stakeholders and with commercial tourism operators to develop management strategy.

Heritage Features

The three management strategy options apply. . Consult with Ministry of Forests, stakeholders and with commercial tourism operators to develop the management strategy.

Recreation Sites

Both options may apply. Consult with Ministry of Forests, stakeholders and with commercial tourism operators to develop the management strategy.

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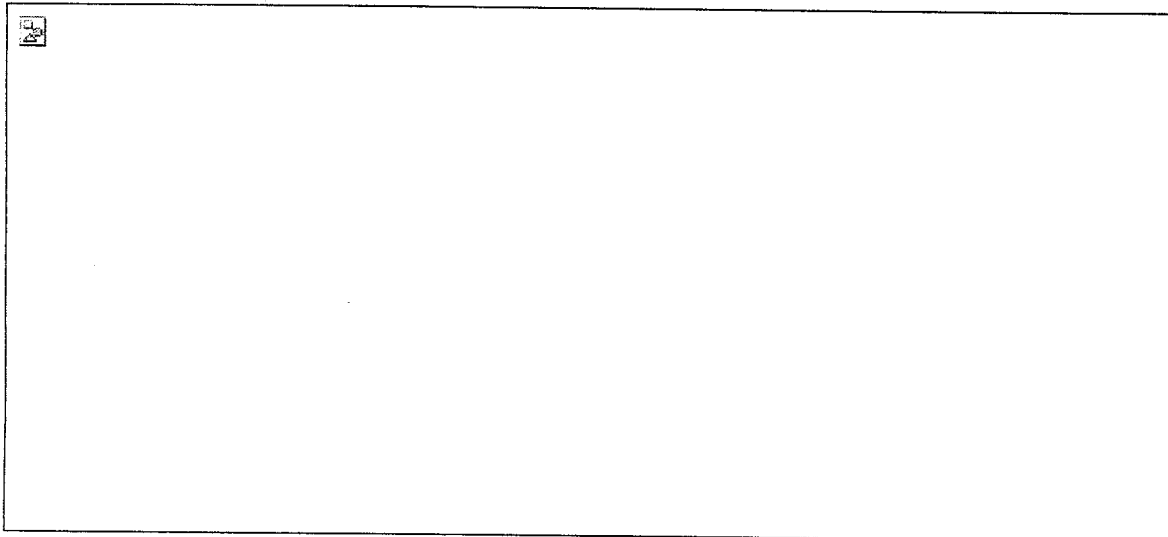
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Appendix 1: Regional Tourism Profile

4 Regional Tourism Profile

4.1 Industry Structure

A total of 472 tourism operators were identified as being based in or using the Study Area. Of these 246 indicated that they offer accommodations, 87 were classified as having attractions, 19 provided public or scheduled transportation services and 24 offered rental services, usually associated with a retail outlet. There were over 240 operators offering a variety of tours and experiences. The totals for each of the operations, when summed together, is greater than the number of operators identified for this study. This is because many tourism operators provide accommodation as well as other services such as tours and experiences or a marina. Others tourism operators offer more than one distinct type of tourism activity.



Accommodation	# of Operations	Attractions	# of Operations	Scheduled / Transportation	# of Operations
Hotel	12	Museum	7	Marine	3
Motel	26	Arts/Culture/Heritage	23	Air	6
RV/Campground	35	Recreation	5	Bus	5
Lodge/Resort	40	Industry	0	Rail	1
Camps	1	Winery/Brewery	0	Taxi	0
Huts/Cabins	2	Science/Technology	0	Car Rental	4
Cabins/Cottages	25	Nature	1	Total	19
Guest Ranch/Farm	0	Sports	0		
Bed and Breakfast	68	Golf - public	7	Rentals	24
Condominiums	4	Golf - private	0		
Hostel	1	Golf-semi-private	2		
Cruise Ship	5	Marina - public	24		
Vessel Lodge	4	Marina - private	15		
Float Camp	3	Ski Facility	3		
Charter boats	17	Other	0		
Other	3				
Total	246	Total	87		

Adventure Operators	# of operators indicating primary activity	# of operators indicating secondary activity
Guide-outfitter	5	-
River rafting	1	-
Marine charters, salt	149	13
Marine charters, fresh	6	11
Air tours/charters	21	-
Geology & Minerals	-	1
Kayak/Canoe	29	10
Bus tours	5	3
Rail tours	-	-
Heli ski/hike	-	-
Hiking/Mountaineering/Nature	4	17
SCUBA/snorkeling	12	9
Caving/spelunking	1	4
Snowmobile	-	1
Cycling	4	3
Rock climbing	-	2
Horse and Trail	3	1
Ski touring	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	242	78

4.2 Current Visitor Market Data

The following table presents tourism statistics selected from the 1999 Visitor InfoNetwork data from Chambers of Commerce on the North Island. The data represents only those tourists who visited or contacted the local Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Information Centre for trip planning or during their visit.

Selected 1999 Visitor InfoNetwork Statistics											
		Comox Valley		Campbell River		Port McNeill*		Port Hardy**		North Island Totals	
	Item	#	% ***	#	%***	#	%***	#	%***	#	%***
Admin	Calls & mail/fax	11,181				723		19,593			
	Visitors	24,575		31,244		5,111		38,959		99,889	
Visitor Origin	BC	12,821	69.1%	8,105	51.5%	1,068	38.8%	7,827	29.7%	29,821	47.6%
	Regional	2,710	14.6%	1,930	12.3%	270	9.8%	4,404	16.7%	9,314	14.7%
	North America	1,718	9.3%	2,667	16.9%	555	20.2%	4,247	16.1%	9,187	14.5%
	Asia	216	1.2%	177	1.1%	21	0.8%	1,668	6.3%	2,082	3.3%
	Europe	1,013	5.5%	2,598	16.5%	753	27.4%	7,583	28.8%	11,947	18.8%
Visitor Destination	This Community	5,988	40.7%	3,358	41.2%	255	9.3%	4,855	18.6%	14,456	27.9%
	Local Region	3,440	23.4%	1,626	19.9%	1160	42.1%	4,248	16.2%	10,474	20.2%
	Other BC Community	1,357	9.2%	537	6.6%	152	5.5%	4,028	15.4%	6,074	11.7%
	Multiple BC Dest.	3,601	24.5%	2,388	29.3%	1147	41.7%	10,709	41.0%	17,845	34.5%

Nights in Community	Same day	4,918	46.5%	1,240	31.3%	1407	52.2%	2,995	11.7%	10,560	24.7%
	1-3	2,997	28.3%	1,944	49.1%	876	32.5%	14,191	55.5%	20,008	46.7%
	4-7	1,482	14.0%	580	14.7%	116	4.3%	3,585	14.0%	5,763	13.5%
	8-14	763	7.2%	131	3.3%	137	5.1%	1,485	5.8%	2,516	5.9%
	15+	425	4.0%	62	1.6%	161	6.0%	3,634	14.2%	4,282	10.0%
Total Trip Length in BC	1-3	959	12.1%	52	1.8%	348	12.9%	1,364	5.1%	2,723	6.8%
	4-7 days	2,761	34.9%	121	4.3%	671	24.9%	4,091	15.3%	7,644	19.0%
	8-14 days	2,638	33.4%	342	12.1%	621	23.1%	8,621	32.2%	12,222	30.4%
	15+ days	1,531	19.4%	2,301	81.6%	980	36.4%	11,141	41.6%	15,953	39.7%
Main Trip Purpose	Sightseeing	4,403	34.4%	3,112	38.2%	1296	47.2%	14,190	53.0%	23,001	46.1%
	Visit friends/relatives	2,193	17.1%	518	6.4%	148	5.4%	1,902	7.1%	4,761	9.5%
	Outdoor/wilderness	2,794	21.8%	2,598	31.9%	990	36.0%	6,843	25.5%	13,225	26.5%
	Cultural events/fairs	991	7.7%	262	3.2%	150	5.5%	324	1.2%	1,727	3.5%
	Business/professional	933	7.3%	560	6.9%	110	4.0%	2,549	9.7%	4,152	8.3%
Information Requested	Accommodation	5,693	26.9%	3,289	23.1%	1022	16.5%	6,757	15.6%	16,761	19.8%
	Adventure/recreation	3,713	17.5%	1,895	13.3%	1203	19.4%	5,003	11.6%	11,814	13.9%
	Attractions	3,452	16.3%	2,664	18.7%	989	15.9%	4,712	10.9%	11,817	13.9%
	Restaurants	732	3.5%	773	5.4%	777	12.5%	4,587	10.6%	6,869	8.1%
	Transportation	1,874	8.9%	1,210	8.5%	562	9.1%	4,118	9.5%	7,764	9.2%
	Community services	1,699	8.0%	199	1.4%	347	5.6%	1,466	3.4%	3,711	4.4%
	Parks	1,657	7.8%	2,049	14.4%	360	5.8%	3,719	8.6%	7,785	9.2%
	First Nations	161	0.8%	143	1.0%	747	12.0%	2,702	6.3%	3,753	4.4%

* In 1999, the Port McNeill Tourist InfoCentre was closed from Oct.-April; it is now open year-round.

** Combines data from the Port Hardy InfoCentre Office and Queen of the North Ferry

***This percentage is calculated based on the number of total respondents to that information category (e.g., Administration, Origin, Destination, etc.). Category percentage totals presented here may not total 100% because not all subcategories are presented.

Additional visitor information background from the 1995 Vancouver Island Visitor Report (British Columbia Visitor Study) includes the following observations:

- **Non-resident visitors** to Vancouver Island stayed an **average of 5.1 days on the island**. This is less than the Provincial average length of stay of 6.9 days for non-residents.
- **BC resident visitors** to Vancouver Island stayed only an **average of 2.9 days on the island**, similar to the average stay of 3.1 days among resident travellers in the Province.
- North Americans accounted for the greatest proportion of non-resident overnight visitors to Vancouver Island: 44% from Regional US/Canada, and 40% from Long Haul US/Canada. Visitors from Asia/Pacific and Europe made up a further 8% each. [The 1999 North Island InfoNetwork data (table above) indicates that almost 19% of ALL visitors to the North Island (resident and non-resident) were from Europe, whereas only 3% were from Asia – this differs significantly from the 1995 Vancouver Island Visitor Report. Likely explanations include the heavy influence Victoria has on the Vancouver Island data and the overall drop in Japanese visitation to BC over the last three years].
- Just over half (52%) of BC resident overnight visitors on Vancouver Island were from the Island itself, and 33% were from the Greater Vancouver region.
- European visitors to Vancouver Island travelled more throughout BC than any other market group, with 54% visiting the North Thompson-Okanagan, 44% to the East BC Rockies, 34% to the Cariboo, and 15% to the Northwest.
- Nearly all non-resident overnight visitors to Vancouver Island also visited Vancouver Coast & Mountains

- The majority of overnight visitors to Vancouver Island came for leisure purposes (85% non-residents and 89% residents). [The 1999 North Island InfoNetwork data (table above) indicates that approximately 92% of ALL visitors to the North Island were here for leisure (i.e., non-business) purposes].
- 42% of Asia/Pacific visitors to Vancouver Island were between the ages of 18 and 34.
- Nearly 90% of non-resident overnight visitors to Vancouver Island were from households with at least some post-secondary education.

4.3 Key Market Trends

Monitoring, quantifying, and understanding tourism trends and associated economic impacts is somewhat akin to “pinning Jello to the wall”. The future directions of tourism are even more nebulous. Nonetheless, it is vitally important that there is an understanding and cognizance of the global, national and regional tourism trends as well as any shifts in travel patterns, purchasing processes or demographics and psychographics as they pertain to target markets.

The most successful tourism businesses are those that respond to the challenge through the use of technology, innovative marketing programs, better training of staff and a genuine understanding of customers/guests. The differences in travel patterns in this new century will be more related to what consumers are seeking in a travel experience than in how they travel. The new tourist is experienced, more flexible, independent, quality conscious and harder to please.

Key shifts in global tourism market trends are summarized below:

- In the long term, the average standard of living in western developed countries is expected to increase, as will the amount of discretionary money available for travel.
- Rising affluence should bring with it increases in the amount of free time available. Longer weekends and increased paid holidays have helped to stimulate expansion in attraction visitation.
- There is a shift in emphasis from passive fun to active learning.
- Activity or special interest holidays are likely to gain at the expense of conventional sightseeing, visiting and other passive experiences.
- There is growing concern about the impact of modern industry, including tourism, on the physical and social environment.
- There is growing awareness of risks to personal health and safety.
- Leisure time will be used more actively, for mental development as well as physical exercise.
- The potential visitor of the future will be: older; more affluent; more demanding; more thoughtful and discriminating; and more active physically and mentally.
- Decision making windows will be smaller. Hence, one-stop-shopping for all-inclusive packages will continue to be appealing.
- Consumers will increasingly seek low impact tourism facilities, consistent with environmental values and the desire not to contribute to negative impacts.

One third of Canada’s population is in the baby boom category. For this reason, they heavily influence product and service offerings. This aging trend should benefit the travel industry in a substantial way. By the year 2011, the age group of 44-64 year olds will number 10.2 million, up from 6.4 million today. Another group with

The year 2036 marks the time when the trailing edge of the baby boom reaches age 65. Until the year 2016, the baby boom generation will move from the “young family” part of their lives to becoming “empty nesters”. Mortgage and child-free, this group will number nearly 34% of family households by the year 2016. The travel industry will be fighting over this lucrative and fast-growing market. Known for their hedonistic ways $\frac{3}{4}$ pleasure and happiness rule $\frac{3}{4}$ and willingness to travel afar, this market will be spoiled like never before with a deluge of new products and services to make travel more convenient, affordable and exciting. The “been there, done that” syndrome will drive tour companies to design more exotic and unusual travel adventures.

It has been estimated that 25% of tour operators account for over 90% of tour operator revenues in Canada. This trend is expected to continue with a possibility of further consolidation occurring. The tour operator industry in Canada changed significantly in the 1990s. The trend toward a small number of large operators and a large number of small niche tour operators is well entrenched on a national level.

What was once the domain of the rugged adventurer is now appealing to older travellers who are provided with ecotourism experiences “in comfort”. While specialty ecotourism products never produce the same volumes of tourists (and the accompanying economic benefits) as resort tourism, there is a real trend and opportunity for combining the best of both worlds from a destination perspective. The interest in exploring and learning about a destination and its particular natural, cultural and heritage features is not just limited to pre-packaged ecotourism experiences. Once visitors are “on-site” at a destination, interest in exploration (and being guided) is also strong.

4.4 Tourism Business Indicators in BC

Quantifying the “tourism industry” is difficult because it is comprised of many activities with purchases from a variety of industries. BC Stats has been estimating tourism sector GDP (the “value added” – the difference between the cost of the material inputs necessary to create a product or service and the price at which it is sold) since 1991. Following are some highlights based on tourism GDP and employment data released in 1999:

- Tourism GDP grew 1.2% in 1997 to \$4.1 billion. This was nearly 5% of the total provincial GDP of \$86.0 billion.
- Tourism GDP growth lagged behind the provincial average of 2.3%. This was the first time since 1993 that total provincial GDP growth outpaced the tourism sector.
- Based on its contribution to GDP, tourism was the tenth largest activity in BC.
- Direct tourism employment was unchanged in 1998, with 112,940 jobs resulting from tourism activity.
- Tourism accounted for 7.8% of total employment in BC during 1998.
- The tourism sector was the fifth largest employer in the province, its ranking unchanged from the previous year.
- Half of the jobs in the tourism sector are in two hospitality industries: accommodation (27,430) and food and beverage service (29,460) industries. Retail trade (21,680) is the third largest employer, followed by the transportation industry.
- Within the tourism sector, there is a wide range of occupations that require a variety of skills and training, and earnings reflect these differences.
- Resident travel makes up a significant portion of tourism activity and is impacted by how well the provincial economy is doing.

Other BC Stats data from 1998 similarly indicate that the provincial tourism industry has stalled during recent

- While American visits were up, there was a drop in the number of visits from overseas countries and travel within Canada has stagnated. Most tourism indicators exhibited the slowest growth rates seen since the economic slowdown of 1991.
- Total visitor entries by overseas residents fell 9.4% to 1.3 million in 1998. Entries from Europe were up 0.1%, but there was a 16.2% drop in the number of entries by residents of Pacific Rim countries.
- For the third straight year there were fewer passengers travelling on BC Ferries (-2.9%).

Otherwise, forecasts from last decade about growth in the specialty sectors of adventure and ecotourism seem to be confirmed.

- Adventure tourism constitutes a major growth sector of the tourism industry -- outpacing every other sector of the Canadian economy.
- A study completed in 1998 found that ecotourism in British Columbia generated \$892 million in revenue in 1997 and employed more than 13,000 people, an 11-per-cent increase from the previous year.
- The provincial Economic Council of Ministers has included ecotourism as a key component in provincial economic revitalization and diversification.

Continue to Chapter 5: Community SWOT

Source: "The Tourism Sector: GDP and Employment", BC Stats Business Indicators, May 1999, <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/>

Source: "Tourism Industry Monitor, Annual 1998 Highlights", BC Stats, June 1999, <http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/>

Source: Ministry of Small Business, Tourism, and Culture www.sbtg.gov.bc.ca/programs/tourism.html