

RECREATION RESOURCE INVENTORY

TIMBERWEST FOREST LIMITED

Tree Farm Licence 47 Blocks 1 - 12

JOHNSTONE STRAIT

April 1994

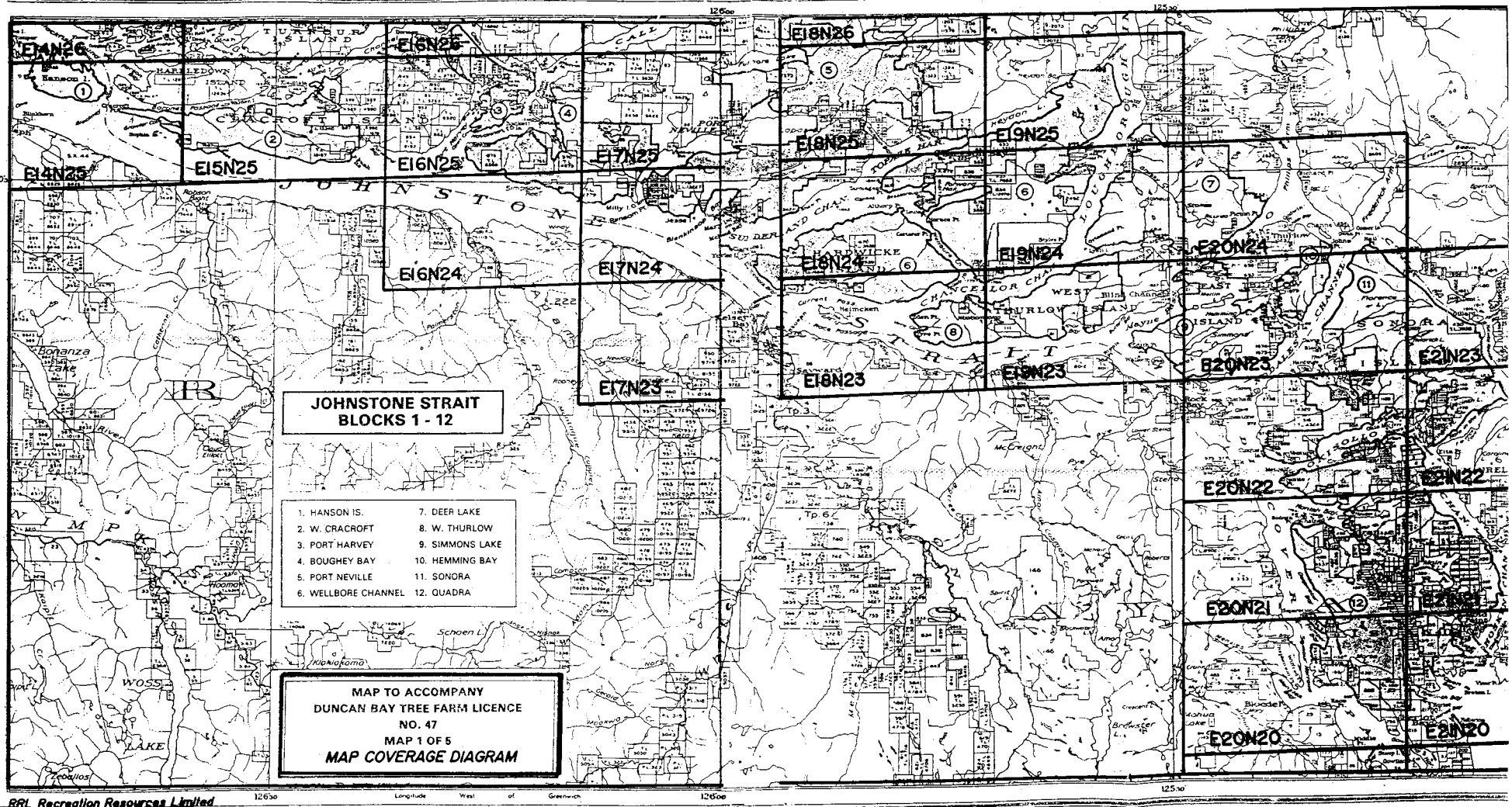
Recreation Resources Limited

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Project support was also provided by Mr. Charlie Cornfield, Resource Officer Recreation, and by Janis Leach, Resource Technician Recreation, Ministry of Forests, Campbell River Forest District.

Particular thanks is given to the numerous individuals who responded to the recreation survey and who contributed detailed information regarding recreational features, opportunities and activities, available within TFL 47 Blocks 1 through 12.

Information provided by Provincial Government Ministry staff, commercial tourism operators and recreational organizations and groups contributed significantly to the project and is gratefully acknowledged.

NOTE:

This is the second draft of the recreation inventory for TFL 47 Blocks 1 through 12. Revisions may be expected as a result of review by TimberWest Forest Limited, Ministry of Forest staff and by members of the public.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT BACKGROUND

This recreation inventory project has been completed under contract for TimberWest Forest Limited, Coast Wood Products, Campbell River. The project was undertaken by the staff of Recreation Resources Limited and was initiated in March 1993. The first draft was completed in October 1993. The second draft was completed in April 1994.

Recreation inventory maps and reports have been produced as follows:

- i. Recreation inventory for Tree Farm Licence #47 Blocks 1 through 12 inclusive.

STUDY AREA

Located on central east coast of Vancouver Island the study area is comprised of the following areas:

Block 1	Hanson Island	Block 2	West Cracroft Island
Block 3	Port Harvey	Block 4	Bougehey Bay
Block 5	Port Neville	Block 6	Wellbore Channel
Block 7	Deer Lake	Block 8	West Thurlow Island
Block 9	Simmons Lk.	Block 10	Hemming Bay
Block 11	Sonora Island	Block 12	Quadra Island

OBJECTIVE

1. To prepare a recreation inventory of Tree Farm Licence #47 Blocks 1 through 12.

Note: This recreation inventory project forms the basis for a recreation analysis for TFL #47 Blocks 1 through 12.

PROJECT PURPOSE

Utilizing approved Ministry of Forests recreation inventory procedures, the project provides an inventory and assessment of recreation features and values within Tree Farm Licence 47 Blocks 1 through 12.

The purpose of the inventory is to provide a current recreation features data base which will assist with recreation analysis and integrated resource management planning.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for undertaking a Ministry of Forests Recreation Inventory project is outlined in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter 6 - Recreation Inventory. This approach was followed in undertaking this recreation inventory.

PRODUCTS

The project is mapped at a scale of 1:20,000 on topographic base maps with a contour interval of 20 metres. Full planimetric information i.e roads, tenure boundaries, place names and creeks are indicated on the base maps. The written report describes the recreation polygon unit which may require special management consideration.

PROJECT OUTLINE

PROJECT PROCESS

A pre-project meeting was held in December 1992 with Ministry of Forests Recreation staff from the Campbell River Forest District. The meeting served to establish the terms of reference prior to the project being initiated.

Field work took place in June, July, August and September 1993. Colour photographs and video film were taken of key biophysical features and was used to assist with final mapping and inventory narrative development.

Information from the recreation surveys conducted for the recreation inventory (1993) was supplemented by data gathered from interviews with resource contacts and by accessing several government agencies i.e. Ministry of Crown Lands, Environment, Fisheries, Wildlife, Ministry of Forests, BC Parks, Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Highways, Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources and the Provincial Archives. Local and regional sources i.e. Campbell River Museum, Tourism information centres were also utilized. The first drafts of the recreation inventory maps and an accompanying narrative were submitted to TimberWest Forest Limited in October and December 1993. The second draft was completed in April 1994.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The inventory follows the methodology outlined in Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual. The recreation features inventory is presented on 1:20,000 scale digital base maps. The inventory coding system identifies the following five components:

- i. Biophysical Features (a maximum of 3 are permitted, additional features are shown in brackets).
- ii. Potential recreational activities supported by the features.
- iii. Feature Significance
- iv. Feature Sensitivity (Management Class).
- v. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

Initial air photograph interpretation was supplemented by review of published and unpublished documents, reports, books, maps and data files. In addition, interviews were conducted with government agency staff, commercial tour operators, recreationists and knowledgeable individuals.

The narrative accompanying each mapsheet reviews key recreation resource values and provides a brief description of features which may require special management consideration.

BACKGROUND

This recreation inventory was produced under contract to TimberWest Forest Limited by the staff of Recreation Resources Limited. The project was co-ordinated and managed by Jeremy B. Webb, Recreation Resource Consultant. Resource analysis, field assistance, background research and technical support was provided by Debbie James, Resource Analyst, Recreation Resources Limited.

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides an overview of Blocks 1 through 12 administered under Tree Farm Licence #47 in Johnstone Strait by TimberWest Forest Limited.

HANSON ISLAND

Hanson Island encompasses an area of 1465 hectares. 1443 hectares are located within TFL 47. Biogeoclimatic variant CWHb1, Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Windward Submontane Maritime is the primary biogeoclimatic zone. The island is underlain by upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation comprised of Basalt, volcanoclastics and minor limestone. A copper mine existed during the early 1900's on the southeastern part of the island (Ref. Ham and Howe, 1982). Archaeological consultants have recommended that the mine be located and recorded.

Most of the island is visible from main waterways. Landscape values, shoreline features and archaeological resources are the key recreation values on this island.

The north side is more sheltered than the south and is heavily used by yacht traffic. Double Bay is the site of a proposed marine park. Blackney Passage is a popular commercial and sport fishing area. Stubbs Island to the northwest is a high quality diving area with abundant underwater life. Licka Point on the east side of Hanson is another excellent dive site due to the steep shoreline, drowned rocks, islands and swift currents. The exposed south shore is valued as a visual resource due to the rugged, attractive shoreline.

The interior of the island does not have any lakes or large streams. Bears and birds are numerous on the island. A network of overgrown logging roads allow access to the interior on foot. The island is reputed to be home to over 2000 culturally modified trees (Ref. Dr. Paul Spong pers. comm). The Pacific Orca Society (S.U.P. #8260) on the east side of the island have developed a trail leading to some of these trees.

The travel routes of Orcas encompass the entire island.

Archaeological Resources

(Information in this section is from Ham and Howe, 1982; Ham and Howe, 1983; and Crown Forest Industries, 1987.)

In 1982 Hanson Island was managed under TFL 2 by Crown Zellerbach. Hanson Island was part of the five year development plan and undergoing road and dumpsite development, when the U'mista Cultural Society of Alert Bay (on behalf of the Nimpkish) recommended that the island should be assessed for heritage resources prior to harvesting as it is part of their traditional lands. Ham and Howe of Provenance Research Inc. undertook the initial assessment. Prior to this assessment Crown Zellerbach and the HCB had established an exclusion line to protect recorded sites EdSq-15/14/18 (shell middens and CMTs near Dong Chong Bay). SUP 8260 was also excluded from the harvest plans. Ham and Howe located 28 CMT sites represented by clusters of red cedars with cultural damage. They were expecting to find only a few shell midden sites so were not prepared for the numerous CMT sites. They only covered select parts of the island and recommended additional studies especially in stands of pre-1935 cedar many of which were slated to be harvested.

"Tangible evidence of aboriginal forest utilization is becoming increasingly rare as the few remaining stands of virgin timber are logged. To further compound this problem, there are only a few scattered references to archaeological evidence of aboriginal forest utilization. Thus, at the present time, growing trees bearing evidence of aboriginal forestry must be considered one of the more severely endangered heritage resources in British Columbia, making it crucial that whatever evidence exists is recorded."

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS**HANSON ISLAND** *(continued)***Archaeological Resources**

"In summary, the stripped cedars of Hanson Island may be considered as having ethnic, scientific, and public education significance. These cedars have ethnic significance because they provide new evidence about historic and prehistoric Nimpkish settlement patterns; scientific significance because this type of heritage resource has rarely been found and seldom studied; and educational significance because all the information which may be collected from their study may be incorporated into Nimpkish school programs. In addition, EdSq-19 which not only contains shell midden deposits and stripped cedars, but also a killer whale research group, should be considered as a prime location for field trips by Nimpkish school children." (Ref: quote from Ham and Howe, 1982 p.17).

In January 1987 Crown Forest Industries Limited met with the Nimpkish Band Council in Alert Bay. Crown proposed to complete the recommended survey of CMTs located within those areas currently approved for harvest. Mr. Morely Elridge of Eldridge Heritage Consultants was secured as archaeological consultant and the remainder of the crew were Crown Forest personnel. The detailed survey found 80 CMTs. Detailed criteria for CMT identification, location maps and data on spatial distribution are included in the survey.

CRACROFT ISLAND

Cracroft Island encompasses an area of 13,188 hectares. 7,687 hectares are located within TFL 47. The main biogeoclimatic variant is CWHb1, Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Windward Submontane Maritime. The Western half of the island is underlain by upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation comprised of Basalt, volcanics and minor limestone traversed by east-west trending faults. The Karmutsen is in sharp contact with late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age Coast Plutonic Complex composed of granitoid rocks ranging in composition from Granodiorite through Quartz diorite to gabbro. These intrusive rocks underlie the east half of the island.

Baronet Passage which separates West Cracroft Island from Harbledown Island is one of the premier spring salmon sport fishing areas. The south side of the island borders Johnstone Strait and some of the major Orca travel routes. When the whales are in the area, numerous campers set up camps along the south shore. East of Boat Bay is a whale study camp operated by the University of Victoria.

Potts Lagoon on the north side of West Cracroft is rated as one of the best anchorages on the coast. Part of it may be designated a marine park. Potts Lagoon provides important refuge for vessels. Scenic setting with a small beach. It is located near prime sport fishing areas. A network of overgrown logging roads stemming from Potts Lagoon provide hiking opportunities and access to the interior of West Cracroft Island. Several of these roads have been flooded by beaver dams. Black bears are abundant on the island. Growler Cove on the west end and Boat Bay on the south side are both critical harbours to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs.

Port Harvey on the east end of Cracroft is home to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and Joyce Gordon. The Gordons are long term residents of Port Harvey and possess in-depth knowledge about the area. Port Harvey is under consideration as a marine park. Cracroft Inlet on the north side is another critical harbour to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. It is joined to Port Harvey by a unusual "drying gorge" known as Canoe Passage. This passage dries at low tide. The exposed meadow land is grazed by deer and frequented by bear and cougars.

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS**WEST THURLOW ISLAND**

West Thorlow Island encompasses an area of 7250 hectares. 5312 hectares are located within TFL 47. There are two biogeoclimatic variants; majority is CWHa1 Coastal Western Hemlock, lesser is the Drier Maritime, Vancouver Island. Higher elevations CWHb3 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Leeward Submontane Maritime.

The Southwest side of the island is underlain by upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation comprised of Basalt, volcanoclastics, and minor limestone. Karmutsen in sharp contact with Coast Plutonic Complex diorite and granodiorite.

The rugged shoreline, small coves and bays are the most important recreation feature on the island.

Vere Cove at the west end of the island is a critical anchorage to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs. Townhill Bay on the north side is another critical harbour of refuge. Knox Bay on the south side is a large bay providing safe anchorage along the NW shore. Chancellor Channel to the north receives high marine use.

The interior of West Thurlow receives limited recreational use. Logging roads lead inland and can be accessed from the shore.

HARDWICKE ISLAND

Hardwicke Island encompasses a total area of 6500 hectares. 5875 hectares are within TFL 47. There are two biogeoclimatic variants; majority CWHb1 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Windward Submontane Maritime. The south side along Chancellor Channel is CWHa2 Coastal Western Hemlock, Drier Maritime, Pacific Ranges.

The Southwest side of the island is underlain by upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation, comprised of Basalt, volcanoclastics, and minor limestone. Karmutsen in sharp contact with Coast Plutonic Complex diorite and granodiorite.

Similar to the other islands, the extensive generally rugged coastline and pocket beaches are the dominant recreation feature.

Commercial ground fishing between Althrope and Carterer Point. Commercial salmon from the west tip east to opposite Shaw Point. High yacht traffic on Sunderland Channel and Wellbore Channel. The Whirlpool Rapids near the north end of Wellbore Channel at Carter Point, are a diving site. Wellbore provides a route to Johnstone Strait which by-passes Current and Race Passages (Sailing Directions, DFO).

Similar to West Thurlow, the Hardwicke Island interior appears to be little used. Yorke Island, northwest of Hardwicke Island was site of WWII gun emplacements. There is potential for portions of this island to be classified as a park, which may place further visual constrictions on Hardwicke Island and the Blenkinsop Bay area. There are no anchorages important to the council of B.C. Yacht clubs.

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS**EAST THURLOW ISLAND**

East Thurlow Island encompasses a total area of 9125 hectares. 6688 hectares are located within TFL 47. There are two biogeoclimatic variants; majority CWHa1 Coastal Western Hemlock, Drier Maritime, Vancouver Island. Higher elevations are CWHb3 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Leeward Submontane Maritime.

The majority of the island is underlain by Coast Plutonic Complex quartz diorite and granodiorite. On the north end at Shoal Bay is an area of metamorphic schists and gneisses. These are the host rocks for the Douglas Pine gold mine that operated in the first third of the 19th century. Two smaller mines were located on nearby Channe Island (Wolferstan, 1989).

The coastline of East Thurlow Island is its most important recreation feature, although use is also made of the interior. The steep walls and fast currents in places along Cordero Channel to the north provide areas of provincial diving significance (Ref. J. De Boeck, pers. comm.). Crawford anchorage on the north side of the island is a critical anchorage, while Walkem Island is rated as an important anchorage.

Nodales Channel on the south side is an important fishing area. Shoal Bay was a thriving community from the 1880s to the end of the mining boom. It was known as "Thurlow" and was the most important establishment on the coast in 1889 (Ref. Wolferstan, 1989). It is now home to a government wharf and lodge. Some of the old buildings still remain and the Douglas Pine mine site on the east side of Shoal Bay can be reached along an old cedar skid road.

Hemming Bay on the southeast side of East Thurlow is a small community of mainly summer residents. From the bay, which is critical to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs, one can access Hemming Lake. A fishing camp is on one of the larger islands. Of the numerous lakes, the larger three Hemming, Mellin and Simmons are known to contain kokanee and dolly varden.

SONORA ISLAND

Sonora Island encompasses a total area of 14312 hectares. 11750 hectares are within TFL 47. There are two biogeoclimatic variants. Majority are CWHa1 Coastal Western Hemlock, Drier Maritime, Vancouver Island. Higher elevations are CWHb3 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Leeward Submontane Maritime.

Majority of the island is underlain by Coast Plutonic Complex quartz diorite and granodiorite. On the north end is an area of metamorphic schists and gneisses, similar to those on East Thurlow Island.

Thurston Bay Marine Park on the west side of Sonora Island is very scenic, undeveloped and heavily used. Trails lead from the bay to the Mount Tucker lookout and Florence Lake. Cameleon Harbour, south of the park is a popular anchorage.

On the south side of Sonora Island is *Hole In the Wall*, a narrow passage through rock walls through which the flood can reach 12 knots. This passage is an important recreational travel route close to the population centres of Campbell River and Quadra Island. Okisollo Channel south of Sonora is another important recreational travel route. It is used by all sizes of craft travelling between the Octopus Islands Marine Park and Thurston Bay Marine Park.

(continued)

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS**SONORA ISLAND** (continued)

Barnes Bay, Owen Bay and the Cinque Islands are critical anchorages. There are numerous lakes on Sonora. The largest is Florence, 330 hectares, hosting cutthroat trout and a log salvage sawmill. St. Aubyn Lake, 150 hectares, also supports cutthroat trout. St. Aubyn Lake used to be accessed from Barnes Bay. A private resort is located at Yuculta Rapids on the east side of the island. -

A small community of permanent and seasonal residents is located at Owen Bay. They are active in promoting the preservation of the Dorr and Hyacinth lakes viewshed area. This area has trails leading from Owen Bay to the lakes and to a ridge overlooking Hole In The Wall.

QUADRA ISLAND

Quadra Island encompasses a total area of 26,000 hectares. 18,000 hectares are within TFL 47. There are two biogeoclimatic variants and one subzone. Primarily CWHa1 Coastal Western Hemlock, Drier Maritime, Vancouver Island. Second most common variant is Coastal Douglas Fir Wetter subzone on south end of Quadra Island. Higher elevations along west side CWHb3 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Leeward Submontane Maritime.

The Southwest side and South end of the island are underlain by upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation comprised of Basalt, volcanoclastics, and minor limestone. The north end of the island is underlain by Coast Plutonic Complex quartz diorite and granodiorite with some gabbro. Between the Karmutsen Formation and the Coast Plutonic Complex is a sliver of upper Triassic Quatsino and Parson Bay formations composed of limestone and argillite.

A population of 3200 residents live on the southern part of Quadra Island. Most of their recreational activities take place in TFL 47, or adjoining TSA lands. One of the most important features is the Village Bay Lakes System. This system of five interconnected lakes is the largest freshwater waterway in the Gulf and Discovery Islands. The interconnecting creeks and channels can be traversed by canoe, dinghy and kayak. The lakes range in size from Main Lake at 420 hectares to Little Main Lake at 18 hectares. The lakes are used for boating, canoeing, kayaking, angling, camping, picnicking and swimming. The Quadra Island Forest Committee is proposing a shoreline trail around Main Lake. Private facilities provide boat/canoe rental, guided tours and trail rides. The land around the lakes is used for hiking, nature study, horseback riding, ATV use, mountain bike riding and cross country skiing. 2000 hectares around the lakes has been designated by BC Parks as an "Area of Regional Recreational Significance".

Other popular features within TFL 47 are Morte Lake, the Chinese Mountains, and Mount Seymour. The Octopus Islands Marine Park on the east side of Quadra Island is a scenic, undeveloped, popular site. Small Inlet, Granite Bay, Cyrus Rocks and Yeatman Bay are critical to the council of BC Yacht Clubs. Orchard Bay, at the head of Kanish Bay, is a historical site, home to First Nations people and settlers. It is recommended that recreation be a priority in this bay.

MAINLAND

There are three biogeoclimatic variants and one subzone. Primary variant is CWHb1 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Windward Submontane Maritime. Along southern shores near Loughborough Inlet, chancellor Channel and Cordero Channel, CWHa2 Coastal Western Hemlock, Drier Maritime, Pacific Ranges. As elevations increase CWHb2 Coastal Western Hemlock, Wetter, Windward Montane Maritime. Minor areas with high elevations have subzone Ma Mountain Hemlock, Maritime Forested.

BLOCKS 1 - 12 SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS**MAINLAND** (continued)

The dominant rock type underlying the mainland is Coast Plutonic Complex quartz diorites, granodiorites, diorites and gabbros. Near Port Neville is a piece of upper Triassic age Karmutsen Formation comprised of Basalt, volcanoclastics, and minor limestone. Fragments of metamorphosed schists and gneisses are also found within the intrusive rocks. The topography of the mainland is more rugged than that of the islands.

There is a small settlement at Port Neville. It is still home to the Hanson family, who built the first store north of Vancouver here in 1891 (Ref. Chappell, 1987). Logging was the dominant industry with a large sawmill on site until it burnt down in 1925. Presently only a government wharf and post office remain. Across from Port Neville, 11 private lots have recently be developed and sold as recreational properties.

Another small settlement is located at Greene Point Rapids. Residents and visitors walk to Deer, Mary and Ricardo Lakes. All three are used for angling, boating and swimming. Large inland lakes on the mainland include Fulmore, Seabird, Lapan and Heydon. All are lightly fished.

Brian Lakes, northwest of Port Neville, is a unique site and a candidate for recreation reserve or park status. Consisting of sub-alpine lakes situated in an isolated basin, surrounded by stunted pristine forest. The lakes are accessible by helicopter or possibly by float plane. Potential hiking access although there are currently no developed trails.

MAPSHEET E14N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION****Hanson Island**

Located at the west end of Johnstone Strait and named after James Hanson who arrived on this coast in 1792 as lieutenant aboard M.M.S. Chatham, and later that year was transferred by Captain Vancouver to the command of his supply ship the Daedalus.

Base for the Pacific Orca Society administered by Dr. Paul Spong, a specialist in Orca Whale research. Extensive archaeological sites and CMT's. Indepth research has been undertaken on a number of the archaeological and CMT sites. A selection of background research is included in the backpocket of this report. Research papers are noted in the reference section of this report.

Key recreation values are focused along the shoreline areas. This is typical of the Johnstone Strait islands in general. The entire north shore of Hanson Island is a popular boating area for the Campbell River Yacht Club. Double Bay is a popular boat anchorage site and is a potential Provincial Marine Park candidate. (Ref. G. Fairhurst, Council of BC Yacht Clubs). Facilities include a seasonal lodge. There are also dock facilities.

West Cracroft Island

Located near the west end of Johnstone Strait. Key recreation values are centred around Potts Lagoon, shoreline and landscape features. Lake Ken (area 44 ha) supports a resident trout population.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 1 - HANSON ISLAND**

- 001. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Northwest shoreline of Hanson Island.
- 002. J9 P4 V1 (P1) bpn B1 4. Rugged western shoreline of Hanson Island. Archaeological site consisting of shell midden and CMTs is located within the unit. Borden # EdSq-6.
- 003. Q3 V1 P4 (P1) bpa C1 4. Headland on west side of Hanson Island. Archaeological site consisting of midden and CMTs is located within the unit. Borden # EdSq-5.
- 004. J7 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Rugged shoreline on west side of Hanson Island.
- 005. J9 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach on west side of Hanson Island.
- 006. J7 W4 V1 (J9) bpa C1 4. Turn Point on west side of Hanson Island.

MAPSHEET E14N25

007. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Rocky shoreline on south side of Hanson Island.
008. J9 W4 V1 bps C1 4. Small, pocket beach on south side of Hanson Island.
009. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar values to unit #007.
010. J9 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar values to unit #008.
011. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Big Bay. Similar values to unit #007.
012. J9 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Big Bay. Small pocket beaches on south side of Hanson Island.
013. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar values to unit #007.
014. J7 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Rugged south shore of Hanson Island.
015. J9 B6 V1 (W4) ben B1 4. Pocket beach opposite Little Blackney Island on east side of Hanson Island. Landing site for divers diving off Licka Point.
016. J7 J5 A2 (V1,W4) ben B0 4. Licka Point. Attractive, rugged east side of Hanson Island. This point, the islands offshore and associated rocks are excellent diving sites. The swift currents and steep shoreline provide abundant sea life. It is recommended that diving be undertaken at slack tide.
017. J7 J9 V1 bph B1 4. Rugged shoreline north of Licka Point.
018. P4 P1 C4 (J9,W4,T1) nql (i) A0 4. Series of coves on the east side of Hanson Island between Burnt Point and Licka Point. Currently in use under Special Use Permit #8260 by Dr. Paul Spong of the Pacific Orca Society. The Society has developed an Orca study laboratory and permanent housing on the site. The POS has been on Hanson Island since 1976. This unit also contains an archaeological site consisting of midden, grave, and numerous CMTs. Borden #EdSq-19 (see back pocket for detailed report). The Pacific Orca Society has developed a walking trail through the stand of CMTs north of the complex.
019. J7 E3 V1 (P4) bpl B1 4. Burnt Point. The Hanson Island CMT Study located one CMT within the area of proposed setting 1-1 north and one notched tree along the shoreline out of the setting.
020. J9 E3 V1 (P4) bpa C1 4. Pocket beach on north side of Hanson Island. The Hanson Island CMT Study located a plank stripped tree on the shoreland east of this beach within planned setting 1-1 north.
021. P4 P1 J9 (J7,W4) bni (I) B1 4. East side of Dong Chong Bay. Rugged headland on north side of Hanson Island. Wooden dock and landing. The landing shows evidence of being used as an informal camping site. Three recorded archaeological sites are located within this unit consisting of middens, CMTs and a possible cave. Borden #s EdSq-14, EdSq-15, EdSq-18. In 1982 an exclusion line was surveyed to protect these sites. In addition to the recorded sites, additional CMTs were surveyed in 1987 as part of the Hanson Island CMT Study. This study located 22 CMTs within proposed setting 1 - 5.
022. J9 U1 V1 bph B1 4. Pocket beach at head of Dong Chong Bay.

MAPSHEET E14N25

023. J9 U1 V1 bph B1 4. Pocket beach west of Dong Chong Bay.
024. Q3 E3 V1 bpa B1 4. North shore of Hanson Island. Popular cruising and fishing area.
025. J7 E3 V1 (W4) bpa B1 4. Point on north side of Hanson Island.
026. Q3 U1 V1 bpi B1 4. Shoreline on popular north side of Hanson Island.
027. J7 J9 V1 (U1,P4) bpi B0 4. Rugged shoreline on north side of Hanson Island. Close to Double Bay. Ham and Howe (1982) found CMTs within this unit.
028. U1 B6 V1 bpi A0 4. Beach on south side of Double Bay. Very popular area during summer months.
029. E3 V1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
030. E3 E5 M2 lp C2 4. Logging roads offer hiking opportunities.
031. V1 E3 E5 lp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Hiking opportunities along overgrown logging roads.
032. E3 M2 lp D2 4. Hiking opportunities along overgrown logging roads.
033. E3 W5 E5 (P4) lpi (n) C1 4. Interior of Hanson Island. Hiking opportunities along overgrown logging roads. Bears and birds can be viewed. Two CMTs were identified as part of the Hanson Island CMT Study.
034. V1 E3 R1 lpi C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. V1 E3 R1 (P4) lpi C1 4. Refer to landscape inventory. The Hanson Island CMT Study located over 50 individual CMTs, one test hole and a cluster of bark stripped trees within the eastern half of proposed setting 1-2 and proposed setting 1-3. The western end of this unit contains the oldest CMTs estimated to be well over 100 years old (Eldridge, 1987).

BLOCK 2 - WEST CRACROFT ISLAND

036. J8 W4 A1 bpa C1 4. Tombolo on north side of Cracroft Point.
037. J9 W5 V1 biq (a,p) C1 4. Small pocket beaches on south side of Cracroft Point.
038. B6 V1 W5 biq (a,p) C1 4. Beach used by whale watchers. Eagle perch trees along the shoreline.
039. J9 B6 V1 bph C1 4. Pocket beach on north side of West Cracroft Island. Used for native herring roe fishery.
040. V1 E3 qp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
041. Q3 V1 E2 (A1) bpa C1 4. Shoreline along south side of Baronet Passage. Baronet receives high cruising traffic and is known as one of the best sites for spring salmon fishing.
042. J9 E3 V1 bph (a) C1 4. Pocket beach on north shore of West Cracroft Island.

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- 043. J8 U1 V1 (J5) bih B0 4.** Tombolo on north side of Growler Cove. This cove receives high usage.
- 044. Q3 U1 V1 (E2) bpi B1 4.** Shorelands around Growler Cove.
- 045. B1 U1 V1 bip B0 4.** High use beach located on the north side near the entrance to Growler Cove. Growler Cove provides sheltered anchorage. Frequently used by commercial fishing vessels working along Johnstone Strait.
- 046. B6 W4 V1 bph C1 4.** Beach at south entrance to Growler Cove.
- 047. Q3 U1 V1 (E2) bpi B1 4.** Refer to unit #044.
- 048. J9 W4 V1 bpi C1 4.** Pocket beach south of entrance to Growler Cove.
- 049. Q3 E3 V1 bpi C1 4.** Shoreland on south side of West Cracroft Island.
- 050. J7 W4 V1 bpa C1 4.** Point on south side of West Cracroft Island.

MAPSHEET E14N26**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Northern extent of Hanson Island. Refer to Island Summary section of this report.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 1 - HANSON ISLAND**

- 001. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Northwest shoreline of Hanson Island.
- 002. J7 V1 W4 bpa B1 4. Rugged, north shore of Hanson Island, close to the very popular Double Bay.
- 003. Q3 U1 V1 (W4) bpi (a) A0 4. Bold Head. West side of Double Bay. Extremely popular area for boating and camping.
- 004. E3 V1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005. E3 E5 M2 lp C2 4. Logging roads offer hiking opportunities.
- 006. U1 B6 V1 bpi A0 4. Beach on south side of Double Bay. Extremely popular area.
- 007. Q3 U1 V1 (W4) bpi (a) A0 4. Headland on east side of Double Bay. Extremely popular area.
- 008. Q3 U1 V1 (W4) bpi B0 4. Shoreline south of Spout Island, a common anchorage. Popular area.
- 009. J7 J9 V1 (U1,P4) bpi B0 4. Rugged shoreline on north side of Hanson Island. Close to Double Bay. Ham and Howe (1982) found CMTs within this unit.
- 010. J7 J9 V1 (U1,P4) bpi B0 4. Refer to unit #009.
- 011. J7 E3 V1 (W4) bpa B1 4. Point on north side of Hanson Island.
- 012. V1 E3 E5 lp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Hiking opportunities along overgrown logging roads.

MAPSHEET E15N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

West Cracroft Island, Block 2. This mapsheet covers from Growler Cove east to Potts Lagoon. Undulating topography up to 420 metres elevation. Major features include the harbours of Growler Cove, Boat Bay and Potts Lagoon. Lake Ken is a 44 hectare lake in the centre of the island.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E15N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 2 - WEST CRACROFT ISLAND**

- 001. Q3 U1 V1 (E2) bpi B1 4. Shorelands around Growler cove.
- 002. B5 U1 V1 bip B0 4. Beach at head of Growler Cove. This cove is considered a critical anchorage by the B.C Council of Yacht Clubs.
- 003. Q3 V1 E2 (A1) bpa C1 4. Shoreline along south side of Baronet Passage. Baronet receives high cruising traffic and is known as one of the best sites for spring salmon fishing.
- 004. J9 A1 E3 abp C1 4. Pocket beach on north side of West Cracroft Island bordering Baronet Passage. A private fishing lodge is located within this unit.
- 005. J8 B5 V1 (J5) bpi C1 4. Small point on north side of West Cracroft Island.
- 006. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on north side of the island. Borders on the important sport fishing channel, Baronet Passage.
- 007. B6 L9 M2 bpa C1 4. Beach at site of small creek delta. A floating log camp was located here.
- 008. J9 B6 V1 bpa (h) C1 4. Pocket beach on north side of the island.
- 009. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010. B6 U1 V1 bpa (i,h) B1 4. Beach in cove used as a harbour.
- 011. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Rocky shoreline along north side of the island.
- 012. B6 C4 J8 bih C1 4. Beach and tombolo along north side of the island. Site of a log dump.
- 013. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shoreland along north side of the island. Crabs harvested off the shore.

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014. **J9 P1 V1 (U1) bpa (i,h) B1 4.** Pocket beach on the north side of the island, south of the Kladitsis Island group. This unit contains a shell midden archaeological site. Borden # EdSo-33.
015. **J7 P1 U1 (V1) bai (h) B0 4.** Harbour south of Kladitsis Island close to Potts Lagoon entrance. This unit contains two shell midden archaeological sites. Borden #s EdSo-32 and EdSo-31.
016. **Q3 P1 V1 (E3) bpa (l) B1 4.** Shoreland at entrance to Potts Lagoon. This unit contains one archaeological burial site. Borden # EdSo-47.
017. **U1 P1 W5 (C4) bih (p,q,n) A0 4.** West side of Potts Lagoon. This is rated as one of the best anchorages on the coast. Remains of a logging camp are within the unit. A shell midden is also located within this unit. Borden # EdSo-30.
018. **J3 W5 P1 (B6) bgp A0 4.** Very shallow part of Potts Lagoon. This water body can be entered by shallow draft, small boats at high tide. Shell midden is located within this unit. Borden # EdSo-29.
019. **U1 J3 P1 (J5, B3) bih (p) A0 4.** East side of Potts Lagoon. Two more shell middens are located within this unit. Borden #s EdSo-26/28.
020. **U1 B5 P1 bih (p,a,n) B0 4.** Popular harbour northeast of Potts Lagoon. This unit contains three shell middens. Borden #s EdSo-23/24/25.
021. **V1 P1 E3 (U1) bpi (h,a) B0 4.** Large headland north of Potts Lagoon entrance. Shell middens. Borden #s EdSo-21/22.
022. **J7 J5 V1 bpa B1 4.** Point east of Potts Lagoon.
023. **Q3 U1 V1 bia B1 4.** Shoreline and harbour south of Bend Island.
024. **U1 B6 V1 (M2) bih B1 4.** Beach and harbour south of Bend Island.
025. **Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4.** Shoreline south of Bend Harbour. A shallow channel separates Bend Island from West Cracroft Island.
026. **E3 E2 W5 lqj C2 4.** NW.
027. **V1 E3 W5 lpq C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
028. **M2 A1 W5 (E3) lqa C1 4.** Unnamed marshy lake. Fish are present. Can be accessed on foot from the network of overgrown logging roads leading from Potts Lagoon.
029. **R1 E2 W3 lqj C2 4.** NW.
030. **E3 W3 E2 ljq C1 4.** Extensive network of overgrown (alder) logging roads enables hiking access to interior of West Cracroft Island. Several trails lead from Potts Lagoon.
031. **R1 E2 E3 (W5) ljq C2 4.** NW.
032. **M2 E3 W3 lqj C2 4.** NW.

MAPSHEET E15N25

033. E3 E2 W5 qlj C2 4. NW.
034. E2 E3 V1 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. R1 E6 V1 ljp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
036. V1 E2 W5 ql C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
037. R1 E6 E2 lj D2 4. NW.
038. M2 A1 W5 apq C1 4. Lake Ken. 44 hectares in area, contains resident trout. An overgrown logging road leads from Potts Lagoon to Lake Ken; however the road is currently flooded due to beaver dams.
039. R1 E6 V2 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
040. R1 E6 V1 (W3) ljq C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
041. R1 E6 W3 C2 4. NW.
042. R1 E6 V1 Imp C2 4. NW.
043. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
044. E3 V2 M2 lp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
045. V1 E3 W3 (E2) lpq C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
046. E3 W3 M2 ljp C2 4. NW.
047. V1 E3 W5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
048. Q3 E3 V1 bpi C1 4. Shoreland on south side of West Cracroft Island.
049. B6 W4 V1 bpa (i) C1 4. Beach at head of cove south of Growler Cove.
050. J7 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Point on south side of West Cracroft Island.
051. Q3 W4 V1 bqi C1 4. Shoreline on south side of the island.
052. J9 W4 V1 bqi C1 4. Pocket beach on south side of the island.
053. Q3 W4 V1 bqi (n) B1 4. Shoreline on south side of the beach. A whale watching station is located within this unit.
054. J9 W4 V1 bqi B1 4. Pocket beach.
055. J7 W4 V1 bqi B1 4. Swaine Point.
056. B5 W4 V1 (J7) bqi (n) B1 4. Beach west of Boat Bay.

MAPSHEET E15N25

057. B5 U1 V1 (W4) bip (n) B0 4. Boat Bay. A critical harbour for the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. Also used by whale research groups.
058. J5 B6 V1 (W4) bhp C1 4. Rocky shoreline with short stretches of beach.
059. J9 W4 V1 bia C1 4. Small point on south side of the island.
060. J5 W4 J9 (V1) bpa C1 4. Rocky shoreline along south side. Cod jigging off the coast.
061. B6 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Beach on south shore.
062. J7 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Small point.
063. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline.
064. J9 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach.
065. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline.
066. J9 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach.
067. Q3 W4 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline.
068. J9 J7 W4 (V1) bpa (i) B1 4. A series of small pocket beaches and points.
069. J8 B6 V1 (W4) bpa B1 4. Tombolo and beach west of Forward Bay.
070. U1 B2 V1 (W4) bai (h,l) B1 4. Forward Bay. Popular harbour for fishboats. Shelter from westerlies.

MAPSHEET E16N24**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

South portion of Block 4, Boughey Bay.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E16N24 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 4 - BOUGHEY BAY**

- 001. V2 E5 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002. V2 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003. V1 R1 E6 Im C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. V1 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005. J7 J9 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach and point east of Stimpson Point.
- 006. B6 E5 V1 bph C1 4. Beach along exposed north shore of Johnstone Strait.
- 007. J9 J7 V1 bph C1 4. Points and pocket beaches along the south shore. Beaches along this part of the shoreline, bordering Johnstone Strait are exposed and do not receive much use.

MAPSHEET E16N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Two blocks are contained on this mapsheet. Block 3 Port Harvey and Block 4 Boughey Bay. Port Harvey is on East Cracroft Island and Boughey Bay is on the mainland. Elevations up to 300 metres on the island and up to 600 metres on the mainland.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E16N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 3 - PORT HARVEY**

- 001. **Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4.** Steep shoreland bordering Chatham Channel.
- 002. **L9 B5 P1 bhi C1 4.** Stream delta forming rubble beach along west side of Chatham Channel. A shell midden is located on this beach. Borden #EdSn-13.
- 003. **Q3 V1 P1 bpa C2 4.** Steep shoreland bordering Chatham Channel. Two shell middens are located within the unit near the shore. Borden #EdSn-13/14.
- 004. **Q3 V1 P1 bpa C1 4.** Shoreline along Chatham Channel. A shell midden is located within the unit. Borden #EdSn-15.
- 005. **B5 E5 V1 bhi C1 4.** 1.4 kilometres long stretch of rubble beach opposite Atchison Island.
- 006. **J7 B6 V1 bpa C1 4.** Root Point.
- 007. **B6 E3 V1 bia C1 4.** 0.7 kilometres long stretch of beach.
- 008. **J7 B6 V1 bpi B1 4.** Point and beach east of Burial Cove. Burial Cove is a critical anchorage to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. Burial Cove is not within TFL 47.
- 009. **J9 L9 V1 bih C1 4.** Pocket beach formed on small delta.
- 010. **Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4.** Shoreline bordering Havannah Channel.
- 011. **J9 J7 V1 bih C1 4.** Two pocket beaches and a point bordering Havannah Channel.
- 012. **J7 B6 V1 bpa C1 4.** Bockett Point.
- 013. **C4 B6 E2 bi C1 4.** Log dump site west of Bockett Point.
- 014. **J7 J9 V1 bhi C1 4.** Prominent small point with associated pocket beach.

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015. J9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Pocket beach bordering Havannah Channel.
016. J7 J9 P2 (V1) bpa C1 4. Havannah Channel side of Harvey Point. Unit contains the "Harvey Point Pictographs". Borden #EdSn-2.
017. U1 Q3 V1 (P1) bip B1 4. Open Cove. An important harbour to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. Unit contains a shell midden. Borden #EdSn-3.
018. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpa C1 4. Shorelands on east side of Port Harvey entrance. Port Harvey is a potential marine park.
019. U1 B6 V1 bhi B1 4. Beach opposite Mist Island on east side of Port Harvey.
020. B5 U1 V1 (P1) bhi B0 4. Beach around popular anchorage site in Port Harvey. The unit contains a shell midden. Borden #EdSn-6.
021. Q3 V1 E3 bia B1 4. Shoreline on east side of Port Harvey.
022. J4 U1 V1 bqi (r) B0 4. Tidal flat at head of Port Harvey. Popular for clamming.
023. J2 P4 W3 (E8) lqn B1 4. Canoe Passage. East side of the "drying gorge" joining Cracroft Inlet and Port Harvey. Canoe Passage is very shallow and dries up at low tide. A native trail exists above the high water mark. A petroform/fish trap is also within this unit. Borden #EdSn-53.
024. B5 P1 U1 bhi B1 4. Rubble beach on the east side of Cracroft Inlet. Unit contains a midden. Borden #EdSn-32.
025. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
026. E3 E5 M2 It C2 4. NW.
027. R1 V2 E2 Im C2 4. NW.
028. V1 E2 E5 (M2) It C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
029. E2 E3 R1 It C2 4. NW.
030. V1 E5 It C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
031. E3 E8 W1 lqn C1 4. Low lying marsh and conifer forest area behind the Port Harvey tidal flat. A haven for waterfowl. Potential for viewing, nature study, and photography.
032. E3 E5 V1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
033. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
034. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. E3 M2 W5 D2 4. NW.
036. V1 E2 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E16N25

037. E5 M2 D2 4. NW.

038. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

BLOCK 4 - BOUGHEY BAY

039. Q3 P1 E3 npb C1 4. Shoreline on east side of Boughey Bay. A shell midden is located within the unit. Borden #EdSn-20.

040. V1 E5 E3 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

041. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

042. E3 E5 W3 lj C2 4. NW.

043. C4 L9 B6 ba C1 4. Boughey Bay creek delta. An old camp was located here. Boughey Bay is a popular anchorage. It is sheltered with a sand bottom.

044. M2 C4 A1 (W3) nal C1 4. Boughey Bay Creek. The creek supports a fall salmon run. Bears are numerous in the valley. Remains of an old cedar flume used for logging can be seen in the creek.

045. V1 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

046. P1 J4 B6 bqp C1 4. The head of Boughey Bay. A tidal flat. A shell midden is located on the beach. Borden #EdSn-21.

047. V2 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

048. V1 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

049. V2 E5 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

050. E5 E3 W3 jq C2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E16N26**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

North end of East Cracroft Island. Steep shorelands.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E16N26 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. **Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4.** Steep, uniform shoreland opposite Minstrel Island. The narrow, shallow Blowhole Pass in between is suitable for small craft only.
- 002. **Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4.** Steep shoreland bordering Chatham Channel.
- 003. **E3 E5 M2 It C2 4.** NW.

MAPSHEET E17N23**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Southwest tip of Hardwicke Island, Block 6. Cruising corridor is Johnstone Strait.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E17N23 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. B6 J5 V1 bpa C1 4.** Jap Point. Rock platforms and associated beach bordering Johnstone Strait.
- 002. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4.** Beach east of Jap Point and adjacent to a private lot.
- 003. V1 E3 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E17N24**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The mapsheet covers portions of Block 4, Boughey Bay, Block 5, Port Neville and Block 6 Wellbore Channel. Block 4 and 5 are part of the mainland, while block 6 is the western tip of Hardwicke Island. Cruising corridors are Johnstone Strait and Sunderland Channel.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E17N24 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 4 - BOUGHEY BAY**

- 001. E5 E3 W3 D2 4. NW.
- 002. V1 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003. M2 E4 D2 4. NW.
- 004. E8 M2 E5 (W5) jq C2 4. NW.
- 005. E5 E3 W3 jq C2 4. NW.
- 006. V2 E5 E3 C2 4. NW.
- 007. V1 R1 E6 lm C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008. V1 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009. J9 J7 V1 bph C1 4. Points and pocket beaches along the south shore. This part of the shoreline that borders Johnstone Strait is exposed and does not receive much use.
- 010. J8 J9 V1 bph C1 4. Tombolo and pocket beach adjacent to previous unit.
- 011. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline on north side of Johnstone Strait.
- 012. J9 B6 V1 bph C1 4. Pocket beach.
- 013. B5 R1 V1 (E5) bph C1 4. Rubble beach with some exposed bedrock.
- 014. J9 J7 V1 (E5) bpa C1 4. Pocket beach and points.
- 015. Q3 R1 V1 (E5) bpa C1 4. Shoreline west of Port Neville.

MAPSHEET E17N24

016. B2 E2 V1 bah B1 4. Attractive sand beach along west side of Neville Point. This unit borders private lots which are currently for sale.
017. B6 L9 V1 bph B1 4. Beach along west side of Port Neville. Port Neville is a critical anchorage to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs.
018. V1 Q3 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

BLOCK 5 - PORT NEVILLE

019. J8 L9 V1 bph C1 4. Southeast shoreline of Port Neville. Tombolo and small creek delta.
020. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
021. B6 L9 C4 bp C1 4. Beach formed by creek delta. Also the site of an old camp. A 1920s rubber tyred logging truck is located at this site.
022. B6 L9 V1 bph B1 4. Beach and small creek delta on the south side of Port Neville. This beach would be used by boaters in Port Neville.
023. J7 B6 V1 (U1) bpi B1 4. July Point. Beach and point on the east side of the entrance to Port Neville adjacent to the government dock and post office.
024. J7 J9 V1 bph B1 4. Ransom Point. Point and pocket beach at the entrance to Port Neville.
025. J8 B5 V1 bph B1 4. Rubble beach and tombolo east of Ransom Point.
026. B5 J5 V1 bph C1 4. Rubble beach and rock platforms along the attractive south shoreline of block 5.
027. B5 R1 V1 bph C1 4. Small rubble beach interspersed with rock outcrop.
028. J9 B5 V1 bph C1 4. Rubble pocket beach.
029. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms.
030. J9 B5 V1 bph C1 4. Rubble pocket beach along a stretch of rocky shoreline.
031. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreland and rock platforms.
032. B5 E5 V1 bph C1 4. Rubble beach north of Jesse Island.
033. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and rubble beach.
034. J4 U1 V1 bih B1 4. Bay located west of Blenkinsop Bay. A tidal flat is at the head.
035. J7 B5 V1 bih B1 4. Point George. Rubble beach around the point and along the west side of Blenkinsop Bay.

MAPSHEET E17N24

036. **J4 U1 B1 (W5) bih B0 4.** Blenkinsop Bay. Large bay with drying flats 5 kilometres east of Port Neville. The bay is important to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. The drying flats are critical to waterfowl and are also utilized by mammals.
037. **J9 B1 U1 (V1) bih B0 4.** Muddy pocket beach on the east side of Blenkinsop Bay behind black Island.
038. **J7 U1 V1 (E5) bpa B1 4.** Tuna Point. The east entrance to Blenkinsop Bay. The south side is used as a harbour.
039. **J9 V1 U1 bpd B1 4.** Mary Island anchorage. This anchorage is critical to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. The numerous islets and the sheltered site make this a kayaking destination.
040. **J7 J5 V1 bip B1 4.** Attractive rocky point separating the Mary Island anchorage from McLeod Bay.
041. **U1 B1 V1 bih B0 4.** McLeod Bay. A critical harbour of refuge to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs.
042. **Q3 B6 V1 bha C1 4.** Beach between McLeod Bay and Gunner Point.
043. **J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4.** Gunner Point. Rocky point on the north side of Sunderland Channel.
044. **B6 L9 P2 bpa C1 4.** Beach and small delta. Unit contains the "Shaw Point pictograph - panel d". Borden #EcSI-13.
045. **Q3 V1 E3 (R1, E7) bpa C2 4.** Sparks Cone. Refer to landscape inventory.
046. **M1 E7 E8 D2 4.** NW.
047. **E5 M2 W3 D2 4.** NW.
048. **V1 E2 E3 lj C2 4.** Hardy Peak. Refer to landscape inventory.
049. **V1 E3 E5 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
050. **V1 E2 E3 lj C2 4.** Refer to unit #048.
051. **E3 E5 W3 lj C2 4.** NW.
052. **Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
053. **V2 E5 M2 jq C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
054. **E5 W3 M2 D2 4.** NW.
055. **Q2 E5 W5 (M2, E4) lj C2 3.** NW.
056. **M3 B3 A1 (E5) cai C1 4.** Seabird Lake. Sand beach along the north shore of the lake. The lake is known for sport fishing, and the beach would be suitable for camping.
057. **V2 E5 C1 4.** Small knoll viewed from Seabird Lake.

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058. V2 E5 E3 C1 4. Hill on the south side of Seabird Lake. Viewshed for Seabird Lake.
059. M2 E5 A1 apl C1 4. Tuna River. Drains from Seabird Lake to Blenkinsop Bay.
060. V2 E2 E5 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. The undulating terrain creates many small non-visible areas.
061. E5 E3 W3 (R1) jq D2 4. NW.
062. M3 Q3 A1 cap C1 4. Seabird Lake. Shorelands along the south side of the lake.

BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL

063. J7 B1 V1 bha C1 4. Point and muddy beach north of Clam Bay.
064. J4 B1 V1 (P1) bha C1 4. Clam Bay. Tidal flat and muddy beach on the north side of Hardwicke Island. The unit contains a shell midden. Borden #EcSI-5.
065. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline west of Clam Bay.
066. J9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Pocket beach bordering Sunderland Channel.
067. J5 J9 V1 bpa C1 4. Rock platforms and pocket beach southeast of York Island.
068. J9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Pocket beach on the west end of Hardwicke Island.
069. J7 B6 V1 bhe C1 4. Hardwicke Point. The western tip of Hardwicke Island. This prominent point is a diving site.
070. J9 B6 E5 bhi C1 4. Nichols Bay. Small, sheltered bay south of Hardwicke Point.
071. B6 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Jap Point. Rock platforms and associated beach bordering Johnstone Strait.
072. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
073. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
074. E3 W5 D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E17N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains portions of Block 4, Boughey Bay and Block 5, Port Neville. Both are on the mainland. Notable features in Block 4 are the Brian Lakes and Victory Mountain. Notable features in Block 5 are Port Neville and Fulmore Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E17N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 4, BOUGHEY BAY**

- 001. L6 R1 E2 D2 4. NW.
- 002. L6 R1 E2 D2 4. NW.
- 003. V1 E5 E3 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. E3 E5 W3 lj C2 4. NW.
- 005. M2 E1 V1 (Q2 W1) lpn (i) B0 2. Brian Lakes. Unique, middle elevation lakes set in a shallow basin surrounded by scenic sub-alpine vegetation. Lake elevation is 680 metres. The lakes cover 113 hectares and have highly irregular shorelines. Water depth appears to be fairly shallow with rocks close to the surface in many places. The vegetation is stunted. The water is brown coloured. Water temperature is warm and the area is a gull nursery. Access is by air, either helicopter or possibly by float plane. Generally shallow water and numerous exposed rocks make float plane use potentially dangerous. Although the basin is close to previously harvested areas it is completely isolated by a topographic height-of-land which encompasses the basin. The area is rated ROS class 2. The basin should be managed as a recreation reserve. Note: Field observations were made in the summer of 1993.
- 006. M2 F3 E3 D2 4. NW.
- 007. M2 C4 A1 (W3) nal C1 4. Boughey Bay Creek. The creek supports a fall salmon run. Bears are numerous in the valley. Remains of an old cedar flume used for logging can be seen in the creek.
- 008. E8 M2 E5 (W5) jq C2 4. NW.
- 009. E5 E3 W3 jq C2 4. NW.
- 010. M2 E6 lpn C1 4. Pair of ponds. Similar geology to the Brian Lakes.

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011. M2 F1 E2 D2 4. NW.
012. E5 E3 W3 D2 4. NW.
013. M2 E4 D2 4. NW.
014. M2 E5 D2 4. NW.
015. V1 Q3 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
016. C4 B5 bh C1 4. Rubble beach west of Robbers Nob. The site of an old camp.
017. M3 B1 A1 ab C1 4. Fulmore Lake. South shore of the lake at the west end. The beach is white silt. Shoreline vegetation is a mix of deciduous and coniferous.
018. L9 E4 B1 ai C1 4. Silt and sand delta on the south side of Fulmore Lake. This forming delta and the peninsula on the opposite side are gradually closing off the west end of the lake. A small creek enters the lake at this point. Forest cover is dominantly alder.
019. M3 B1 A1 ab C1 4. White silt/sand beach on the south side of Fulmore Lake.
020. Q3 V2 E3 (L6, E2) aip C1 4. Moderately steep shorelands on the south side of Fulmore Lake. Harvesting on the upper part of the slope has created prominent slide scars which reach down to the lake.
021. V2 E2 E5 C1 4. Moderate slopes above the west end of Fulmore Lake. Previous harvesting is recovering.
022. Q2 M2 E2 I D2 4. Ridgetop above Fulmore Lake. The entire area has been harvested. Two small lakes are located within the unit.
023. V2 E3 C1 4.
024. E5 E3 M2 D2 4. NW.
025. M2 L9 A1 adp C1 4. Fulmore River. The river drains from Fulmore Lake into Port Neville.
026. V2 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
027. E5 E3 M2 lj C2 4. NW.
028. V1 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
029. J1 C4 B1 (P1) bhi B1 4. Estuary at the head of Port Neville. Silt/mud beach. A midden is located within the unit. Borden #EdSI-13.
030. J1 B1 U1 bhi B1 4. Mud/silt beach along the north side of the Port Neville estuary.
031. P1 P2 P4 (J1 U1 W1) bhi B1 4. Head of the Port Neville estuary. Habitat for aquatic and migratory birds. The unit contains 3 archaeological sites: a midden, a stone fish trap and a petroglyph. Borden # EdSI-7/11/12.

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032. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
033. R1 E6 V2 (W1) Im C1 3. Steep rocky south aspect slopes of Bareside Mountain. Portions are visible from Seabird Lake, Bareside Bay and Blenkinsop Bay. Not all of this unit is covered under the existing landscape inventory.
034. V2 E3 R1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. Q2 E5 W5 (M2 E4) Ijq C2 3. NW.
036. E3 E5 W3 Ij C2 4. NW.
037. E3 E5 W3 Ij C2 4. NW.
038. J8 L9 V1 bph C1 4. Southeast shoreline of Port Neville. Tombolo and small creek delta.
039. J9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach in Port Neville.
040. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
041. U1 B1 P1 bih B1 4. Bareside Bay. This anchorage within Port Neville receives moderate use as it is open to winds. The bay is shallow with a sand/silt beach. Two shell middens are located within the unit. Borden #s EdSI 3 and 4.
042. J7 B6 P1 bpi B1 4. Point at the entrance to Bareside Bay. One shell midden is located within the unit. Borden #EdSI-15.

MAPSHEET E18N23**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

South shore of Hardwicke Island, Block 6; west side of West Thurlow Island, Block 8; and small part of the mainland, Block 7. Cruising routes include Chancellor Channel and Johnstone Strait.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E18N23 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL**

- 001. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002. E3 M2 E5 (W5) ljp C2 4. NW.
- 003. V2 E3 M2 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. E3 M2 E5 (W5) ljp C2 4. NW.
- 005. V2 Q2 E3 (R1) lm C2 4. Mount Yorke. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006. V2 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 007. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009. B6 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Beach bordering Chancellor Channel.
- 010. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 011. J9 L6 E5 (V1) bpa C1 4. Patterson Bay. Pocket beach on small delta.
- 012. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands above Patterson Bay.

BLOCK 8 - WEST THURLOW ISLAND

- 013. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Shorelands above Townhill Bay.
- 014. U1 V1 B6 bhi B1 4. Townhill Bay. Used as holding area for Wellbore Channel. Limited protection for anchorage.

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015. J7 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorter Point. Large prominent point opposite the entrance to Wellbore Channel.
016. B6 L9 C4 bph C1 4. Small beach formed at creek delta. Used as landing.
017. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline on south side of Chancellor Channel.
018. J7 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Point on south side of Chancellor Channel.
019. J9 J7 V1 bph C1 4. Pocket beach on creek delta and associated point.
020. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Shorelands on south side of Chancellor Channel.
021. J7 R1 V1 bpe B1 4. Eden Point. Prominent point at entrance to Chancellor Channel. Diving site.
022. U1 B6 V1 bih B1 4. Vere Cove. Critical to Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs. Open to westerlies; however is a good holding area and is used in summer for overnight anchorage. Land access is available and there is a beach at the head.
023. J7 E3 V1 bpe B1 4. Tyee Point. Point south of Vere Cove. Diving site.
024. Q3 V1 E5 (R1) bpa C2 4. Shorelands on south side of West Thurlow Island bordering Johnstone Strait.
025. B6 L9 E5 bpa C1 4. Beach on small creek delta.
026. J7 V1 E5 bpe C1 4. Vansittart Point. Diving site.
027. V1 Q2 E5 C2 4. Mount Vansittart. Refer to landscape inventory.
028. V1 E3 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
029. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
030. V2 Q2 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
031. E3 E5 M2 D2 4. NW.
032. B6 C4 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach, old landing and dock along the northeast side of Wellbore Channel.
033. J7 R1 V1 (A2) bpe C1 4. D'Arcy Point. Rocky point at the south entrance to Wellbore Channel. The point and Dickson Shoal SE of it are diving sites.
034. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. E2 E3 M2 I D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E18N24**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet includes parts of Block 6, Wellbore Channel, on the mainland and northeast Hardwicke Island and Block 5, Port Neville on the mainland. Major travel corridors are Sunderland Channel, Wellbore Channel, Forward Harbour, Bessborough Bay and Topaze Harbour. Seabird Lake is the only significant inland water feature.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E18N24 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 5 - PORT NEVILLE**

- 001. Q2 E5 W5 (M2 E4) ljq C2 4.
- 002. M3 B3 A1 (E5) cai C1 4. Seabird Lake. Sand beach along the north shore of the lake. The lake is known for sport fishing and the beach would be suitable for camping.
- 003. M3 Q3 A1 cap C1 4. Seabird Lake. Shorelands along the south side of the lake.
- 004. M3 L9 B6 cai C1 4. Beach on a small delta built by two creeks on the south shore.
- 005. M3 Q3 A1 cap C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of the lake.
- 006. M3 B6 A1 cai C1 4. Beach along the east side of Seabird Lake. Three creeks drain into the creek within this unit.
- 007. M3 Q3 R1 cap C1 4. Shorelands along the east side of the lake.
- 008. V2 Q2 E3 (E2) lp C1 4. Visual sensitivity from Seabird Lake.
- 009. V2 E5 E3 C1 4. Visual sensitivity from Seabird Lake.
- 010. V2 E5 E3 C1 4. Hill on the south side of Seabird Lake.
- 011. E5 E3 W3 (R1) jq D2 4. NW.
- 012. Q3 V1 E3 (R1,E7) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 013. J7 P2 V1 (R1 E3) bpa B1 4. Shaw Point. Attractive, rocky point. The "Shaw Point Pictographs - panel a and b" are within this unit. Borden #EcSI-10/15.
- 014. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

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015. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
016. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL

017. J4 B1 V1 (P1) bha C1 4. Clam Bay. Tidal flat and muddy beach on the north side of Hardwicke Island. The unit contains a shell midden. Borden #EcSI-5.
018. J7 B1 V1 bha C1 4. Point and muddy beach north of Clam Bay.
019. J7 J9 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and pocket beach on the north side of Hardwicke Island.
020. J8 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Tombolo and beach in an unnamed bay on the north side of Hardwicke Island.
021. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and rock platforms.
022. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands bordering Sunderland Channel. Mixed forest cover.
023. J9 E5 V1 (L9) bpa C1 4. Pocket beach on small creek delta.
024. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands bordering Sunderland Channel.
025. J7 J5 V1 (L9) bpa C1 4. Point and rock platforms. Small creek delta.
026. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
027. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach west of Althorpe Point.
028. U1 J7 B6 (V1) bhi B1 4. Althorpe Point. Prominent point at the confluence of Wellbore Channel and Sunderland Channel. Two small coves with beaches at the base of the point provide attractive and protected landscapes for small water craft.
029. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach on the east side of Hardwicke Channel south of Althorpe Point. Offshore is popular for commercial ground fishing.
030. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands north of Carterer Point, bordering Wellbore Channel.
031. U1 J9 J7 (J8 V1 A2 D1) bpc (i) B1 4. Carterer Point. Prominent attractive point in Wellbore Channel. In the narrows between this point and the opposite shore are The Whirlpool Rapids. The area is popular for diving. The Carterer Point light is located on the tombolo. Two pocket beaches suitable for small water craft anchorage are located on either side of the point.
032. L9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach south of Carterer Point.
033. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4. NW.
034. J7 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Point on the east side of Hardwicke island.
035. V2 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

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036. V2 Q2 E3 (R1) Im C2 4. Mount Yorke. Refer to landscape inventory.
037. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
038. V2 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
039. E3 M2 W3 D2 4. NW.
040. Q2 R1 E3 (V1 E7) Im C2 4. Mount Royston. Refer to landscape inventory.
041. V2 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
042. E2 E3 M2 D2 4. NW.
043. E3 E5 V3 I C2 4. NW.
044. M2 E2 W5 C2 4. Lihou Lake. 24 ha surface area.
045. E3 M2 E5 (W5) ljp C2 4. NW.
046. V2 E3 M2 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
047. E3 W5 D2 4. NW.
048. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Craven Hill. Refer to landscape inventory.
049. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Topaze Harbour, east of Hill Point.
050. L9 U1 P1 (J7 V1 A1) bhi C1 4. Hill Point. Also known as Jackson Bay Landing. A narrow fringe of trees remains along the shoreline. Two middens and some platforms are located within the unit. Borden #EdSk-2/3. A small salmon stream empties into the harbour.
051. Q3 V1 E3 (E2 R1) bip C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
052. J9 B1 U1 (V1) bhi C1 4. Murray Island Anchorage. An important harbour of refuge to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs.
053. Q3 J7 V1 (E5 R1) bpa C1 4. Termangant and Aguilar Points. Shorelands and rock platforms at the junction of Sunderland Channel and Topaze Harbour.
054. Q3 J5 V1 (E5) bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms east of Aguilar Point.
055. B6 V1 E5 bhi C1 4. Beach east of Aguilar Point below recent cutblock.
056. J5 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Rock platforms along the shoreline west of Bessborough Bay.
057. J4 L9 B1 (A4) bhn C1 4. Tidal flat in narrow bay north of Bessborough Bay. The flat supports commercial shellfish. At low tide the shallow bay is completely exposed.
058. J4 L9 B1 (A4) bhn C1 4. Refer to previous unit.
059. J7 E3 J5 (V1) bpa C1 4. Point on the north side of the Bessborough Bay entrance.

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- 060. B5 B1 U1 (V1) bhi B0 4.** Bessborough Bay. Important harbour to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. This bay, Douglas Bay and the neck of land in between are part of a proposed Marine park. Bessborough Bay is not protected from westerly winds, but is a suitable harbour under other conditions. Part of the beach is cobble and gravels and part is muddy sand. The bay supports commercial shellfish.
- 061. J7 J9 V1 bhp C1 4.** Thynne Point. Point and pocket beach on the south side of the entrance to Bessborough Bay.
- 062. R1 E3 V1 bpa C1 4.** Rocky south shore of the Thynne Peninsula.
- 063. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4.** Louisa Point. Point and rock platforms on the south side of Thynne Peninsula at the entrance to Forward Harbour.
- 064. J9 B5 V1 bhp C1 4.** This small bay with pocket beaches and a small creek can be used for anchorage (Ref. Chappell).
- 065. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4.** Robson Point. Point and rock platforms on the south side of Douglas Bay.
- 066. B5 A4 U1 (P1 V1) bhi B0 4.** Douglas Bay. The best anchorage in Forward Harbour. Combined with Bessborough Bay and the adjoining neck of land, this bay is a proposed marine park. The beach is made up of muddy sand and rubble.
- The beach, 200 feet long, is fairly muddy sand, with clams and mussels, mauve and yellow anemones and twelve-arm starfish. A trail leads through to Bessborough Bay and a tiny abandoned farm - a pleasant hike and a good run for children and dogs. (Ref. Chappell, 1987).*
- A large hemlock stump is located just above the beach in this unit. Diameter of the stump is approximately 3 metres.
- 067. B6 V1 U1 bhi B1 4.** Beach east of Douglas Bay, on the north side of Forward Harbour. Forward Harbour is a critical anchorage to the B.C. Council of Yacht Clubs. It provides beaches, land access, attractive landscapes and a protected refuge. The harbour also supports commercial ground fishing and shellfish.
- 068. B3 C4 P1 (U1) bhi B1 4.** White shell beach along the north side of Forward Harbour. Borden #EcSk-4. Also the site of a landing.
- 069. B6 P1 U1 bhi B1 4.** Beach along the north side of Forward Harbour. The unit includes Slanch Point. A shell midden, Borden #EcSk-5 is located within the unit.
- 070. J4 P1 P2 (B1 C4) bpl B1 4.** Tidal flat at the head of Forward Harbour. Wortley Creek, a salmon stream, flows over the flat. An old logging camp is on the north side of the flat. Five archaeological sites are within the unit. Borden #EcSk-1/2/6/9/10. Three of the sites are petroglyphs and two are shell middens.
- 071. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) cag C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Heydon Lake.
- 072. E3 E2 M2 C2 4.** NW.

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073. E2 E3 D2 4. NW.
074. M2 A1 E5 alp C1 4. Salmon stream that empties into Topaze Harbour at Hill Point.
075. Q2 E3 M2 (E5 W5) jq C2 4. NW.
076. E3 E5 M2 C2 4. NW.
077. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
078. V1 E3 E2 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
079. E3 E2 M2 D2 4. NW.
080. T1 E3 E5 (V1) lpi B0 4. Neck of land between Bessborough Bay and Forward Harbour. Together with the bays this area is part of a proposed marine park. This land unit has an attractive old growth forest of hemlock and cedar (some disease is present) through which a trail has been hewn. The trail takes about 10 minutes to hike. An abandoned farm is located on the Douglas Bay side, but is overgrown with deciduous.
081. V1 E3 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
082. V1 E3 R1 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
083. E2 E3 D2 4. NW.
084. V1 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
085. V1 E5 E3 (R1) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
086. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Cust Point. Shallow point on the south side of Forward Harbour near the head.
087. B1 V1 P1 bhi C1 4. Muddy beach on the south side of Forward Harbour, west of Cust Point. A shell midden, borden # EcSk-7, is within the unit.
088. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Forward Harbour.
089. J7 E5 V1 (L9) bpa C1 4. Florence Point. Point and creek delta on the south side of Forward Harbour.
090. Q3 V1 E3 (E5) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
091. J7 E3 V1 bap C1 4. Horace Point. Point at the north end of Wellbore Channel.
092. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach south of Horace Point.
093. Q3 E5 V1 (A2 D1) bpe C1 4. Shorelands opposite Carterer Point, Hardwicke Island. The Whirlpool Rapids are a popular diving area.
094. J9 B6 V1 (D1) bhe C1 4. Pocket beach opposite Carterer Point.

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- 095. L9 B6 V1 (E2) bhi C1 4.** Beach and creek delta along the northeast side of Wellbore Channel.
- 096. B6 V1 E5 bhi C1 4.** Long stretch of beach along the northeast side of Wellbore Channel.
- 097. B6 C4 V1 bhi C1 4.** Beach, old landing and dock along the northeast side of Wellbore Channel.
- 098. Q2 R1 E6 (V1) Im C2 4.** Mount George. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 099. E5 V1 M2 Ip C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 100. Q2 R1 E6 (V1) Im C2 4.** Mount Lascelles. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 101. Q2 E6 R1 (V1) Im C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 102. V1 E3 E2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 103. E6 E7 R1 Imp C1 4.** The tops of Mount Lascelles and Mount Harewood. The two subalpine peaks are joined by a ridge. The ridge is rocky with little or no vegetation. The peaks could be reached from logging roads on the north flank of Mount Harewood.
- 104. E3 E5 W5 lj C2 4.** NW.
- 105. M2 F3 E2 D2 4.** NW.
- 106. Q2 E6 E3 D2 4.** NW.
- 107. V1 E3 E2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E18N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains part of Block 5, Port Neville. All lands are part of the mainland. The only cruising route is Topaze Harbour. Major inland water features are Fulmore and Lapan lakes.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E18N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 5 - PORT NEVILLE**

- 001. V2 E3 E5 C1 4. Moderate slopes viewed from Fulmore Lake.
- 002. V2 E2 E3 C1 4. Moderate slope with recent harvesting viewed from Fulmore Lake. A fringe of timber has been left around the shoreline.
- 003. M3 J7 Q3 aib C1 4. Fulmore Lake. Point and shoreline around the north side of the lake.
- 004. M3 Q3 A1 alb C1 4. Shoreline along the north side of Fulmore Lake.
- 005. B2 L9 M2 aib B1 4. White sand beach at the east end of Fulmore Lake. Fulmore River delta.
- 006. M3 E8 B1 ab C1 4. Muddy beach and marsh along the east side of Fulmore Lake.
- 007. B1 M2 E8 i C1 4. Muddy beach and outlet of the Fulmore River.
- 008. M3 E8 B1 ab C1 4. Muddy beach along the south side of Fulmore Lake.
- 009. M3 Q3 E3 aip C1 4. Shoreline along the south side of Fulmore Lake.
- 010. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. North aspect hillside on the south side of Fulmore Lake. Viewed from the lake. Harvesting is beginning to green up, but alterations are still noticeable.
- 011. E5 E3 M2 D2 4. NW.
- 012. V2 E2 E3 C1 4. Knoll east of Fulmore Lake that is viewed from the lake. Approximately 75% of the land unit has been recently harvested.
- 013. M2 E5 E2 C2 4. NW.
- 014. M2 E5 C1 4. Fulmore River. Drains from Martin Lake and associated small lakes north of the TFL boundary, in FCC private lands, to Fulmore Lake and thence to Port Neville.

MAPSHEET E18N25

015. E3 M2 W5 D2 4. NW.
016. E2 Q2 R1 (E7 W3) lj C2 4. NW.
017. Q2 E8 E7 (E3) jpn C2 4. NW.
018. E2 E5 M2 (W5) jt C2 4. NW.
019. Q2 E3 R1 (E2 W5) ltj C2 4. Mount Forbes.
020. Q2 E5 E8 (M2 W5) tq C2 4. NW.
021. M2 E5 W5 C2 4. Tom Browne Creek.
022. Q2 E5 E8 (M2 W5) tq C2 4. NW.
023. E3 E5 W3 tq D2 4. NW.
024. E3 E2 D2 4. NW.
025. E3 E2 M2 D2 4. NW.
026. Q2 E5 R1 lpj C2 4. NW.
027. E3 E2 M2 D2 4. NW.
028. Q2 E5 R1 (E2) C2 4. NW.
029. Q2 E5 R1 D2 4. NW.
030. M2 A1 E4 ap C1 4. West Jackson Creek. Low gradient stream draining into Jackson Bay. Recreational fishery values are not known.
031. Q2 E5 E4 (W5 M2) ljq C2 3. NW.
032. E3 E5 R1 lj D2 3. NW.
033. M2 E4 W5 (E8) C2 4. Shoal Creek (Barnard Creek). This creek has two names.
034. M2 A3 W3 a C1 4. Fulmore River. Part of the river draining from Fulmore Lake into Port Neville. Potential to support fish spawning habitat. (Ref. C. Cornfield).
035. E5 E2 W5 C2 4. NW.
036. M2 E8 E4 (W5) apq C1 4. Fulmore River. Marshy section of the river with small ponds. Ideal wildlife habitat.
037. M2 E5 A1 adp C1 4. Fulmore River. Section of the river close to Port Neville.
038. M2 L9 A1 adp C1 4. Fulmore River delta at the head of Port Neville.
039. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E18N25

040. P1 P2 P4 (J1 U1 W1) bhi (qn) B1 4. Head of the Port Neville estuary. Unit contains 3 archaeological sites: a midden, a stone fish trap and a petroglyph. Borden #EdSI-7/11/12. Habitat for aquatic and migratory birds.
041. V2 E5 M2 C1 3. Pristine, south aspect slopes viewed from Lapan and Seabird Lakes. Mixed forest cover.
042. R1 E6 V2 (W1) Im C1 3. Steep rocky south aspect slopes of Baresides Mountain. Portions are visible from Seabird Lake, Bareside Bay and Blenkinsop Bay. Not all of this unit is covered under the existing landscape inventory.
043. Q2 E5 W5 (M2 E4) Ijq C2 3. NW.
044. M3 Q3 R1 cap C1 4. Shorelands along the east side of Seabird Lake.
045. M3 B3 A1 (E5) cai C1 4. Seabird Lake. Sand beach along the north shore of the lake. The lake is known for sport fishing and the beach would be suitable for camping.
046. M3 B1 A1 (E5) ba C1 3. Lapan Lake. Muddy beach at the lake outlet.
047. M3 B6 A1 (E5) ba C1 3. Beach around Lapan Lake.
048. M3 Q3 E5 ba C1 3. Shorelands on the south side of Lapan Lake.
049. V2 E5 E3 C1 4. Visual sensitivity from Seabird Lake.
050. V2 Q2 E3 (E2) Ip C1 4. Visual sensitivity from Seabird Lake.
051. V1 E5 W5 Itj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
052. J1 P1 P4 (W1 A1 A4) anr (bhi) B1 4. Jackson Bay. Tidal flat on the north side of Topaze Harbour. The area receives little use as a harbour because it is open to winds from every direction except west (Ref. Chappell, p.46). The permanent Dougan Logging Ltd. camp is located on the west side of the bay. The area supports commercial shellfish. Waterfowl utilize the area and seasonal duck hunting occurs here. At the head of the bay is a midden and the remains of a fish trap. Borden #EdSI-14.
053. M2 A1 A3 (E4) ap C1 4. Read Creek. This salmon stream flows from Shannon Lake, north of the TFL boundary in FCC private lands, down to Read Bay. The river has excellent spawning grounds. Coho are found in the entire stream, while pink, chum and steelhead cannot pass the cascade barrier at 2.1 kilometres upstream.
054. Q2 E5 E4 (M2 W5) tjq C2 4. NW.
055. V2 E5 R1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
056. E3 E5 M2 (W3) jq D2 4. NW.
057. V1 E5 R1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E18N25

058. L9 U1 P1 bhi C1 4. Read Bay. Bay on the north side of Topaze Harbour. A shell mound is located within the unit, Borden #EdSk6, and a shell midden is located on the opposite side of the bay out of the TFL, Borden #EdSk-7. Chappell mentions ruins that may be of interest to explore.
059. B6 C4 E2 bhi C1 4. Beach to the east of Read Bay. A landing is within the unit.
060. B6 L9 E3 bap C1 4. Beach and small deltas on the north side of Topaze Harbour.
061. B6 J7 E2 bap C1 4. Haswell Point. Beach and point near the head of Topaze Harbour.
062. L9 B1 E8 bhi C1 4. Delta and muddy beach at the head of Topaze Harbour.
063. B6 E4 U1 bhi C1 4. Beach at the head of Topaze Harbour.
064. M3 B1 A1 chi C1 4. Muddy beach at the west end of Heydon Lake.
065. E3 E2 M2 C2 4. NW.
066. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) cag C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Heydon Lake.

MAPSHEET E18N26**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Northern extent of the TFL lands. Block 5, Port Neville. All lands are on the mainland.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E18N26 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. V2 E3 E5 C1 4. Moderate slopes viewed from Fulmore Lake.
- 002. Q2 E3 M2 I D2 3. NW.
- 003. E3 M2 W5 D2 4. NW.
- 004. M2 E5 C1 4. Fulmore River. Drains from Martin Lake and associated small lakes north of the TFL boundary, in FCC private lands, to Fulmore Lake and thence to Port Neville.
- 005. E3 E5 W3 tjq D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E19N23**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

West Thurlow Island, Block 8; west side of East Thurlow Island, Block 9; and part of the mainland, Block 6. Cruising routes are Chancellor Channel, Johnstone Strait, and Mayne Passage.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E19N23 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL**

- 001. E2 E3 M2 I D2 4. NW.
- 002. V1 E5 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline north of Fittleton Point.
- 005. J7 J9 V1 (B6 A2) bhe C1 4. Fittleton Point. North side of Chancellor Channel. A popular scuba diving site.
- 006. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the north side of Chancellor Channel.
- 007. B6 C4 E5 bpa C1 4. Beach and landing along the north side of Chancellor Channel.
- 008. J7 R1 V1 (A2) bpe C1 4. D'Arcy Point. Rocky point at the south entrance to Wellbore Channel. The point and Dickson Shoal SE of it are diving sites.

BLOCK 8 - WEST THURLOW

- 009. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Shorelands above Townhill Bay.
- 010. B6 L9 E5 bpa C1 4. Beach formed on small creek delta.
- 011. Q3 V1 E3 (M2) bpa C2 4. Shorelands along south side of Chancellor Channel.
- 012. J9 L9 E5 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach along the south side of Chancellor Channel.
- 013. B6 L9 E3 bpa C1 4. Beach formed on small creek delta.

MAPSHEET E19N23

014. B6 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Beach and rock platforms along south side of Chancellor Channel.
015. B1 L9 E5 bph C1 4. Fine textured beach formed on creek delta.
016. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Shorelands bordering south side of Cordero Channel.
017. J7 B6 V1 bpa (h) C1 4. Tucker point and associated beach. There may be/have been a cabin in this unit.
018. Q2 E5 W3 (M2) jq C2 3. Large , broad valley with mixed forest cover. Knox Bay Creek (P.B.'s Creek) is a minor salmon stream with limited spawning area.
019. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
020. E3 E5 M2 D2 4. NW.
021. M2 E3 C2 4. Unnamed lake.
022. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
023. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
024. V2 Q2 E3 C2 4. Solitary Mountain. Refer to landscape inventory.
025. V1 Q2 E6 (R1) I C2 4. Solitary Mountain. Refer to landscape inventory.
026. E3 M2 W5 (E2) lqp D2 4. NW.
027. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
028. M2 E3 C2 4. Woolloomooloo Lake. Nine ha surface area.
029. E3 E5 M2 D2 4. NW.
030. Q3 V1 E5 (R1) bpa C2 4. Shorelands on south side of West Thurlow Island bordering Johnstone Strait.
031. L9 B6 E5 bph C1 4. Beach on small creek delta.
032. J7 J9 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach and small point.
033. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the north side of Johnstone Strait.
034. J9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach.
035. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to unit #033.
036. J9 B6 V1 bph C1 4. Pocket beach.
037. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to unit #033.
038. B6 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Beach on south side of island.

MAPSHEET E19N23

- 039. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shoreline on south side of West Thurlow Island.
- 040. B6 L9 V1 bpa C1 4. Small beach on creek delta.
- 041. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shoreland on west side of Knox Bay.
- 042. B6 U1 V1 bpi B1 4. Beach on west side of Knox Bay. Knox Bay is generally too deep for anchorage except for close to the northwest shore. It is a good refuge from the westerlies.
- 043. J7 J9 P2 (V1) bpe B1 4. Needham Point. Rough point on east side of Knox Bay entrance. Unit contains pictographs. Borden #EcSj-3.
- 044. Q3 V1 E3 C2 4. Knox Hill. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 045. Q3 V1 E3 C2 4. Knox Hill. Refer to landscape inventory.

BLOCK 9 - SIMMONS LAKE

- 046. Q3 V1 U1 bhi B1 4. West side of Crawford Anchorage behind Rowland Island. The anchorage is critical to the BC Council of Yacht Clubs.
- 047. J9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach west of Crawford Anchorage.
- 048. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands north of Shell Point.
- 049. J7 P1 P2 (V1) bpa C1 4. Shell Point. Unit contains a midden, borden #EcSi-10 and the fading Shell Point Pictograph, borden # EcSi-9.
- 050. B6 L9 V1 (E2) bhi C1 4. Charles Bay. North side of the bay. The bay is not commonly used for anchorage as it is shallow and the Blind Channel Marina is very close. Potential for oyster farming.
- 051. Q3 J7 V1 (E3) bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the east side of Mayne Passage opposite Blind Channel Marina.
- 052. B3 C4 V1 bhi B1 4. Attractive pebble beach on the east side of Mayne Passage. Easily accessible from Blind Channel. Suitable for picnicking and camping. Overgrown railroad grades are used for hiking into the interior of the island to access Max, Mellin and Hemming Lakes.
- 053. C4 L9 B6 bpa C1 4. Delta and beach on the south side of Mayne Passage.
- 054. V1 Q3 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Mayne Passage.
- 055. C4 B6 E2 bph C1 4. Beach and old landing on the south side of Mayne Passage.
- 056. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Mayne Passage.
- 057. J7 J5 V1 (A2) bne C1 4. Mayne Point. Steep point on the south side of the entrance to Mayne Passage. Scuba diving site.
- 058. B6 E5 V1 bhp C1 4. Six hundred metre section of beach between Mayne and Edith points.

MAPSHEET E19N23

059. J7 J9 V1 (A2) bhe B1 4. Edith Point. Prominent point on the north side of Johnstone Strait. The point and Ivanhoe Rock offshore are scuba diving sites.
060. U1 J7 B6 (V1) bhi B1 4. West side of anchorage behind Walkem Island.
061. U1 B6 E2 (V1) bhi B1 4. Anchorage behind Walkem Island. Important to the BG Council of Yacht Clubs as a refuge and temporary anchorage. Old logging roads lead to inland lakes.
062. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C1 4. Shorelands east of Walkem Island.
063. J9 B6 V1 bph C1 4. Pocket beach.
064. J7 J9 V1 bpa C1 4. Small points and associated pocket beach.
065. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of East Thurlow Island.
066. J7 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Point west of Turn Island.
067. Q3 E3 V1 (U1) bpi B1 4. Shorelands around Turn Bay. The bay receives low use as an anchorage for small vessels. It is a salmon rearing site and has potential for oyster farming.
068. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
069. M2 E8 E5 lp C1 4. Vera Lake. A 33 hectare lake in the interior of East Thurlow Island. The lake can be accessed by overgrown logging roads. The shoreline of the lake is generally poorly drained.
070. Q3 A1 J9 ai C1 4. Simmons Lake. A 130 hectare lake in the interior of East Thurlow Island. Dolly Varden and kokanee are present in the lake. The lake can be reached along old logging roads and railway logging grades.
071. M3 J7 L9 (A1) ai C1 4. Small point at the south end of Simmons Lake.
072. M3 B6 A1 ai C1 4. Beach and outlet stream at the south end of Simmons Lake.
073. Q3 E5 A1 ai C1 4. Shorelands on the north side of Simmons Lake.
074. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. Viewshed around Simmons Lake.
075. E2 E5 M2 lj C2 4. NW.
076. M2 E8 B1 lqn C2 4. Small lake named Artificial Lake.
077. V2 E3 Q2 (R1) C2 4. Mount Eldon. Refer to landscape inventory.
078. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
079. V2 E3 M2 lj C1 4. Viewshed from Mellin Lake, Max Lake and west end of Hemming Lake.
080. V1 E5 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
081. V1 E2 E3 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E19N24**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

North tip of West Thurlow Island, Block 8. Mainland on either side of lower Loughborough Inlet. Block 6 on the west, Block 7 to the east. Major cruising routes through Loughborough Inlet, Cordero Channel and Greene Point Rapids.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E19N24 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL**

- 001. **Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4.** Cust Point. Shorelands on the south side of Forward Harbour near the head.
- 002. **J4 P1 P2 (B1 C4) bpl B1 4.** Tidal flat at the head of Forward Harbour. Wortley Creek, a salmon stream, flows over the flat. An old logging camp is on the north side of the flat. Five archaeological sites are within the unit. Borden #EcSk1/2/6/9/10. Three of the sites are petroglyphs and two are shell middens.
- 003. **V1 E3 E2 lj C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. **E3 E5 M2 C2 4.** NW.
- 005. **V2 E5 lj C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006. **Q3 V1 E3 (E2) cag C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Heydon Lake.
- 007. **E3 E5 M2 C2 4.** NW.
- 008. **M2 B6 E5 lp C2 4.** NW.
- 009. **V3 E2 E3 C2 4.** NW.
- 010. **V1 E3 E2 C1 4.** Slopes on the north side of Sidney Bay. Visual sensitivity from the bay and Loughborough Inlet.
- 011. **V2 E3 E2 C1 4.** Slopes west of Sidney Bay and Beaver Inlet. Visual sensitivity from those harbours and Loughborough Inlet.
- 012. **Q2 E5 M2 (W5) lj C2 4.** NW.

MAPSHEET E19N24

013. M2 A1 E5 (A3) ap C1 4. Wortley Creek. Salmon stream flowing into Forward Harbour. Chum, pink and coho salmon have been observed spawning up to 4.4 km.
014. Q2 E5 M2 (W5) lj C2 4. NW.
015. L6 E7 D2 4. NW.
016. L6 E7 D2 4. NW.
017. E3 E5 M2 lj D2 4. NW.
018. M2 E3 C2 4. NW.
019. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
020. V1 E3 E5 (R1) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
021. M2 E2 D2 4. NW.
022. M2 E5 E8 C2 4. NW.
023. R1 E3 lm C2 4. NW.
024. E3 E8 M1 Inq C2 3. NW.
025. Q2 M1 E6 (W5) Inq C2 3. Mount Egremont. Elev. 940 m.
026. M2 E8 E6 Inq C2 3. NW.
027. E3 E5 W5 lj C2 4. NW.
028. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
029. L6 E7 D2 4. NW.
030. Q2 M1 E6 Inq C2 3. Mount Clarence. Elev. 1000 m.
031. Q2 M1 E6 Inq C2 3. Mount Frederick. Elev. 900m
032. M2 E3 C2 4. Sunday Lake.
033. V1 E5 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
034. Q2 E3 E2 I C2 4. Pagett Cone. Elev. 780 m.
035. Q2 V1 E5 lp C2 4. Pagett Cone. Refer to landscape inventory.
036. F1 M2 V1 C1 4. Waterfall on the west side of Loughborough Inlet. Viewed from the water.
037. E3 E2 M2 D2 4. NW.
038. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E19N24

039. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline north of Fittleton Point.
040. J9 J7 V1 bpa C1 4. Small points and pocket beaches opposite Tucker Point.
041. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline on the west side of the Loughborough Inlet entrance.
042. J7 C4 J5 bpa C1 4. Styles Point. Rock platforms and old landing.
043. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline along the west side of Loughborough Inlet.
044. J7 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Small point and rock platforms along the west side of Loughborough Inlet.
045. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shoreline along the west side of Loughborough.
046. J5 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Rock platforms and a stretch of beach south of William Point.
047. J7 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. William Point. Point at the entrance to Beaver Inlet.
048. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shoreline on the south side of Beaver Inlet. The mouth of the inlet is critical to sport fishing.
049. J9 U1 V1 bhi B1 4. Edith Cove. Small, sheltered pocket beach on the south side of Beaver Inlet suitable for anchorage of small vessels.
050. J9 B1 C4 (V1) bhi B1 4. Muddy pocket beach on the south side of Beaver Inlet. Landing location.
051. Q3 V1 E3 bpi B1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Beaver Inlet.
052. J4 U1 P1 (B1 V1) bhi (I) B1 4. Tidal flat at the head of Beaver Inlet. The inlet is one of the few harbours in Loughborough Inlet - it has three suitable sites for anchorage. The next suitable anchorage is at the head of Loughborough. This unit contains a midden, Borden #EcSj-4.
053. L9 B1 C4 bhi B1 4. Muddy beach and delta on the north side of Beaver Inlet. A logging camp, landing, booming ground and two houses are in this area.
054. B6 U1 V1 bhi B1 4. Beach along the north side of Beaver Inlet. One of the anchorages in Beaver Inlet. This unit borders private lots.
055. L9 V1 B6 bhi C1 4. Sidney Bay. Delta and beach at the head of the bay. With the exception of some small vessels which anchor near the head, Sidney Bay is not suitable for anchorage due to a reef and sudden depth increases.
056. L9 V1 B6 bhi C1 4. Delta and beach on the north side of Sidney Bay.
057. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the north side of Sidney Bay.
058. J9 B6 V1 bha C1 4. Pocket beach on the north side of Sidney Bay.
059. J7 J8 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and tombolo at the north entrance to Sidney Bay.

MAPSHEET E19N24

BLOCK 7 - DEER LAKE

060. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
061. B1 L9 V1 (W5) hpa (q) C1 4. Southern extent of the Grassy Bay delta. Muddy beach.
062. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shoreline along the east side of Loughborough Inlet.
063. J9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Pocket beach on the east side of Loughborough Inlet.
064. Q3 V2 E2 (E3) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
065. B6 L9 V1 bha C1 4. Small delta and beach along the east side of Loughborough Inlet.
066. B6 L9 V1 bha C1 4. Small delta and beach along the east side of Loughborough Inlet.
067. J8 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Tombolo and beach north of Grismond Point at the entrance to Loughborough Inlet.
068. J7 J9 V1 (A2) bpe C1 4. Grismond Point. Point on the east side of the Loughborough Inlet entrance. This point and Lyall Island offshore are popular diving sites.
069. B6 V1 E3 bhi C1 4. Beach along the north side of Cordero Channel.
070. B6 C4 bhp C1 4. Beach and old landing on the north side of Cordero Channel.
071. Q3 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the north side of Cordero Channel.
072. B6 C4 E2 bhp C1 4. Beach and landing on the north side of Cordero Channel.
073. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands west of Anchor Bay.
074. B6 V1 U1 bdh (i) B1 4. Bay on the east side of Greene Point Rapids. A logging camp used to be located here. There are some leased lots above the beach. The bay and the offshore Cordero Islands are popular for kayaking.
075. B2 J5 V1 bdi B1 4. Muddy sand beach and rock platforms on the east side of Greene Point Rapids. This anchorage, sheltered by the Cordero Islands, is critical to the BC Council of Yacht Clubs. Many boaters explore the islands by kayak or dinghy.
076. J7 P2 V1 bpa C1 4. Point south of the Cordero Islands. The Greene Point Rapids (Tallac Point) Pictographs, Borden #EcSi-11 are within this unit.
077. V1 E3 lpn C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
078. E3 E2 M2 I C2 4. NW.
079. V2 E3 E5 lp C1 4. Undulating terrain viewed from Green Point Rapids. Not identified in the existing landscape inventory. The area is also used by residents of Green Point Rapids for hiking to reach Mary and Stokes lakes.

MAPSHEET E19N24

080. **M2 E8 E5 Inq C1 4.** Audrey Lake. Ten hectare lake surrounded by marshland and mixed forest. Some unique plants are found in the area (plant species not identified by G. Nagel, resident of Blind Channel. Respondent #38). The lake can be accessed from Green Point Rapids.
081. **E2 E3 D2 4.** NW.
082. **Q2 V1 E5 (E2 E3) Imn (r) C1 4.** Mount Bradshaw. Elevation 680 m. Old logging roads allow residents of Greene Point Rapids to access the mountain for hiking, mountaineering, and mushroom picking.
083. **E3 M1 E8 lqj D2 4.** NW.
084. **M2 E8 E5 nlq C1 4.** Creek draining from Mary and Audrey Lakes into Anchor Bay. The stream flows in a marshy valley with interesting flora and fauna.
085. **V2 E3 E5 Inr C1 4.** Viewshed from Mary, Dorothy, Rob and Audrey lakes. Except for the steep, east aspect slopes of Mount Bradshaw, the undulating, variable terrain has a high VAC.
086. **E3 E5 E8 D2 4.** NW.
087. **V1 E3 E2 (E4) C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
088. **M2 E8 W5 pqn C2 4.** Dorothy Lake. 10 ha surface area.
089. **E3 E2 V2 C1 4.** Not identified in the existing landscape inventory. Oblique views from the opposite side of Loughborough Inlet.
090. **E2 E3 C2 4.** NW.
091. **V1 E3 E2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
092. **E3 E2 M2 (R1) lj C2 4.** NW.
093. **M2 E4 A1 (A3) ap C1 4.** Grassy Creek. Flows from Deer Lake into Grassy Bay. A salmon stream identified by the DFO as having good habitat and being a good producer. Coho have been observed up to Deer Lake. Pink and chum spawn from 3.6 to 4.9 kilometres upstream.
094. **V2 E3 E2 lpj C1 4.** Deer and Ricardo Lakes viewshed. Steep to moderate southwest aspect slopes rising above the lakes on the east side.
095. **M2 E8 W5 pqn C2 4.** Rob Lake and surrounding marsh.
096. **M2 A1 E4 ina C1 4.** Mary (Alpheus) Lake. 39 hectare lake with marshy shoreline. The lake is used by residents of Greene Point Rapids for angling, nature study and picnicking/camping.
097. **E5 E8 D2 4.** NW.
098. **M3 B2 A1 aib (g h n) B1 4.** Sand beach along the north and west sides of Deer (Stokes) Lake. The beach is popular with residents of Greene Point Rapids for camping, picnicking, swimming, and sunbathing. Some residents keep boats on the lake which they use to reach this beach and fish.

MAPSHEET E19N24

099. M3 Q3 A1 abg (n) C1 4. Shorelands along the east side of Deer Lake.
100. M3 B1 A1 aib (g h) B1 4. Muddy beach on the south side of Deer Lake.
101. V2 E5 E2 lp C1 4. Stokes Lake viewshed on the west side. The terrain is variable and undulating contributing to high VAC. There are potentially numerous NV areas within this unit.

BLOCK 8 - WEST THURLOW

102. J7 B6 V1 bpa (h) C1 4. Tucker Point and associated beach. There may be/have been a cabin in this unit.
103. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Shorelands bordering south side of Cordero Channel.
104. E3 E5 M2 D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E19N25**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

All lands on this mapsheet are part of the mainland. The northern part of block 6 and Block 7 are represented. The only cruising channel is Loughborough Inlet. Heydon Lake and Heydon Bay Lake are inland water features.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E19N25 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 6 - WELLBORE CHANNEL**

- 001. **M3 B1 A1 chi C1 4.** Muddy beach at the west end of Heydon Lake.
- 002. **M3 L9 B2 (A1) cpa C1 4.** Sand beach on the south shore of Heydon Lake.
- 003. **Q3 V1 E3 (E2) cag C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Heydon Lake. Visual sensitivity from the lake.
- 004. **M3 A1 L9 cpa C1 4.** Small deltas along the irregular east shore of Heydon Lake.
- 005. **M3 Q3 A1 cpa C1 4.** Shorelands at the east end of Heydon Lake.
- 006. **L9 B1 E5 chi C1 4.** Delta and muddy beach at the east end of Heydon Lake.
- 007. **M3 A1 J7 cpa B1 4.** The "narrows" at the junction of Heydon Bay and Heydon Lake are a popular fishing location. Rugged and attractive shoreline on both sides of the lake.
- 008. **Q3 E3 V2 cpa C1 4.** Shorelands on the south side of Heydon Bay Lake. Visual sensitivity from the lake. Some large conifers within the unit.
- 009. **M2 E8 W5 acq B1 4.** Small, attract lake joined to Heydon Bay Lake by a narrow, shallow channel. The lake is encompassed by marsh. The isolated, pristine nature of the area creates a sense of remoteness and wilderness.
- 010. **Q3 E5 V2 cpa C1 4.** Shorelands at the east end of Heydon Bay Lake. Visual sensitivity from the lake.
- 011. **M2 E4 C1 4.** Heydon Creek. The creek is a salmon stream, supporting spawning of sockeye, coho, pink, chum and a few chinook. Passable falls are located on the creek.
- 012. **V1 E5 M2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E19N25

- 013. E3 E5 D2 4. NW.
- 014. Q2 M1 E2 (W5) lpa C2 4. NW.
- 015. E8 M2 E3 (E7) D2 4. NW.
- 016. Q3 E3 V2 cpa C1 4. Shorelands at the east end of Heydon Lake.
- 017. V2 E5 C1 4. Moderate slopes at the east end of Heydon Lake. The variable topography and mixed forest cover gives a moderate to high VAC.
- 018. V3 E5 E2 C2 4. NW.
- 019. M2 E5 B6 (W5) q C2 4. NW.
- 020. E8 M2 W5 q D2 4. NW.
- 021. Q2 V2 E3 (E2) ljp C2 4. Mount Harold. Elevation 500 m.
- 022. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. Slopes west of Sidney Bay and Beaver Inlet. Visual sensitivity from those harbours and Loughborough Inlet.
- 023. M2 E3 p C2 4. NW.
- 024. E3 E5 M2 C2 4. NW.
- 025. V3 E2 E3 C2 4. NW.
- 026. Q2 E5 M2 (W5) lj C2 4. NW.
- 027. V1 E3 E2 C1 4. Slopes on the north side of Sidney Bay. Visual sensitivity from Sidney Bay and Loughborough Inlet.
- 028. J7 J8 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and tombolo at the north entrance to Sidney Bay.
- 029. Q3 V1 E3 (E2 R1) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 030. J7 R1 V1 (E3) bpa C1 4. Cosby Point. Rugged point on the west side of Loughborough Inlet.
- 031. L6 E7 D2 4. NW.
- 032. J7 E3 V1 (U1) bpa C1 4. Point on the south side of the Heydon Bay entrance. Heydon Bay is a popular anchorage now that the Western Forest Products logging camp has been moved to Fraser Bay at the head of Loughborough Inlet.

BLOCK 7 - DEER LAKE

- 033. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 034. E2 E3 D2 4. NW.
- 035. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E20N20**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet covers part of Quadra Island, Block 12. Cruising routes are Discovery Passage and Seymour Narrows. The major inland water feature is Morte Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E20N20 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. Q3 V1 E6 (R1) bpa C1 4.** West side of Separation Head. Steep shorelands up to 100 metres. Rock bluffs with open forest.
- 002. U1 B3 V1 (A1) bpa (hl) B1 4.** Plumper Bay. Moderate yacht use, high use by local sports fishery. A holding location for craft waiting to pass Seymour Narrows. Sheltered anchorage is available. Harvesting is close to the shoreline around most of the bay. A beach extends around the bay.
- 003. Q3 D1 E6 bp C1 4.** Shoreland between Puget Bluff and North Bluff. Close to the north end of Seymour Narrows.
- 004. J3 B6 V1 hil (p) B1 4.** Saltwater Lagoon. An attractive shallow lagoon with a beach. The lagoon can be explored by dinghy, canoe or kayak. A popular anchorage is located north of Maud Island close to the lagoon. The lagoon can also be accessed on foot from a (proposed) trail from Walcan (Mud Lake) Road.
- 005. B6 V1 E5 bhp (il) C1 4.** Beach along the east side of Discovery Passage.
- 006. V1 R1 E6 lqn (t) C1 4.** Area of undulating, rocky terrain with open forest and brush cover. Suitable for hiking, mountain bike riding, wildlife viewing and nature study. The Missing Links Trails and a power transmission line pass through this unit. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 007. R1 E6 W3 (M2) lpq (nt) C1 4.** Similar values to previous unit. No landscape values.
- 008. M2 E8 W5 qn D2 4.** NW.
- 009. E5 R1 D2 4.** NW.
- 010. M2 A3 E8 lqn C1 4.** Hyacinth Creek. Drains from Mud Lake to Hyacinth Bay. Excellent spawning ground for coho, pink and chum salmon in the lower reaches. The Quadra Island Salmon Enhancement Society have a hatchery downstream and work on stream improvements.
- 011. M2 A3 F3 p C1 4.** Hyacinth Creek. A cascade is located within the unit.

MAPSHEET E20N20

012. **M2 E8 E4 lpn C1 4.** Sand Lake. Mudflat/marsh/shallow lake. Interesting for plants and amphibians.
013. **M2 E8 A1 (T2) lpa C1 4.** Mud Lake. Four hectare lake. Easily accessed along Mud Lake (Walcan) Road. Part of the Morte Lake trail passes through the unit.
014. **V1 E5 lp C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
015. **V1 E5 T2 (W5 R1) lqn (t) C1 4.** Viewshed on the south side of Morte Lake. Part of the Morte Lake Trail passes through the unit. The open rocky terrain is suitable for the development of more trails for hikers and mountain bikers.
016. **T2 R1 E6 (T1) lpq (nt) C1 4.** Similar values to previous unit. No landscape values.
017. **T2 E3 M2 lpt B1 4.** Morte Creek Trail and the Chinese Mountain Trails. The trails are managed by TimberWest and were developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Forests and the Quadra Island Recreation Society. At the parking lot is a trail map. From the trailhead there are 14 kilometres of trails leading around Morte Lake, Mud Lake and up to the China Mountains. These trails receive regular use throughout the year. The Chinese Mountains offer easily accessible views.
018. **M2 E8 E3 qp C1 4.** Little Morte Lake. One hectare pond 1.4 km up the Morte Lake Trail. Suitable for viewing of wildlife.
019. **M2 B3 A1 (T2) cga (pl) B0 4.** Pebble Beach at the east end of Morte Lake. Popular for swimming, sunbathing. The lake supports salmon and trout. The water is unusually pure.
020. **Q3 A1 T2 (E3) cga (pl) B0 4.** Rocky shorelands on the north side of Morte Lake. The north Morte Lake Trail passes through the unit.
021. **M2 B3 T2 (A1) cga (pl) B0 4.** Pebble beach at the west end of Morte Lake. Popular for swimming. Reached by the north Morte Lake Trail.
022. **Q3 A1 T2 (E3) cga (pl) B0 4.** Shorelands on the south side of Morte Lake.
023. **V1 R1 E6 lpm C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
024. **V1 R1 E6 lpt C1 4.** Rocky and moderately steep terrain with open forest cover. Potential for additional trail development. Viewed from Chinese Mountain trails.
025. **Q2 E3 V1 (W5 M2) lpn (q) C1 4.** Mount Seymour - Beechs Mountain. Undulating mountain top up to 600 metres elevation. Offers superb views. The unit has opportunities for further development of hiking trails branching off the existing Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail. These trails can also be used for mountain biking and showmobiling.
026. **V1 E5 R1 lut C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
027. **M2 E3 C2 4.** Long Lake.
028. **E3 M2 W5 D2 4.** *Hilda's Marsh.*

MAPSHEET E20N20

029. V1 R1 E6 bpa C2 4. Mount Lolo. Refer to landscape inventory.
030. V2 E2 E4 Itu C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
031. E3 Q2 R1 (T2) nlp B0 4. Part of the 85 hectare old growth forest containing the Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail. Used for hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, cross country skiing and tobogganning (Ref. Noel Lax).
032. M2 E3 E2 (T2) lp B0 4. Nugedzi Lake. Ten hectare lake and nearby 3 hectare lake. These two lakes on Mount Seymour have old growth forest on both sides and are the destination for the Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail managed by FCC in conjunction with the MoF and the Quadra Island Recreation Society. The 4.25 kilometres long trail was recently constructed and accesses 85 hectares of old growth forest.
033. E3 Q2 R1 (T2) nlp B0 4. Refer to previous unit.
034. E3 M2 R1 (W5) It C2 4. NW.
035. T2 E3 nlp B1 4. The Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail before it enters the old growth. Section of the trail from the parking lot up to the old growth forest edge.
036. E3 M2 R1 (W5) It C2 4. NW.
037. E3 L5 M2 (E5) ult (k) C2 4. NW.
038. E3 E5 M2 ult (s) C2 4. NW.
039. M2 E8 R1 zcp C1 4. Beaver Lake. Five hectare lake joined by a marsh to another smaller lake. Suitable for canoeing and skating. Road access off Hyacinth Bay Road.
040. R1 E6 W5 (M2) lpq (nt) C1 4. Rocky undulating terrain with open forest/brush vegetation. Potential for multi use trail development.

MAPSHEET E20N21**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains part of Quadra Island, Block 12. Johnstone Strait and Kanish Bay are the main cruising routes. Inland water features abound, including some of the "Village Bay Lakes" system. Clear Lake, Stramberg Lake, Newton Lake, Little Main Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E20N21 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 12 - QUADRA**

- 001. B5 P1 V1 (J5 U1) bhi B1 4.** Bay on the northeast side of Kanish Bay adjacent to Orchard Bay. Kanish Bay is open to westerlies; however it is usually calm and safe anchorage is available in this bay. The bay was popular with early Native Indians and remains of at least 16 villages have been found. A midden, Borden #EbSh-12 is in this unit.
- 002. Q3 V1 U1 (R1 W1) bhi B1 4.** Shorelands along the north side of the narrow entrance to Small Inlet. Bald eagles nest in trees along the shore.
- 003. U1 B6 P1 (V1) bhi B1 4.** Small Inlet. Narrow, shallow cove on the south side of Small Inlet. Unit contains two middens, Borden #EbSh-6.
- 004. J7 P1 B6 (U1 V1) bhi B1 4.** Headland on the south side of the Small Inlet entrance channel. The sheltered bay on the south side of the headland is a safe, protected anchorage. A midden, Borden #EbSh-7 is within the unit.
- 005. J5 J8 V1 (U1) bhi B1 4.** Island joined to the previous unit by a tombolo. Rock platforms around the shore. Safe, protected anchorage east of the island.
- 006. J5 B6 P1 (U1 V1) bhi B1 4.** Bay between Small Inlet and Granite Bay. It offers safe and protected anchorage. A shell midden Borden #EbSh-4 is within the unit. The midden has been disturbed by logging.
- 007. J7 J8 P1 (V1) bhi B1 4.** Point and tombolo at the Granite Bay entrance. Shell middens, fortifications and possible house platforms are within the unit. Borden #s EbSh-2/3.
- 008. B5 U1 P1 (J5 V1) bhi B1 4.** North side of Granite Bay. Granite Bay is a heavily used anchorage. Important concentration of oyster culture. A government float is moored to piling in the centre of the bay. the shoreline is a mix of rock platforms and beaches. A midden, Borden #EbSh-25 is within the unit.

MAPSHEET E20N21

- 009. J4 U1 P1 (B2 V1) bhi B1 4.** Sandy tidal flat at the head of Granite Bay. A midden, borden #EbSh-30 is within the unit. The midden has been affected by road cuts.

Access to the shore must be by dinghy. This bay was a thriving community around the turn of the century, with a population of over 500 engaged in logging, farming and mining. Many of these early settlers came from Finland. Possibly fewer than five or six families live here today. Granite Bay is linked to southern Quadra Island by road and a walk along this road reveals the remains of this former activity. Huge stumps marked with springboard notches, an old log schoolhouse, farm meadows, and three miles up the road - the remains of the Lucky Jim gold and copper mine are to be found. A large steam engine wheel stands quietly remote in the forest, and the right of way for what was one of the first logging railways on the coast is now obscured by vegetation. "Curly" the steam engine, preserved in a historical park on the lower mainland, once hauled logs along these right of ways. (Wolferstan, 1989).

- 010. B6 V1 P1 (L9) bhi C1 4.** Beach along the south side of Kanish Bay. Granite Bay and Small Inlet are better anchorages than this shore. High use for sport fishing and as a holding areas for craft waiting to pass through Seymour Narrows. A midden and evidence of general habitation activity. Borden #EbSh-14 is within the unit. In 1985 a S.U.P. granted by the MoF requested protection of the site.
- 011. J7 V1 E3 (E2) bpa C1 4.** Point on the south side of Kanish Bay behind the Chained Islands. High sport fishing use.
- 012. B5 V1 P1 bhi C1 4.** Beach on the south side of Kanish Bay behind the Chained Islands. A shell midden and native fishing camp are within this unit. Borden #EbSi-2. There may be canoe landing alignments between the midden and the camp. A freshly cut quarry is visually prominent along the shoreline.
- 013. L9 P1 B1 (E4) bih C1 4.** Muddy stream delta on the south side of Kanish Bay. A midden, Borden #EbSi-3 is within the unit.
- 014. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4.** Shoreline north of Bodega Point.
- 015. J9 R1 V1 bpa C1 4.** Pocket beaches and rock outcrops along the west shore of Quadra Island bordering Johnstone Strait.
- 016. Q3 V1 J5 bpa C1 4.** Shorelands and rock platforms along the west shore of Quadra Island.
- 017. J9 L9 V1 bhi C1 4.** Pocket beaches on stream deltas. An old dump is located along the shoreline.
- 018. J7 R1 E6 bpa C1 4.** Rocky point on the west side of Quadra Island.
- 019. Q3 V1 E6 (R1) bpa C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 020. L9 B1 W4 nlq C1 4.** Muddy delta north of Deepwater Bay. The Deep Water Mainline (logging road) access. Sea lion viewing December to March.

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021. **U1 B1 A1 (V1) bph (i) B1 4.** Deepwater Bay. Northeast side of the bay. A muddy creek delta is at the head of the bay. The bay is lightly used for anchorage, except during southeasterly winds when it offers protection. It is heavily used by the local sports fishery.
022. **U1 B5 A1 (V1) bph (i) B1 4.** South end of Deepwater Bay. Rubble beach. A fringe of trees remain along the shoreline. Transitional vegetation behind.
023. **U1 J5 P1 (V1) bhi B1 4.** Northeast side of Separation Head. Rocky, attractive shoreline. A shell midden, Borden #EbSi-8, is within the unit.
024. **J5 J9 V1 bhi B1 4.** The northern extent of Separation Head. Attractive, rough rocky shoreline.
025. **Q3 V1 E6 (R1) bpa C1 4.** West side of Separation Head. Steep shorelands up to 100 metres. Rock bluffs with open forest.
026. **V1 E3 R1 (E6) I C1 4.** Attractive, rocky east side of separation head. The open forest allows hiking.
027. **V2 E2 E4 Itu C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
028. **V1 E5 R1 lut C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
029. **M2 E3 E2 (T2) lp B0 4.** Nugdezi Lake. Ten hectare lake and nearby 3 hectare lake. These two lakes on Mount Seymour have old growth forest on both sides and are the destination for the Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail managed by TW in conjunction with the MoF and the Quadra Island Recreation Society. The 4.25 kilometre long trail was recently constructed and accesses 85 hectares of old growth. TimberWest has set aside a 100 ha area for 20 years, (established 1993).
030. **Q2 E3 V1 (W5 M2) lpn (q) C1 4.** Mount Seymour. Elevation: 700 metres. Undulating mountain top up to 600 metres elevation. Offers superb views. The unit has opportunities for further development of hiking trails branching off the existing Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail. These trails can also be used for mountain biking and snowmobiling.
031. **Q2 E3 V1 (W5 M2) lpn (q) C1 4.** Refer to previous unit.
032. **E3 Q2 R1 (T2) nlp B0 4.** Part of the 85 hectare old growth forest containing the Nugedzi Lake - Old Growth Forest Trail. Used for hiking, camping, wildlife viewing, cross country skiing and tobogganning (Ref. Noel Lax).
033. **E3 Q2 R1 (T2) nlp B0 4.** Refer to previous unit.
034. **E3 E5 M2 ult (s) C2 4.** NW.
035. **Q2 E2 E3 Its C2 4.** NW.
036. **M2 E3 W5 lpq C2 4.** NW.
037. **M2 E3 W5 lpq C2 4.** NW.
038. **V1 E3 E2 It C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.

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- 039. V1 E3 R1 (E6) It C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 040. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 041. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 042. V1 E3 E2 tIs C2 4. NW.
- 043. E3 E2 D2 4. NW.
- 044. E3 E5 M2 Ij C2 4. NW.
- 045. M2 E8 E7 (W5) Iqn C2 4. NW.
- 046. M2 E8 W5 pq C2 4. NW.
- 047. M1 E8 E7 (W5) Iqj C2 4. NW.
- 048. M2 E8 B1 cgi (I) 4. Two Mile Lake. Fifteen hectare lake close to Granite Bay. The lake is accessed by a hiking trail along the Granite Bay Mainline.
- 049. V2 E3 R1 (T1) It C2 4. Two Mile Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 050. T2 E3 Ist C1 4. Second growth conifer forest with the 3.2 kilometres long Newton Lake Trail. The route starts at Granite Bay along an old road for 1.5 kilometres and then turns into a managed trail until the lake. It is used by hikers, horseback riders and mountain bikers.
- 051. M2 E8 E3 Ist (gih) C1 4. Three small lakes south of Newton Lake. The Newton Lake Trail passes through this unit.
- 052. V2 T2 E3 Ist C2 4. Newton Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory. The Newton Lake Trail passes through the unit. Managed trail.
- 053. V1 E3 R1 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 054. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 055. V1 E3 R1 (E2) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 056. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 057. M2 Q3 E5 (T1) Iag (i) C1 4. Bassett Lake. 24 hectares surface area. Drained by Waitt Creek into Waitt Bay. A trail leads from Two Mile Lake (unit #048) to this lake and beyond to Waitt Bay.
- 058. M2 E5 Q3 Igh (i) C0 4. Newton Lake. Thirty hectare lake accessed on foot along the Newton Lake Trail from Granite Bay. The lake is suitable for swimming, sunbathing, picnicking and camping.
- 059. V2 E5 T1 I C2 4. Viewshed around Bassett Lake in unit #057. Refer to landscape inventory. Old roads have potential for trails.

MAPSHEET E20N21

060. M2 E3 T1 Ist C2 4. NW.
061. V1 E3 E2 (T1) Iti (x) C2 4. Clear Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
062. E3 E5 M2 (W5) Itj C2 4. NW.
063. M3 A1 Q3 cdi (l) B1 4. Clear Lake. 99 ha surface area. One of the many large lakes on Quadra Island. Although joined to Main Lake by Clear Creek, falls along the creek prevent canoe passage. However, a planned trail will connect the two lakes. Clear Lake is used by residents and visitors for canoeing, kayaking, angling, picnicking and camping. The shorelands are used for hiking, cross country skiing and mountain bike riding.
064. M3 L9 B6 (E8) cdi (hl) B1 4. Clear Lake. Section of beach formed on a creek delta on the north side of the lake.
065. M3 A1 Q3 cdi (l) B1 4. Shorelands along the west and south side of Clear Lake.
066. M2 E8 E5 (W5) Itq C2 4. NW.
067. M2 E4 A3 ap C1 4. Unnamed creek draining from marsh in unit #046 to Clear Lake. The lower reaches of the stream support Coho and cutthroat.
068. C4 H1 R3 lpr C1 4. Remains of the abandoned Lucky Jim mine site. A gold and copper producer.
069. M2 E8 W5 pq C2 4. Saxon Lake. Two ha surface area.
070. E6 R1 E3 l C2 4. NW.
071. V2 E3 R1 Iti C2 4. Little Main Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
072. V1 E3 E2 Iti (x) C1 4. Clear Lake and Main Lake viewshed. Main Lake is the largest of the Village Bay Lakes System. This unit is using for hiking, mountain bike riding, picnicking, horseback riding, cross country skiing and viewing. Refer to landscape inventory.
073. M2 E8 A3 acd C1 4. Shadow Brook. Connects Little Main Lake to Main Lake. A salmon stream supporting Sockeye, Coho and kokanee. Spawning potential in the upper reaches, rearing potential in the lower.
074. M2 E8 A3 acd C1 4. Shadow Brook. Refer to previous unit.
075. M2 E8 A3 ap C1 4. Stramberg Creek. Connects Shadow Brook to Stramberg Lake. Supports sockeye, coho and kokanee. Excellent spawning ground and good rearing potential.
076. V2 E3 R1 Iti C2 4. Little Main Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
077. M2 E5 E8 cdg C1 4. Little Main Lake. Eighteen hectare lake joined to Main Lake by Shadow Brook. Part of the Village Bay Lakes System. Private lots border the lake on the north and south sides.
078. M2 E8 E3 p C2 4. NW.

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079. E3 L5 M2 (E5) ult (k) C2 4. Area underlain by limestone. No known caves or karst features.
080. E8 M1 W5 nlp C2 4. NW.
081. V2 E3 R1 I C2 4. Stramberg Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
082. M2 B1 E8 ac C1 4. Stramberg Lake. Forty one hectare lake not in the TFL. Connected to Shadow Brook by Stramberg Creek. This lake has limited access so does not receive as much use as the other Village Bay Lakes.
083. V2 E3 L5 (R1) lk C2 4. Stramberg Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory. Limestone present.
084. E3 M2 R1 (W5) lt C2 4. NW.
085. L5 E3 E5 kut C1 4. Area underlain by limestone. Several small caves and karst features.

MAPSHEET E20N22**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains portions of Block 11 on Sonora Island and Block 12 on Quadra Island. Major cruising routes are Nodales Channel, Discovery Passage, Okisollo Channel and Small Inlet.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E20N22 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 11 - SONORA**

- 001. **Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4.** Shorelands on the southwest side of Burgess Passage.
- 002. **B3 P1 E2 bha C1 4.** West side of Binnington Bay. Pebble beach. The bay is important for recreational fishing and an important concentration of oyster culture. Opposite the south tip of Thurston Bay Marine Park. Chipped basalt points have been found in the unit. Borden #EcSh-4.
- 003. **U1 P1 B6 (A4) bhi (r) B0 4.** Cameleon Harbour. Commercial and recreational clam stocks, salmon rearing. Oyster culture and sport fishing. A safe harbour protected from all winds and seas. Unit is adjacent to the southern part of Thurston Bay Marine Park. A shell midden, borden #EcSh-8 is within the unit.
- 004. **V1 E5 R1 (M2) lj C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005. **M2 A1 E8 pa C1 4.** Cameleon Harbour Creek. Drains into Cameleon Harbour. Lower reaches support salmon spawning. Coho, pink and chum.
- 006. **M2 A1 E5 pa C1 4.** Refer to previous unit.
- 007. **M2 F3 E5 p D2 4.** Cameleon Harbour Creek.
- 008. **E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4.** NW.
- 009. **E3 R1 D2 4.** NW.
- 010. **V2 Q3 R1 (E3) bac (gp) C2 4.** St. Aubyn Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 011. **E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4.** NW.
- 012. **V1 E3 R1 (E5 E7) lp C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 013. **V1 E3 E2 lj C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.

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014. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
015. E3 E5 M2 (W3) ljt C2 4. NW.
016. M2 E8 E5 C2 4. NW.
017. J9 Q3 V1 bhe C1 4. Pocket beach behind the Cinque Islands. A suitable diving site.
018. Q3 J7 U1 (A2) bpe B1 4. Islet Point and shorelands behind the Cinque Islands. A critical harbour of refuge to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs. It offers scenic qualities and land access. The islands offshore are diving sites.
019. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands east of Islet Point.
020. J9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach on the north side of Okisollo Channel.
021. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms on the north side of Okisollo Channel.
022. J7 J9 V1 bhi C1 4. Point and pocket beach on the north side of Okisollo Channel. Sheltered day use site.
023. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to unit #021.
024. M2 F1 J9 bhp C1 4. A waterfall used as a source of fresh water for boaters. May be used for anchorage.
025. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to unit #021.
026. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Venture Point. A point and rock platforms.
027. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4. Anchorage used by commercial fishing boats. There often are 20 to 30 boats at one time. Attractive beach 1 kilometre long.
028. J7 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Point on the north side of Okisollo Channel.
029. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms. Commercial salmon fishing offshore.
030. J7 C4 V1 (L9) bhi C1 4. Small points and creek deltas on the north side of Okisollo Channel. Harvesting up to the shoreline in this unit. Barge loading facility offshore.
031. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms on the north side of Okisollo Channel.
032. B6 E5 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach west of Woods Bay.
033. J7 E2 V1 bpa B1 4. Point on the west side of Woods Bay. Refer to #034.
034. C4 B6 V1 bhi B1 4. Woods Bay. Extensive drying reef at the head. Booming ground. Active logging area. When active logging is finished the bay has considerable potential as an anchorage for shoal draft vessels, i.e. kayaks and small boats.
035. J7 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Forested point between Woods Bay and Nutcracker Bay.

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036. C4 B6 U1 bpi B1 4. Nutcracker Bay. Small bay used as a booming ground. Similar potential for recreation as Woods Bay.
037. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands northwest of Haro Island.
038. J7 B6 E3 bhi B1 4. Point and beach on the east side of Barnes Bay.
039. C4 L9 U1 (V1) bpa B1 4. Barnes Bay. Creek deltas along the shoreline. Booming grounds around the shore. Commercial ground fishing. Critical to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs for safe anchorage and scenic qualities. Logging roads leading from the log dumps into the interior of Sonora Island are used by boaters to explore on foot or by bike. Craft avoiding Lower Rapids pass this side of Okis Islands. The current is still strong but passage is unobstructed. Okis Island is a diving site.
040. Q3 V1 U1 bpi B1 4. Shorelands along the east side of Barnes Bay. The east side is the best anchorage in the bay.
041. J7 J5 V1 bip B1 4. Point and rock platforms on the east side of Barnes Bay.
042. Q3 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands east of Barnes Bay.

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043. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Okisollo Channel east of Lower Rapids.
044. Q3 V1 E3 (D1) bpa C2 4. Shorelands on the south side of Lower Rapids.
045. J9 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Pulton Bay. Pocket beach and rock platforms on the east side. The middle of the bay is a private lot. Drying reef on the SE side.
046. J7 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Point and rock platforms west of Pulton Bay. Booming grounds.
047. B5 V1 C4 bhi B1 4. Unnamed bay west of Pulton Bay. Active booming ground with large landing. Harvesting clearly visible from offshore. Rubble beach on the east side. Commercial ground fishing. Potential anchorage and or recreation site when not actively used for logging.
048. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Okisollo Channel.
049. J9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Pocket beach north of Chonat Point.
050. J7 U1 V1 (B6) bhi C1 4. Chonat Bay. Point on the north side. Adjacent to private lot. Anchorage is available in the middle of the bay; however it generally receives low use as the bay is open to westerlies and becomes shallow quickly. Salmon rearing area. Boom storage. Canoe/kayak access to Chonat Lake at the head of the bay.
051. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
052. J7 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Point and rock platforms along the south side of Okisollo Channel
053. C4 B6 E2 bhi C1 4. Beach and old landing behind the Metcalf Islands. This area is sometimes used for a temporary anchorage.

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054. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands west of the Metcalf islands.
055. J7 P2 V1 (J9 R1) bpa C1 4. Granite Point. Rocky point with pocket beaches. The "Granite Point Pictographs", Borden #EbSh-6 are in the unit. These three panels are accessible by ledges from the water.
056. J5 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Rock platforms and stretches of beach east of Granite Point.
057. L9 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Small creek delta north of Nixon Island.
058. J5 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to #056.
059. L9 B6 V1 (M2) bhi C1 4. Stream outlet behind Nixon Island.
060. J5 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Similar to #056.
061. J7 V1 B6 bpa C1 4. Point and beach at the north side of Kanish Bay entrance.
062. J5 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Rock platforms and beach along north side of Kanish Bay.
063. B2 P1 V1 (J5 E7 H1 U1) bhi B0 4. Orchard Bay. Cove on the north side of Kanish Bay. White shell beach at the head with rock platforms on the south side. Native fortification site with cairns and a midden; Borden #EbSh-13. One of at least 16 villages in the Kanish Bay area. The site was also occupied by early settlers. They left behind a grass meadow with introduced fruit and deciduous trees. This meadow is an ideal camping site. This unit has high potential for recreation. Archaeological site must be considered in any development planning. Refer to photographs in accompanying folio.
064. B5 P1 V1 (J5 U1) bhi B1 4. Bay on the northeast side of Kanish Bay adjacent to Orchard Bay. Kanish Bay is open to westerlies; however it is usually calm and safe anchorage is available in this bay. The bay was popular with early Native Indians and remains of at least 16 villages have been found. A midden, Borden #EbSh-12 is in this unit.
065. Q3 V1 U1 (R1 W1) bhi B1 4. Shorelands along the north side of the narrow entrance to Small Inlet. Bald eagles nest in trees along the shore.
066. B5 L9 U1 (V1) bhi (qn) B1 4. Small Inlet. The inlet is a narrow, scenic protected anchorage. It is accessed from Kanish Bay through a narrow channel. Important concentration of beach culture oysters. From the head of Small Inlet is a short trail which leads to Waiatt Bay on the opposite side of Quadra Island. The Inlet is critical to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs. High concentrations of jellyfish have been observed at the head of this inlet.
067. V1 E3 E5 (R1) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
068. E8 M2 C2 (W5) lqn C2 4. NW.
069. V1 E3 R1 (E2) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
070. E2 E3 E8 D2 4. NW.
071. M2 E8 B6 C2 4. Nine hectare lake.

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072. E3 E5 W5 Itu C2 4. NW.
073. V1 E3 E4 Ip C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
074. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
075. E2 E3 D2 4. NW.
076. M2 A1 E5 bfg (a) C1 4. Chonat Lake. Fifty two hectare lake, 46 hectares within TFL 47. Salmon and trout are present. The lake is also used for waterskiing.
077. V2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
078. E3 E5 W5 Itu C2 4. NW.
079. V2 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
080. E8 M2 W5 (E5) lpj (q) C1 4. Small lake and surrounding marsh. Opportunities for wildlife hunting and viewing.
081. M1 Q2 E5 (W5) Itq (jp) C2 4. NW.
082. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
083. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
084. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
085. J9 B6 J7 (U1 V1 A4) bhi (cdar) B1 4. Waiatt Bay. Pocket beach and points on the south side. Commercial ground fishing, clam stocks, public oyster picking, salmon rearing. Joined to Small Inlet by a trail/portage. Close to The Octopus Islands Marine park. Only the south shore is part of TFL 47. The bay provides protected extensive anchorage.
086. Q3 V1 E5 bpa B1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Waiatt Bay. Refer to previous polygon.

MAPSHEET E20N23**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains portions of Block 9 and block 10 on East Thurlow Island and Block 11 on Sonora Island. Major cruising routes are Nodales Channel and Burgess Passage. Important inland water features are Hemming Lake, Simmons Lake, Mellin Lake and Florence Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E20N23 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 9 - SIMMONS LAKE**

- 001. Q3 U1 V1 bhi B1 4.** Shorelands on the east side of Crawford anchorage.
- 002. U1 V1 E2 bhi (d) B1 4.** Crawford anchorage. Critical to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs. Popular for kayakers for shelter and a source of fresh water. The offshore islands would be pleasant to explore with a kayak or dinghy.
- 003. Q3 V1 U1 bhi B1 4.** West side of Crawford Anchorage behind Rowland Island.
- 004. V1 E5 E2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005. V1 E2 E3 I C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006. M2 E8 E3 (A1 W5) lpa (q,i) C1 4.** Caesar Lake. Attractive irregular shaped lake located approximately 600 metres from Crawford Anchorage. The lake can be accessed along logging roads.
- 007. E3 E5 M2 lj C2 4.** NW.
- 008. V2 E3 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009. V1 E2 E3 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010. V2 E3 M2 lj C1 4.** Viewshed from Mellin Lake, Max Lake and west end of Hemming Lake.
- 011. M2 B1 E3 lgp C2 4.** Max Lake. 11 hectares.
- 012. M2 B6 A1 lai C1 4.** Beach at the west end of Mellin Lake. This 84 hectare lake supports Dolly Varden and Kokanee.
- 013. M2 Q3 A1 lai C1 4.** Shorelands on the north side of Mellin Lake.

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014. **M2 C4 H1 pin B1 4.** The remains of a wooden trestle that crossed the narrowest point of Mellin Lake are in this unit. A point of interest along the railroad logging grade used as a trail from Mayne Passage to Hemming Lake.
015. **M2 E3 A1 lai C1 4.** Forested shoreline around the east part of Mellin Lake.
016. **M2 C4 H1 pin B1 4.** Refer to unit #014. South shore of Mellin Lake. Railroad logging grade is used for hiking.
017. **M2 E5 A1 lai C1 4.** At this point, Mellin Lake could be accessed from Hemming Lake.
018. **M3 A1 E5 bca (g p i) B1 4.** Mixed forest shoreline on the north side of Hemming Lake. The lake is 250 hectares, and is accessed on foot or bike from Hemming Bay or Bickley Bay. A commercial fishing camp is located on the largest island. The lake supports Dolly Varden and kokanee. It is often visited by land owners in the Hemming Bay area. The lake is used for swimming, boating, canoeing, angling and camping. The lake is not within TFL 47 tenure; however approximately three quarters of the shoreline is.
019. **M3 B6 C4 bca (g p i) B1 4.** Beach and old landing on the north side of Hemming Lake.
020. **M3 E3 A1 bca (g p i) B1 4.** Forest on the north side of Hemming Lake.
021. **B6 E8 M3 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Beach at the west end of Hemming Lake.
022. **M2 E3 T1 lp C1 4.** Stream joining Hemming and Mellin lakes. The remains of a logging railroad grade follows the stream. The grade is used as a trail for access from Mayne Passage to Hemming Lake.
023. **M3 E3 A1 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Forested shoreline along the west side of Hemming Lake.
024. **M3 J9 J7 (A1) bca (gpi) B1 4.** Small points and pocket beaches along the west side of Hemming lake.
025. **M3 A1 E3 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Forested shoreline along the south side of Hemming Lake.
026. **M3 J7 A1 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Point on the south side of Hemming Lake.
027. **M3 A1 E5 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Mixed forest shoreline along the south side of Hemming Lake.
028. **M3 J9 B6 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Pocket beach on the south side of Hemming Lake.
029. **M3 A1 E5 bca (gpi) B1 4.** Forested shoreline on the south side of Hemming Lake.
030. **V2 E3 M2 I C1 4.** Viewshed on the south side of Hemming Lake.
031. **E3 E2 I C2 4.** NW.
032. **M2 A1 E3 lpa C1 4.** Creek connecting Simmons Lake and Hemming Lake. Coho spawn in the feeder streams for Hemming lake.
033. **M1 E8 E5 lqn C2 4.** NW.

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034. M1 E3 E2 Ij C2 4. NW.
035. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. Viewshed around Simmons Lake.
036. V2 E3 Q2 (R1) C2 4. Mount Eldon. Elevation 600 metres. Refer to landscape inventory.
037. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
038. Q3 E5 A1 ai C1 4. Shorelands on the north side of Simmons Lake.
039. M3 J7 B6 (A1) ai C1 4. Point and beach on the north side of Simmons Lake. A 130 hectare lake in the interior of East Thurlow Island. Dolly Varden and kokanee are present in the lake. The lake can be reached by logging roads.
040. Q3 A1 E5 ai C1 4. Shorelands on the north side of Simmons Lake.
041. M3 B6 A1 ai C1 4. Beach at the east end of Simmons Lake.
042. Q3 A1 J9 ai C1 4. Shorelands and pocket beach on the south side of Simmons Lake.
043. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. Viewshed around Simmons Lake.
044. V2 E3 C1 4. Viewshed at the east end of Simmons Lake.
045. M2 E8 E3 Ip C2 4. Jap Lake. Twelve hectares.
046. M2 E8 E5 Ip C1 4. Vera Lake. A 33 hectare lake in the interior of East Thurlow Island. The lake can be accessed by overgrown logging roads. The shoreline is generally marshy and poorly drained.
047. V1 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
048. V2 E3 M2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
049. E2 E5 M2 Ij C2 4. NW.
050. M2 E8 E3 D2 4. NW.
051. M2 F3 E3 D2 4. NW.
052. M2 E5 ap C1 4. Salmon stream that flows into Nodales Channel at Suffolk Point.
053. V2 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
054. V1 E3 E2 I C2 4. Mount Brougham. Refer to landscape inventory.
055. Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands south of the entrance to Hemming Bay. Commercial ground fishing offshore.
056. J7 R1 V1 bpa C1 4. Brougham Point. From this point west to Suffolk Point, a critical area for fishing vessels.

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- 057. Q3 V1 E3 (R1) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 058. J9 B6 V1 (M2) bhp C1 4. Pocket beach on the south shore of East Thurlow Island.
- 059. J9 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach east of Suffolk Point.
- 060. J7 B6 V1 bpa C1 4. Suffolk Point. Commercial ground fishing and salmon rearing.
- 061. Q3 E3 V1 (U1) bpi B1 4. Shorelands around Turn Bay. The bay receives low use as an anchorage for small vessels. It is a salmon rearing site and has potential for oyster culture.

BLOCK 10 - HEMMING BAY

- 062. V1 E3 R1 (Q2) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 063. E5 E2 M2 C2 4. NW.
- 064. M2 E5 W5 C2 4. Storey Lake. Eight hectares.
- 065. V1 E3 E2 lpt C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 066. E3 E2 M2 (W5) lpt C2 4. NW.
- 067. V2 E3 R1 I C1 4. Eastern extent of the Hemming Lake viewshed.
- 068. V1 E3 E2 lpt C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 069. C4 U1 B6 (A4) bhi (d) B1 4. Head of Hemming Bay. Hemming Bay is a critical anchorage to the Council of BC Yacht Clubs. Oyster culture potential, shellfish gathering. Popular for kayakers. Sport fishing for spring and coho. Salmon rearing. Land access for boaters, fresh water source. Easy access to Hemming Lake inland. The ruin of a house and a landing are located at the head of the bay.
- 070. J7 U1 V1 bhi (d) B1 4. Point on the east side of Hemming Bay.
- 071. J9 U1 V1 (B6) bhi (d) B1 4. Pocket beach on the east side of Hemming Bay.
- 072. J7 B6 V1 bhi B1 4. Small points and beaches on the east side of Hemming Bay.
- 073. J7 R1 V1 bpa (d) C1 4. Jackson Point. Point forming the east entrance to Hemming Bay.
- 074. Q3 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands and rock platforms on the east side of East Thurlow Island.
- 075. J9 J5 V1 bpa C1 4. Pocket beach and rock platforms.
- 076. Q3 E5 V1 bpa C1 4. Shorelands south of Thurlow Point.
- 077. J7 J9 V1 (E2) bhi C1 4. Thurlow Point. Point and pocket beaches on the east side of East Thurlow Island.
- 078. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

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BLOCK 11 - SONORA

079. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpe C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
080. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
081. C4 B6 bpa C1 4. Landing and beach north of Sonora Point.
082. J7 R1 V1 bpa C1 4. Sonora Point. Steep, rocky point on the west side of the island.
083. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
084. J7 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Forested point.
085. C4 B6 bpa C1 4. Landing and beach on the west side of the island.
086. J7 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Forested point.
087. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
088. U1 B5 V1 (L9) bhi B0 4. Thurston Bay. The north and south parts of the bay adjacent to TFL 47 are a Provincial Marine Park. Undeveloped, with several small attractive beaches. A 4 mile trail leads from the park to Mount Tucker. Refer to polygon #099. Another 1.5 mile trail leads from the now defunct MoF Ranger Station to Florence Lake along an old logging road. The bay is used for sport fishing, overnight camping and kayaking.
089. U1 V1 J9 (J5) bhi B1 4. Thurston Bay. Refer to previous unit. There is a landing and booming grounds in this unit.
090. J7 E3 V1 (U1) bhi B0 4. Anchorage Lagoon. Opposite southern part of the park. Rocky, forested point on the east side of the lagoon.
091. U1 V1 E5 bhi B0 4. Shoreline on the east side of Anchorage Lagoon.
092. V1 E5 R1 (M2) Ij C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
093. V1 E3 I C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
094. V1 E3 E2 Ij C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
095. E3 E2 M2 I C2 4. NW.
096. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
097. M2 A1 A3 (E3) aql C1 4. Thurston Creek. Drains from Florence Lake to Thurston Bay. A salmon spawning stream. Supports coho, pink and chum. A weir prevents salmon from entering Florence Lake.
098. T1 E3 Ip C1 4. A 1.5 mile trail leads from the remains of the Forest Ranger Station in Thurston Bay along an old logging trail to Florence Lake (Wolferstan, 1989).
099. E3 E2 M2 Ij D2 4. NW.

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100. T1 E3 lpn C1 4. A trail (approximately 6 kilometres long) leads from Thurston Bay up to Mount Tucker. It follows the ridge up to the old Forest Service fire lookout. The top affords spectacular views in all directions.
- "Magnificent views are possible across Cordero Channel to the spire-like peak of Mount Estero, down to the Yuculta Rapids at the entrance to Bute Inlet, and west down Johnstone Strait towards the north end of Vancouver Island." (Wolferstan, 1989)
101. V1 E3 Q2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
102. Q3 E3 V2 (L6 A1) bac C1 4. Very steep shoreland escarpment on the north side of Florence Lake.
103. M3 B6 A1 bac C1 4. Florence Lake. Beach at the west end of Florence Lake. The lake is 330 hectares. It supports cutthroat trout. The beach can be accessed on foot from Thurston Bay. Refer to unit# 098.
104. M3 J9 B6 (A1) bac C1 4. Pocket beaches along the south side of Florence Lake.
105. Q3 E3 A1 bac C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Florence Lake.
106. M3 J9 J7 bac C1 4. Small points and pocket beaches on the south side of Florence Lake.
107. Q3 E3 A1 bac C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of Florence Lake.
108. V2 E3 E2 C1 4. Viewshed on the south side of Florence Lake. Moderate to steep north aspect slopes.
109. M2 Q3 E5 cpi C1 4. Edith Lake. 37 hectare lake.
110. V2 E3 E5 C1 4. Viewshed around Edith Lake.
111. E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4. NW.
112. M2 F3 E5 ap D2 4. Chameleon Harbour Creek.
113. V2 Q3 R1 (E3) bac (gp) C2 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
114. Q3 V1 E5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the southwest side of Burgess Passage.

MAPSHEET E20N24**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains portions of Block 7, on the mainland; Block 10, East Thurlow Island; and Block 11, Sonora Island. Major cruising routes are Cordero Channel and Phillips Arm. Significant inland water features are Deer and Ricardo Lakes.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E20N24 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 7 - DEER LAKE**

- 001. V2 E2 M2 C1 4. Viewshed around Margaret Lake.
- 002. M2 E8 E3 lin C1 4. Margaret Lake. 32 hectares total area, 30 within TFL 47. Marshy lake set in basin surrounded by mountains.
- 003. E3 M1 D2 4. NW.
- 004. E3 E2 M2 (R1) lj C2 4. NW.
- 005. M2 E8 B6 lin C1 4. Michael Lake. 17 ha marshy lake. Some areas of beach. The lake is set in the same basin as Margaret Lake.
- 006. M2 B6 E3 lin C1 4. Terence Lake. 14 hectare lake, 8 hectares within TFL 47. Joined to Michael Lake.
- 007. V2 E3 E2 lp C1 4. Viewshed from Michael and Terence lakes.
- 008. M1 E2 E3 (E8) lpi C1 4. Attractive basin containing Margaret, Michael and Terence Lakes, and numerous ponds. The topography is undulating and suitable for hiking. The basin can be accessed from a logging road leading from Picton Point. The basin has been previously logged.
- 009. E3 M1 D2 4. NW.
- 010. V2 E3 E2 lpj C1 4. Deer and Ricardo Lakes viewshed. Steep to moderate southwest aspect slopes rising above the lakes on the east side.
- 011. M3 Q3 A1 abg (n) C1 4. Shorelands along the east side of Deer Lake.
- 012. M3 B6 A1 aib (gn) C1 4. Section of beach along the east side of Deer Lake.

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013. **M3 B1 A1 aib (gh) B1 4.** Muddy beach on the south side of Deer Lake.
014. **V2 E5 E2 lp C1 4.** Stokes Lake viewshed on the west side. The terrain is variable and moderately undulating with a high VAC. There will be many NV areas within this unit.
015. **M2 Q3 E5 cap C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Ricardo Lake.
016. **M2 E8 B1 cap C1 4.** Muddy beach and marsh along the north shore of Ricardo Lake.
017. **V1 E3 E2 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
018. **E3 E5 M2 D2 4.** NW.
019. **V1 E3 lpn C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
020. **E3 E2 M2 I C2 4.** NW.
021. **V2 E3 E5 lp C1 4.** Undulating terrain viewed from Green Point Rapids. Not identified in the existing landscape inventory. The area is also used by residents of Green Point Rapids for hiking to reach Mary and Stokes Lakes.
022. **J7 P2 V1 bpa C1 4.** Point south of the Cordero Islands. The Greene Point (Tallac Point) Pictographs, Borden #EcSi-11 are within this unit.
023. **J7 P1 C4 bpa C1 4.** Tallac Bay. Shallow bay, poor anchorage. A shell mound, Borden #EcSi4 is located within the unit.
024. **Q3 V1 U1 bpa B1 4.** Shorelands behind Lorte Island. The Camp Cordero Floatel is moored here. It is a floating restaurant with moorage, showers and laundry facilities. Temporary anchorage for small craft behind Lorte Island.
025. **J9 V1 B6 bhi C1 4.** Pocket beach NE of Camp Cordero. Could be used by people anchoring or mooring in the area.
026. **Q3 E3 V1 bpa C1 4.** Shorelands west of Brooks Bay.
027. **J7 C4 P1 (B1) bhi C1 4.** Brooks Bay. FCC logging camp. Muddy beach. A shell midden, Borden #EcSi-3 is located within the unit.
028. **B5 J5 V1 bpa C1 4.** Rubble beach and rock platforms east of Brooks Bay.
029. **Q3 V1 P2 bpe C1 4.** Steep shorelands along the north side of Cordero Channel. The "Picton Point Pictograph" and cave burials, Borden #EcSi-2 are located within this unit.
030. **J7 J8 C4 (V1) bha C1 4.** Picton Point. Abandoned logging camp location. Commercial ground fishing offshore.
031. **B6 P1 V1 (E5) bhi C1 4.** Beach north of Picton Point. A shell midden and possible house platforms, Borden #EcSi-12, are within this unit.

MAPSHEET E20N24

BLOCK 10 - HEMMING BAY

032. Q3 U1 V1 (E2) bhi (e) B1 4. Bickley Bay, west side. Anchorage receiving moderate use. The steep shorelands, Noel Islets and Peel Rocks have potential for SCUBA diving. commercial and sport ground fishing and commercial salmon fishing offshore. There is a pebble and silt beach at the head of the bay adjacent to the unit. In a meadow behind the beach is a Forest Service pan-abode cabin used by a licensed trapper (Campbell River Forest District recreation inventory 1989). A trail leads from the cabin to Hemming Lake.
033. V1 E3 R1 (Q2) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
034. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
035. J7 C4 V1 (B3 E3) bpa (i) C1 4. Johns Point. Prominent Point at the southeast end of Channe Pass. There was previously a sawmill located on Johns Point.
036. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

BLOCK 11 - SONORA

037. Q3 V1 E2 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
038. J7 E3 V1 bpe (a) C1 4. Hall Point. Northern tip of Sonora Island. Scuba diving location.
039. Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpe C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E21N20**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains the southeast part of Quadra Island, Block 12. Major cruising routes include Hoskyn Channel, Hoskyn Inlet, Open Bay, Hyacinth Bay and Heriot Bay.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E21N20 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. E3 L5 M2 (E5) ult (k) C2 4. NW.
- 002. E3 E5 M2 ult (s) C2 4. NW.
- 003. R1 E6 W5 (M2) lpq (nt) C1 4. Rocky undulating terrain with open forest/brush vegetation. Potential for multi use trail development.

MAPSHEET E21N21**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet covers the east part of Quadra Island, Block 12. Major cruising routes include Okisollo Channel, Surge Narrows and Hoskyn Channel. Major inland water features include the Village Bay Lakes System, Clear Lake and Bassett Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E21N21 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. **V1 E3 E5 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002. **M2 A3 E5 (T1) np C1 4.** Waiatt Creek. A salmon stream draining from Bassett Lake into Waiatt Bay. Supports chum. Falls on the creek are a barrier. A trail to Bassett and Two Mile lakes crosses through the unit.
- 003. **V1 E3 T1 C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004. **M2 Q3 E5 (T1) lag (i) C1 4.** Bassett Lake. 24 hectares in area. Drained by Waiatt Creek into Waiatt Bay. A trail leads from Two Mile Lake (Mapsheet E20N21 unit #048) to this lake and beyond to Waiatt Bay.
- 005. **V2 E5 T1 I C2 4.** Bassett Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006. **V1 E3 E2 (T1) lti (x) C2 4.** Clear Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 007. **V1 E3 E2 (T1) lti (x) C2 4.** Clear Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008. **M3 A1 Q3 cdi (l) B1 4.** Clear Lake. Ninety nine hectares lake. One of the many large lakes on Quadra Island. Although joined to Main Lake by Clear Creek, falls along the creek prevent canoe passage. However, a proposed trail will connect the two lakes. Clear Lake is used by residents and visitors for canoeing, kayaking, angling, picnicking and camping. The shorelands are used for hiking, cross country skiing and mountain bike riding.
- 009. **M3 A1 Q3 cdi (l) B1 4.** Shorelands along the west and south side of Clear Lake.
- 010. **E3 W5 I D2 4.** NW.
- 011. **V1 E3 E2 lti (x) C1 4.** Clear Lake and Main Lake viewshed. Main Lake is the largest of the Village Bay Lakes System. This unit is using for hiking, mountain bike riding, picnicking, horseback riding, cross country skiing and viewing. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E21N21

012. **M2 E8 A3 acd C1 4.** Shadow Brook. Connects Little Main Lake to Main Lake. A salmon stream supporting Sockeye, Coho and kokanee. Spawning potential in the upper reaches, rearing potential in the lower.
013. **M3 Q3 B1 bcd (ail) B1 4.** Main Lake. Part of the Village Bay Lakes System. This system of five interconnected lakes is the largest freshwater waterway in the Gulf and Discovery Islands. The interconnecting creeks and channels can be traversed by canoe, dinghy and kayak. Main Lake at 420 hectares is the largest of the lakes. It supports kokanee, cutthroat and spawning salmon. The lake is used for boating, canoeing, kayaking, angling, camping, day use, swimming. The Quadra Island Forest Committee are proposing a shoreline trail. Private facilities provide craft rental, guided tours and trail rides around the lakes.
014. **M2 A1 F3 cda (I) C1 4.** Clear Creek. Joins Clear Lake to Main Lake, but falls along the creek prevent canoe passage. However, a proposed trail will connect the two lakes.
015. **M3 B1 E8 (E4) bcd (ail) B1 4.** Muddy beach on the north side of Main Lake.
016. **M3 Q3 A1 bcd (ail) B1 4.** Shoreline along the north side of Main Lake.
017. **J7 R1 P2 bcd (ail) B1 4.** Rocky point on the north side of Main Lake. Red ochre pictographs on a rock face, Borden #EbSh-32 are within the unit. The panels can be reached by boat.
018. **M3 Q3 A1 bcd (aipl) B1 4.** Shorelands on the east side of Main Lake. The Yeatman Bay Portage from Yeatman Bay reaches Main Lake in this unit.
019. **M3 B2 A1 bci (hdl) B0 4.** Attractive sand beach near the south end of Main Lake. As it is one of the few beaches around the lake, it receives heavy use. No facilities. Good potential for recreation site development.
020. **M2 Q3 A1 bcd (aip) B1 4.** Mine Lake. Area: 84 ha. Shorelands along the north side. Mine Lake, covering 84 hectares, is connected to Main Lake by a channel from 20 to 60 metres wide, and to Village Bay Lake by a tapering marshy waterway. Camp Homewood is located along the connecting channel and on the north end of this lake. Surge Narrows Road passes close to the east end of this lake providing easy access.
021. **E3 E5 R1 ult (s) C2 4.** NW.
022. **M2 E8 E3 lpn C2 4.** NW.
023. **V1 E3 E5 (R1) u C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
024. **V1 E3 E2 (R1) lti (xs) C1 4.** Main Lake viewshed. This unit is using for hiking, mountain bike riding, picnicking, horseback riding, cross country skiing and viewing. Refer to landscape inventory. The Yeatman Bay Portage traversed the unit.
025. **M2 E5 D2 4.** NW.
026. **E3 E5 M2 (W5) lti C2 4.** NW.

MAPSHEET E21N21

027. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
028. B6 J5 V1 blh C1 4. Beach and rock platforms south of Waiatt Bay. Proposed foreshore trail through this unit to Yeatman Bay.
029. L9 B6 V1 blh C1 4. Delta and beach along the southwest side of Okisollo Channel. Proposed foreshore trail through this unit to Yeatman Bay. Cyrus Rocks, important temporary anchorage.
030. Q3 E5 V1 bpa (I) C1 4. Shorelands along Okisollo Channel. Proposed foreshore trail through this unit to Yeatman Bay.
031. J7 B6 V1 blh (i) C1 4. Point and beach along Okisollo Channel. Proposed foreshore trail through this unit to Yeatman Bay.
032. Q3 V1 E5 (R1) bpa (I) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Proposed foreshore trail to Yeatman Bay through this unit.
033. U1 B5 V1 (R1) lbh (i) B1 4. Yeatman Bay. Sheltered bay north of Surge Narrows. Used for anchorage by craft awaiting slack tide. Rubble beach around the bay. A portage leads from the head of the bay to Main Lake. Another trail is proposed along the shore from Waiatt Bay. The beach is suitable for camping. Commercial shellfish operation in the bay. Critical anchorage.
034. B5 E3 V1 (D1) bhi C1 4. Rubble beach between Yeatman Bay and Surge Narrows.
035. J9 D1 V1 (J5) bpe (d) B1 4. Pocket beaches and rough shoreline along the west side of Surge Narrows. Surge Narrows are another of the many tidal rapids in the Johnstone Strait area. The strongest tidal streams reach 12 knots on the flood tide and at times there is a wall of water 1.2 metres high. Slack tide lasts for 5 to 11 minutes (Sailing Directions). Surge Narrows and the Settlers Group of islands are identified in Parks Plan 90 as a potential park. The area is popular for scuba diving and kayaking.
036. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E21N22**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains the southeast part of Sonora Island, block 11 and the northeast part of Quadra Island, Block 12. Major cruising routes include Okisollo Channel, Hole in the Wall, Calm Channel, Waiatt Bay and Owen Bay. Inland water features are St. Aubyn Lake, Hyacinth Lake and Dorr Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E21N22 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS**BLOCK 11 - SONORA**

- 001. V2 Q3 R1 (E3) bac (gp) C2 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002. Q3 E3 A1 bal (gp) C1 4. Shorelands on the northeast side of St. Aubyn Lake. St. Aubyn Lake covers 140 hectares. It supports cutthroat trout. The lake can be accessed by a rough trail along Christie Creek or from logging roads leading from Barnes Bay; however recent harvesting has obliterated some of the routes (Ref. Fern Kornelsen, pers. comm.).
- 003. B6 E8 W5 pql C1 4. Beach and marsh at the east end of St. Aubyn Lake.
- 004. Q3 E3 A1 bal (gp) C1 4. Shorelands along the south side of St. Aubyn Lake.
- 005. J7 J9 A1 bal (gp) C1 4. Points and pocket beaches on the south side of St. Aubyn Lake.
- 006. Q3 E3 A1 bal (gp) C1 4. Shorelands around the west end of St. Aubyn Lake.
- 007. V2 E3 C1 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed.
- 008. E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4. NW.
- 009. V1 E3 R1 (E5 E7) lp C2 4. NW.
- 010. M2 A1 a C1 4. Christie Creek. Salmon stream draining from St. Aubyn Lake to Okisollo Channel. Supports coho, pink chum and cutthroat trout. Falls 2 metres high along the stream are impassable to chum and pink.
- 011. V1 E3 E5 lp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 012. V1 E3 E5 lp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 013. M2 E5 p C2 4. Christie Creek.

MAPSHEET E21N22

014. V2 E3 E5 C1 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed.
015. E8 E6 H1 Inq C1 4. A string of swampy meadows northeast of Hyacinth Lake. Wild hay and vegetables were once grown there (Wolferstan, 1989).
016. M2 B6 A1 acg (ni) B1 4. Beach around the shore of Hyacinth Lake. The lake is filled with water lilies and bordered by white hyacinths (Wolferstan, 1989). Many seasonal visitors in addition to Senora Island residents, visit Owen Bay. They hike from Owen Bay to Hyacinth Lake for swimming and fishing and to enjoy the scenery. There is interest among the Owen Bay community in preserving the viewshed around Hyacinth Lake and Dorr Lake.
017. M2 B6 A1 agi B1 4. Dorr Lake. An lake covering 8 hectares located 600 metres from Hyacinth Lake. The lake is reached by a trail from Hyacinth Lake and is used for fishing, swimming and picnicking. Attractive setting.
018. V1 E5 T1 lpq (n) C1 4. Viewshed around Hyacinth and Dorr Lakes. Owen Bay residents are interested in preserving this area for recreational use. Within it are trails leading to the lakes and up to the ridge above Springer Point. Many of the trails pass through old growth forest. From the top of the ridge are spectacular views over Hole In the Wall, Sonora Island and Quadra Island. The part of this unit around the two lakes has a high VAC while that on the north aspect hillside has a moderate VAC.
019. V1 E5 R1 (T1) lp C1 4. West aspect moderate rocky slopes viewed from Owen Bay and Okisollo Channel. Used by residents and visitors to Owen Bay for hiking through old growth forest up to the viewpoint.
020. E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4. NW.
021. M2 E5 I C2 4. Mitchell Lake.
022. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
023. J7 V1 R1 bde (ap) C1 4. Bassett Point. Rocky point at the east end of Hole In The Wall. scuba diving in this area, also commercial salmon fishing.
024. Q3 V1 E3 (R1) bde (ap) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
025. J8 V1 B6 bde (ap) C1 4. Tombolo and beach along the Sonora side of Hole In The Wall. Sometimes used for anchorage. Commercial salmon fishing offshore. Scuba diving.
026. J8 V1 B6 bd3 (ap) C1 4. Similar values to previous unit.
027. D1 V1 bde (ap) B1 4. North side of the west entrance to Hole in The Wall. Currents can reach 12 knots on the flood tide through here. A heavily used cruising route also popular with kayakers. Calm Channel on the east of the point is a critical cod and salmon fishing area.
028. Q3 V1 J5 bpa C1 4. Shorelands east of Barnes Bay.

BLOCK 12 - QUADRA

029. Q3 V1 E3 bpa C1 4. Shorelands on the south side of Okisollo Channel east of Lower Rapids.

MAPSHEET E21N22

BLOCK 12 - QUADRA

030. J7 J8 V1 (J5) bpe C1 4. Cooper Point. Forested point and tombolo north of the Upper Rapids in Okisollo Channel. Scuba diving site.
031. Q3 J5 D1 (V1) bpa C1 4. Shorelands along the west side of Upper Rapids. The rapids reach 9 knots at spring tides. Boats frequently wait in Owen Bay for the slack tide.
032. B6 J8 V1 bhi C1 4. Beach opposite Hole In The Wall. A landing in this unit would provide access into Quadra Island.
033. U1 B6 V1 bhi C1 4. Bodega Anchorage north of The Octopus Islands Marine Park. Used by craft awaiting slack water to pass through the rapids to the north.
034. J9 B6 J7 (U1 V1 A4) bhi (cdar) B1 4. Waiatt Bay. Pocket beach and points on the south side. Commercial ground fishing, clam stocks, public oyster picking and salmon rearing. Joined to Small inlet by a trail/portage. Close to The Octopus Islands Marine Park. Only the south shore is part of TFL 47. The bay provides protected extensive anchorage. The Octopus Islands are currently (1994) included as a study site in the Protected Areas Strategy (PAS).
035. J7 B6 V1 bhi B1 4. Points and beach along the south side of Waiatt Bay. A foreshore trail is proposed to lead from Waiatt Bay southeast to Yeatman Bay.
036. J7 B6 J5 (U1 V1) bhi B1 4. Rocky point on the south side of the Waiatt Bay entrance.
037. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
038. V1 E3 T1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
039. M2 A3 E5 (T1) np C1 4. Waiatt Creek. A salmon stream draining from Bassett Lake into Waiatt Bay. Supports chum. Falls on the creek are a barrier. A trail to Bassett and Two Mile Lakes crosses through the unit.
040. V1 E3 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
041. E3 E5 W5 Itu C2 4. NW.
042. V1 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
043. E3 E5 W5 Itu C2 4. NW.
044. V1 E3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
045. V2 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET E21N23**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This mapsheet contains the northeast part of Sonora Island, Block 11. Major cruising routes are Cordero Channel and Yuculta Rapids. Inland water features include Florence Lake, St. Aubyn Lake and the Heidrick Lakes.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E21N23 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in the Recreation Manual Chapter Six.

LAND UNITS

- 001. **D1 V1 Q3 bpd (e) C1 4.** Shorelands along the southwest side of Dent Rapids. The rapids are swift and turbulent and can be dangerous for watercraft. "Devils Hole" within the rapids is where violent eddies and whirlpools form.
- 002. **Q3 V1 E3 (E2) bpe C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003. **C4 B3 E2 bpe (d) C1 4.** Landing on pebble beach west of Innes Passage.
- 004. **Q3 V1 E3 bpa C2 4.** Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005. **E3 E2 M2 lj D2 4.** NW.
- 006. **Q3 E3 V2 (L6 A1) bac C1 4.** Very steep shorelands (cliffs) on the north side of Florence Lake.
- 007. **V2 E3 E2 C1 4.** Viewshed on the north side of Florence Lake.
- 008. **M3 A1 B6 (E2) bac C1 4.** Beach at the east end of Florence Lake. The 330 hectares lake supports cutthroat trout. The west end can be accessed on foot from Thurston Bay, while the east end can be reached from logging roads and landings along Cordero Channel.
- 009. **Q3 E3 A1 bac C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Florence Lake.
- 010. **M3 B6 A1 bac C1 4.** Stretch of beach along the south shore of Florence Lake.
- 011. **Q3 E3 A1 bac C1 4.** Shorelands along the south side of Florence Lake.
- 012. **V2 E3 E2 C1 4.** Viewshed on the south side of Florence Lake. Moderate to steep north aspect slopes.
- 013. **M2 Q3 E5 cpi C1 4.** Edith Lake. 37 ha surface area.
- 014. **V2 E3 E5 C1 4.** Viewshed around Edith Lake.

MAPSHEET E21N23

015. E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt D2 4. NW.
016. M2 Q3 E3 cp C1 4. Heidrick Lakes. Two lakes, 28 and 16 hectares respectively, joined by a creek. Shorelands on the north side. Road access to the lakes.
017. M2 L9 E3 lpi C1 4. Delta at the east end of the smaller lake.
018. M2 E3 lpi C1 4. South side of the Heidrick Lakes.
019. M2 E5 E8 lpn C1 4. West end of the larger of the lakes.
020. V3 E3 E2 (W5) ljt C2 4. NW.
021. V1 E3 E2 lj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
022. F1 M2 R1 (V1 E3) lp C1 4. Steep, rocky bluffs with waterfalls.
023. V1 E3 R1 l C2 4. NW.
024. Q2 E3 M2 (E6 W5) lqj C2 4. NW.
025. E3 E2 M2 (W5) ljt C2 4. NW.
026. V2 R1 E6 C1 4. Rocky bluffs with open forest cover viewed from St. Aubyn Lake.
027. M3 L9 A1 (E4) bal (gp) C1 4. Creek delta on the north side of St. Aubyn Lake. St. Aubyn Lake covers 140 hectares. It supports cutthroat trout. The lake can be accessed by a rough trail along Christie Creek or from logging roads leading from Barnes Bay; however recent harvesting has obliterated some of these routes (Ref. Fern Kornelsen, pers. comm).
028. V2 Q3 R1 (E3) bac (gp) C2 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed. Refer to landscape inventory.
029. Q3 E3 A1 bal (gp) C1 4. Shorelands on the northeast side of St. Aubyn Lake.
030. V2 E3 E5 C1 4. St. Aubyn Lake viewshed.

APPENDIX I - PROJECT SCHEDULE

- December 1993 - Project terms of reference review with TimberWest Forest Limited staff and with Ministry of Forests Staff, Campbell River.
- January 1993 - Contact list compilation.
- Questionnaire development.
- Assembly of Background information.
- February - March 1993 - Information packages to agencies, recreational groups and interested individuals. (Covering letter, study area map(s), questionnaire, return envelope, recreation inventory brochure).
- Press Release.
- Airphoto interpretation - recreation and landscape inventory and analysis.
- Follow-up telephone inquiry to all contacts (2-3 weeks following mailing of information package).
- April 1993 - Interviews with agencies and contacts.
- Compilation of questionnaire information.
- Project review with FCC staff and Ministry of Forests District and Regional staff.
- May - July 1993 - Field work.
- August -
September 1993 - Preparation of draft recreation and landscape inventories
- October 1993 - First drafts available for review - Comox Tsolum - Blocks 15 & 16..
- November-
December 1993 - First drafts available for review - Johnstone Straits Blocks 1 - 12.
- April 1994 - Second draft report and maps complete.

APPENDIX II - PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS

February 10, 1993	Contact letter, Map of TFL 47, recreation inventory brochure, questionnaire and stamped return envelope sent to all Resource Agencies, recreation organizations, groups, clubs and individuals.
March 17 & 19 1993	Press release: North Island Newspapers: Comox District Free Press Campbell River Mirror North Island Gazette
March 19, 1993	Follow-up letter sent to all non-respondents.
March 20, 1993	Letter to TW employees.
March - August 1993	Interviews with resource contacts, agencies.
*April 2, 1993	Deadline for return of recreation survey and written submissions to recreation and landscape inventories. (approximately 65 days for response).
July 10, 1993	Thank you letter sent to all contributors
August 17, 1993	Contact letter, maps and recreation inventory brochure sent to Comox Lake cabin lease holders.
October 15, 1993	Deadline for cabin owners to return recreation survey and written submission to recreation and landscape inventories.

***NOTE:** Additional resource contacts were suggested by a number of respondents to the first mail out. Information packages were sent to new contacts as their names came available. Survey return deadlines dates were adjusted to provide approximately 65 days for returns.

APPENDIX III - CONTACT LETTER

*March 11, 1993/August 17, 1993

Dear

Recreation Resources Limited is conducting a Recreation Inventory Study of Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 47, Blocks 1-12 (Johnstone Strait) and Blocks 13-14 (Tsolum River and Comox Lake), for TimberWest Forest Limited. Blocks 1-12 are located on the northern side of Johnstone Strait and extend from Hanson Island in the northwest to Quadra Island in the southeast. Blocks 13 and 14 are located west of Courtenay and border Tsolum River to the north and Comox Lake to the south. Maps of the study area are enclosed.

The inventory of outdoor recreation features and opportunities within TFL 47 will be used by TimberWest Forest Limited and the B.C. Forest Service in future planning and management efforts. To assist us in obtaining recreation information about this area we are requesting that you (or your group) complete the enclosed survey and include any other relevant information or concerns you may have. A pamphlet describing the recreation inventory process is enclosed for your review.

This survey is being mailed to organizations and/or individuals who may have a recreational interest in the inventory area. We are also interested in your suggestions as to other people we might contact for information. The completed survey form and/or any other submissions should be returned by October 15, 1993 in the self-addressed envelope enclosed. If you require additional information or would like to arrange a personal interview, please contact us at the above address.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resources Ltd.

Enc. i) Inventory study area location maps
 ii) Recreation inventory brochure
 iii) Survey form and return envelope

*NOTE: Additional resource contacts were suggested by a number of respondents to the first mail out. Information packages were sent to new contacts as their names came available. Survey return deadlines dates were adjusted to provide approximately 65 days for returns.

APPENDIX IV - FOLLOW-UP LETTER TO RESOURCE CONTACTS

March 19, 1993

Dear

This letter is just a follow-up to our earlier survey and request for information on recreational opportunities and values in TFL 47, Blocks 1-12 (Johnstone Strait) and Blocks 13-14 (Tsolum River and Comox Lake). If you have already responded, or have considered our request but found it inapplicable, then we would like to thank you for your participation. However, if you have not yet had a chance to do so and you would like to contribute, we are anxious to hear from you!

We are depending on recreational users and people familiar with the area, like yourselves, to help us obtain as much relevant information as possible for our Recreation Inventory. This inventory will be used by TimberWest and the B.C. Forest Service to help in future planning and management of the TFL. There is still time to have your survey form or written response in the mail by *April 5th, so that your input can be considered.

If you have any further questions or would just like to pass on some information by phone, feel free to contact us anytime at the address or phone/fax number included above. Again, thank you for your interest and cooperation in this study.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resources Ltd.

*** NOTE:** Deadline dates for response were adjusted throughout the project to provide approximately 65 days for response.

APPENDIX V - ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER

July 10, 1993

Dear

RE: Recreation and Landscape Inventory - Tree Farm Licence #47.

The recreation and landscape inventory undertaken for TimberWest Forest Limited by RRL Recreation Resources Limited includes Tree Farm Licence #47 Blocks 13 and 14 (Comox and Tsolum) and Blocks 1 - 12 Johnstone Straits.

A total of approximately 65 recreation groups, clubs, guides, government ministries, forestry workers and other knowledgeable individuals have responded to the request for recreation and landscape resource information. A substantial amount of detailed information was received which will contribute to a comprehensive inventory of recreation and landscape resources within the study areas.

The recreation and landscape inventories for TFL #47 are currently in First Draft. Following a detailed review process, which includes opportunities for public and agency input, final versions of the inventories will be available in early 1994.

Thank you again for providing information for these inventory projects. If you have any questions or if you would like further information, please contact:

Mr. Rory Hill, R.P.F., OR
Manager
TimberWest Forest Limited
North Island Region, Coast Wood Products
5705 North Island Highway
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 5C5

Tel: 286-7372

Mr. Charles Cornfield
Recreation Resource Officer
Ministry of Forests
Campbell River Forest District
370 Dogwood Street
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 6Y7

Tel: 286-9371

Thank you again for your interest and contribution to this project.

Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resource Consultant

APPENDIX VI - PUBLIC NOTICE - PRESS RELEASE

Recreation Resources Limited is conducting a Recreation Inventory Study of Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 47, Blocks 1-12 (Johnstone Strait) and Blocks 13-14 (Tsolum River and Comox Lake), for TimberWest Forest Limited. Blocks 1-12 are located on the northern side of Johnstone Strait and extend from Hanson Island in the northwest to Quadra Island in the southeast. Blocks 13 and 14 are located west of Courtenay and border Tsolum River to the north and Comox Lake to the south. Maps of the study area are enclosed.

The inventory of outdoor recreation features and opportunities within TFL 47 will be used by TimberWest and the B.C. Forest Service in future planning and management efforts. To assist us in obtaining recreation information about this area we are requesting input from members of the public who are familiar with this area. Of particular importance are:

- areas and sites of present or potential recreational use
- location of significant landscape features
- access points, trails or travel routes
- camping and picnicking sites
- important wildlife and fishery areas
- scenic landscapes and viewpoints
- unique streams, lakes or other water features
- special cultural, historic or archaeological features

We would also appreciate your as to other individuals or groups who should be contacted for information. During the inventory process, Recreation Resources Limited staff will be available to meet with interested individuals or organizations. For further information or to arrange a meeting, contact Mr. Jeremy Webb, Recreation Resource Consultant at the address below by February 15, 1993. Written submissions will be accepted until March 29, 1993. Please take advantage of this opportunity to contribute your knowledge and input to the recreation inventory process for this area.

Mr. Jeremy Webb
Recreation Resources Limited
3156 Cobble Hill Road R.R. 1
Cobble Hill, B.C.
V0R 1L0
Re: TFL 47

Te1/Fax: (604) 743-4046

NOTE: This Press Release was carried in North Island Newspapers on March 17/19/24, 1993.

APPENDIX VII - LETTER TO EMPLOYEES OF TIMBERWEST FOREST LIMITED

This letter followed a similar format as the letter to all resource contacts. The letter was circulated on March 20, 1993. Informal interviews were held with TimberWest staff at the Middle Point office in Campbell River throughout the recreation inventory project.

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF INQUIRY CONTACTS**AGENCY CONTACTS**

Mr. D. Alger, Ministry of Environment, Campbell River
 Mr. Cam Brady, Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill
 Campbell River Tourism, Campbell River
 Campbell River Chamber of Commerce, Campbell River
 Mr. Charlie Cornfield, Ministry of Forests, Campbell River
 Ministry of Parks, North Vancouver
 Ministry of Parks, Strathcona District, Parksville
 Mr. Lewis Cardell, Ministry of Environment, Nanaimo
 Mr. David Coombes, Ministry of Environment, Victoria
 Ms. Susan Dalton, Alert Bay Recreation Department, Alert Bay
 Mr. Ken Fairhurst, Regional Landscape Officer, Vancouver Forest Region, 4595 Canada Way, Burnaby
 Mayor Gerry Furney, Town of Port McNeill, Port McNeill
 Government of Canada, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, Fisheries - Pacific Region, Vancouver
 Government of Canada, Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans, Alert Bay
 Government of Canada, Forestry Canada, Elk River Division, Campbell River
 Mr. L.T. Johnstone, Ministry of Environment, Campbell River
 Ms. Annemarie Koch, Tourist Advisory Commission, Regional District of Mount Waddington, Port McNeill
 Mr. Roger Norrish, Ministry of Parks, Victoria
 Mayor Gilber Popovich, Village of Alert Bay, Alert Bay
 Port McNeill Tourist Information Centre, Port McNeill
 Mr. Norm Prince, Mount Waddington Regional Economic Development Commission, Port McNeill
 Regional District of Comox-Strathcona, Courtenay
 Sayward Tourist Association, Sayward Chamber of Commerce, Campbell River
 Mr. Dave Suttill, Archaeology Branch, Victoria
 Mr. F. Voysey, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Campbell River
 Mr. Ian Whitbread, Archaeology Branch, Victoria

FIRST NATIONS

Kwakiutl District Council, Port Hardy
 Musgama'gaw Tribal Council, Alert Bay
 Mr. Patrick Alfred, Nimpkish Indian Band, Alert Bay
 Mr. Ralph Dick, Cape Mudge Indian Band, Quathiaski Cove
 Mr. Stephen George Dick, Kwiakah, Campbell River
 Mr. Norman Frank, Comox Indian Band, Courtenay
 Mr. Richard Harry, Ilomalco Indian Band, Campbell River
 Mr. Alfred Hunt, Kwakiutl, Port Hardy
 Mr. F. Johnson, Oweekeno Indian Band, Port Hardy
 Mr. Roy Roberts, Campbell River Indian Band, Campbell River
 Mr. Robert Sewid, Mamalelequala Que'Qua'Sot'Enox, Campbell River
 Mr. Tom Smith, Turner Island Band, Tlowitsis-mumtagila, Campbell River
 Mr. Earl J. Smith, Ehatteshat Indian Band, Campbell River
 Mr. Peter C. Smith, Kwicksutaineuk, Simoon Sound
 Mr. Paddy Walkus, Gwa'sala-Nakwaxda Xw, Port Hardy
 Mr. Charlie Williams, Kwa-wa-aineuk, Port McNeill

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF INQUIRY CONTACTS**SCHOOLS/EDUCATION CENTRES/TOURISM CENTRES**

Alert Bay Tourism Information Centre, Alert Bay
Mr. Emil Beth, North Island Secondary School, Port McNeill
Ms. Myrna Boulding, Strathcona Park Lodge and Outdoor Education Centre, Campbell River
Mr. Don Cohen, Malaspina College, Nanaimo
Ms. Joyce Wilby, Alert Bay Library and Museum, Alert Bay

FOREST INDUSTRY

Mr. D. Ferguson, Eve River Division, MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., Sayward
TimberWest, Integrated Resource Analysis Section, Crofton
Mr. R. Hill, Regional Engineer, North Island Region, TimberWest, Campbell River
Mr. Steve Lackey, Regional Forester, TimberWest, Campbell River
MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Menzies Bay Division, Campbell River
Mr. Kerry McGourlick, Port McNeill Forest Operation, Western Forest Products Ltd., Port McNeill
Mr. John Murray, Englewood Logging Division, Canadian Forest Products Ltd., Woss

FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Chris Barner, Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C., Vancouver
Ms. Lois Bertram, Canadian Women in Timber, Port McNeill
Mr. Sandy Briggs, Alpine Club of Canada, Victoria
Mr. Ian Brown, Alpine Club of Canada, Vancouver Island Section, Victoria
Mr. Ehor Boyanowsky, Steelhead Society of B.C., Vancouver
Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs, Vancouver
Four Wheel Drive Association of B.C., Surrey
Ms. Jude Grass, Federation of B.C. Naturalists, Vancouver
Mr. Gerry Grieve, Orienteering Association of B.C., Vancouver
Mr. Paul Griffiths, B.C. Speleological Federation, Gold River
Guide Outfitters Association of B.C., 100 Mile House
Mr. Gordon Henderson, B.C. Sailing Association, 304 - 1367 W. Broadway, "Vancouver, B.C.", V6H 4A9
Mr. Henderson, Horse Council of B.C., Cloverdale
Mr. Gordon Hume, B.C. Snowmobile Federation, Sardis
Ms. Diane Keighley, Royal B.C. Museum, Victoria
Mr. Randy Killoran, Steelhead Society of B.C. - Campbell River Chapter
Lapidary Rock and Mineral Society of B.C., North Vancouver
Mr. Ken Legge, Bicycling Association of B.C., Vancouver
Mr. Peter Lissett, Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs, North Vancouver
Mr. Ray Lorenz, B.C. Fishing Resorts and Outfitters Association, Kamloops
Ms. Georgia Manhard, Cross Country B.C., Vancouver
Mr. Peter McAllister, Sierra Club of Western Canada, Victoria
Mr. Ed Moul, Nature Trust of British Columbia, West Vancouver
Ms. Adeline Nicol, Federation of B.C. Naturalists, Vancouver
Northwest Wildlife Preservation Society, Vancouver
Mr. Andrew Ourum, Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C., Vancouver
Mr. Jack Patterson, B.C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines, Vancouver

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF INQUIRY CONTACTS**FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)**

Mr. Wally Prieboilins, Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C., Ganges
 Mr. Kerry Robson, Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C., Vancouver
 Mr. Craig Runyan, B.C. Waterfowl Society, Delta
 Mr. Joe Saysell, B.C. Wildlife Federation, Vancouver Island Region, Cowichan Lake -
 Ms. Mercia Sixta, Sea Kayak Association of B.C., Vancouver
 Steelhead Society of B.C., Vancouver
 Mr. Dave Stevens, B.C. Camping Association, Vancouver
 Mr. Duncan Stewart, Sierra Club of Western Canada, Victoria
 Mr. Steve Tupper, B.C. Sailing Association, Vancouver
 Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C., Vancouver
 Ms. Norma Wilson, Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C., Vancouver
 Ms. Norma Wilson, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, B.C. Chapter, Vancouver

REGIONAL/LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

Mr. Brian Allen, Salmonid Enhancement Program - Community Advisor, Comox
 Mr. Jeff Ardon, Malcolm Island Environmental Protection Society, Sointula
 Mr. Bill Bourdillon, Vancouver Island Cave Exploration Group, Campbell River
 Ms. Lynn Broekhuizen, North Island and Mainland Salmonid Enhancement Alliance, Port McNeill
 Mr. Darrell Burkell, President, Campbell River Fish & Wildlife Association, Box 271, Campbell River.
 Mr. Burkell, Campbell River Environmental Council, Campbell River
 Campbell River Fish & Wildlife Association, Campbell River
 Campbell River Tide Rippers Dive Club, Campbell River
 Comox-Strathcona Natural History Society, Courtenay, B.C.
 Mr. Rick Davidge, North Island Sportsman Association, Port Hardy
 Barb Eddy, North Vancouver Island Horse Association, Courtenay
 Evergreen Alliance, Heriot Bay
 Friends of Strathcona Park, Courtenay
 James Glennie, Backcountry Horsemen of B.C. - Upper Vancouver Island Chapter, Courtenay
 Island Mountain Ramblers, Nanaimo
 Mr. Kollman, Port McNeill Gun Club, Port McNeill
 Mr. Jon Matheson, North Island Citizens For Shared Resources, Port McNeill
 Jeremy Maynard, Campbell River & District Fishing Guides Association, Campbell River
 North Island Heritage Society, Port McNeill
 Lyn Paterson, Mittenatch Field Naturalist, Heriot Bay
 Quadra Island Forest Resources Committee, Quathiaski Cove
 Quadra Island Recreation Society, Quathiaski Cove
 Ms. Irene Ross, Campbell River Museum & Archives Society, Campbell River
 Mr. J. Russ, Vancouver Island Resources Society, Campbell River
 Sayward Fish and Game Club, Sayward
 Surge Narrows Community Association, Surge Narrows
 Mary Turner, Raincoast Riders, Quathiaski Cove
 Mr. Len Titus, Campbell River Yacht Club, Campbell River

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF INQUIRY CONTACTS**TOUR OPERATORS**

Adventures West Tours Ltd., Campbell River
Jim Borrowman & Bill McKay, Stubbs Island Charters, Telegraph Cove
Haida Charters, Box 664, Port Hardy, B.C., V0N 2P0, Sir/Madam
Clavella Adventures, Magna Yachting Ltd, Nanaimo
Coval Air Ltd., Campbell River
Five Seasons Adventure Tours, Vancouver
Mr. Ajinder Garcha, Ecosummer Expeditions, Vancouver
Mr. Brent Henry, Island Wavelengths Sea Kayaking Tours, Quathiaski Cove
Mr. Mike Henwood, Mountain Line Tours & Travel Ltd., Port McNeill
Island Expeditions Company, Vancouver
Island Pacific Adventures, Campbell River
Killer Whale Adventures, Port McNeill
Robson Bight Charters, Sayward
Seasmoke Sailing Charters and Tours, Alert Bay
Wayward Wind Charters, Sointula
Whiskey Jack Charters, Campbell River

ACCOMODATION

Bayside Inn Hotel, Alert Bay
Big Bay Marina, Stuart Island
Campbell River Lodge, Campbell River
Dalewood Inn, Port McNeill
Discovery Marina Sportfish Centre, The Coast Discovery Inn, Campbell River
Fisherboy Trailer Park, Sayward
Fisherboy Charters, Sayward
Gorge Harbour Marina Resort, Whaletown - Cortes Island
Haida -Way Motor Inn, Port McNeill
Heriot Bay Inn, Heriot Bay
Hidden Cove Lodge, Port McNeill
Ms. Ina Lowe, Telegraph Cove Campground, Telegraph Cove
Malcolm Island Inn, Box 380, "Sointula, B.C.", V0N 3E0, Sir/Madam
Ms. Marg McMahon, Alder Bay Campground, Port McNeill
McNeill Inn, Port McNeill
North Pacific Springs, Duncan
Ocean View Accomodations, Alert Bay
Oceanview Camping & Trailer Park, Alert Bay
Ole's Resort, Campbell River
Orca Inn, Alert Bay
Quadra Resort, Quathiaski Cove
The Rogue House Ltd., Sointula
Salmon River Inn, Sayward
Seascape Waterfront Resort, Campbell River
Telegraph Cove Resorts, Telegraph Cove
Tsa-Kwa-Luten Lodge, Quathiaski Cove
Whiskey Point Lodge, Quathiaski Cove

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF INQUIRY CONTACTS**INDIVIDUALS/OTHER BUSINESSES**

Mr. Jim Abram, Quathiaski Cove
Neil Blackburn, Courtenay
Mr. David Breadland, Heriot Bay
Mr. Tom Craig, Campbell River
Mr. Bill Dubois, Heriot Bay
Mr. Gary Ducommun, Ibec Aquaculture, Port McNeill
Ms. Barbara Ellum, Vancouver
Mr. Brian Goodwin, Courtenay
Mr. Ray Grigg, Quathiaski Cove
Mr. Walter Lancashire, Campbell River
Mr. Edwin Levy, Vancouver
Mr. Dave Lornie, Courtenay
Mr. Noel Lox, Quathiaski Cove
Mr. Dan McDougall, Campbell River
Frances McDougall, Campbell River
Dr. Martin Lamont, Comox
Mr. K. Law, Port McNeill
Mr. John Leong, Courtenay
Mr. Sam Maki, Sointula
Mr. Trevor Morris, Vancouver
Mr. Barry M. Morrison, Vancouver
Mountain Meadow Sports, Courtenay
Mr. George Nagel, Blind Channel
Mr. George Pears, Campbell River
Mr. Dave Scott, Heriot Bay
Mr. Keith Seale, Courtenay
Mr. Steven Streakes, Vancouver
Mr. Tony Thompson, Black Creek
Walcan Seafood Ltd., Heriot Bay
Mr. Paul Spong, Malcolm Island
Mr Ray Willock, Delta
Otto Winnig Jr., Courtenay
Mr. Rob Wood, Surge Narrows
Mr. Errol Zinck, Courtenay

APPENDIX IV - RESPONDENT INPUT SUMMARY

A total of approximately 220 individuals, groups and agencies were contacted as part of the public input program undertaken for this recreation inventory. 65 completed recreation surveys were returned.

All of the returned recreation surveys and information received are contained in file folders which should be kept with the recreation inventory report and map folio. -

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 1 HANSON ISLAND	4	650	4	724	Q3 W4 V1 P4 P1 J7 J5 T1	bpaenl	Attractive, rugged shoreline, diving sites, whale watching, CMTs
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 650 ha (2) 724 ha (0,1,2) 1374 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 2 WEST CRACROFT	4	802	4	4939	W4 B6 V1 Q3 E3 J9 U1 P1 M2	biqaphl	Important shoreline. Potts Lagoon. Whale watching and study on south shore. Angling in Baronet Passage
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 802 ha (2) 4939 ha (0,1,2) 5741 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 3 PORT HARVEY	4	208	4	2129	Q3 V1 E3 B6 J7 U1	bpaih	Important shoreline, Port harvey anchorage
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 208 ha (2) 2129 ha (0,1,2) 2337 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 4 BOUGHEY BAY	4	98	4	3341	V1 E3 M3 Q3 J9	pblai	Shoreline, Boughey Bay. Fulmore Lake
	3	0	3	0	M2 E1 V1 Q2 W1	lpni	Brain Lakes
	2	397	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 495 ha (2) 3341 ha (0,1,2) 3836 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 5 PORT NEVILLE	4	2699	4	10535	Q3 V1 E3 M3 A1	bpa	Important shoreline, large inland lakes for angling
	3	723	3	1550	Q2 E5 W5 M3 A1 B6	ljqab	valleys on mainland, Lapan Lake
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 3422 ha (2) 12085 ha (0,1,2) 15507 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 6 WELLBORE CHANNEL	4	2287	4	18128	E3 Q3 J9 V1 B6 J7 U1 Q2	bpah	Important shoreline dominates. Critical anchorage.
	3	0	3	634	Q2 M1 E6	lnq	mainland peaks
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 2287 ha (2) 18762 ha (0,1,2) 21049 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 7 DEER LAKE	4	4313	4	4054	B6 Q3 V1 J7 J9 M2 A1 E3 M3	bpahgil	Inportant shoreline, accessible inland lakes, hiking areas
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 4313 ha (2) 4054 ha (0,1,2) 8367 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 8 WEST THURLOW	4	213	4	5152	B6 V1 J7 Q3 E3 J9 Q2	bpahil	Important shoreline
	3	0	3	633	Q2 E5 W3	jq	Forested valley
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 213 ha (2) 5785 ha (0,1,2) 5998 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 9 SIMMONS LAKE	4	1329	4	4257	B6 J7 U1 Q3 V1 M2 M3 A1	bhipacg	Important shoreline, anchorages. Numerous inland lakes, many accessible
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 1329 ha (2) 4257 ha (0,1,2) 5586 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 10 HEMMING BAY	4	160	4	1435	Q3 V1 E3 J9 J7 U1	bpahil	Important shoreline, anchorages
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 160 ha (2) 1435 ha (0,1,2) 1595 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 11 SONORA	4	2133	4	10276	Q3 V1 M3 A1 T1 J7 U1 M2	bpalegi	Important shoreline, anchoarages. Inland lakes accessible by trails
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 2133 ha (2) 10276 ha (0,1,2) 12409 ha							

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	MANAGEMENT CLASS(0,1)		MANAGEMENT CLASS (2)		KEY FEATURES	KEY ACTIVITY	COMMENTS/ RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
	ROS	Ha	ROS	Ha			
Block 12 QUADRA	4	4270	4	11094	Q3 V1 E3 J7 U1 M3 M2 A1 T2 T1 Q2	bhipcdarlt sg	Important shoreline, anchorages. Village Bay Lakes system. Numerous other lakes receiving use. Developed trails, potential for more trails. Close to civilization
	3	0	3	0			
	2	0	2	0			
	1	0	1	0			
TOTAL: (0,1) 4270 ha (2) 11094 ha (0,1,2) 15364 ha							

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 2 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS (MOF/TW)

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹				TRAILS ²		
	VEHICLE ACCESS		BACKCOUNTRY		Type	#	kms
	#	vus	#	Units			
TFL #47 Johnstone Strait, Blocks 1-12					T2 - Non-Motorized	Quadra Island	
						900-3055 Morte Lake	4.1
						900-3056 China Mountain	2.8
						900-5645 Nugedzi Lake	4.0
						900-3098 Newton Lake	2.8
NOTE: There are no formally managed Ministry of Forests or TimberWest recreation sites located with TFL 47 Blocks 1-12. Several managed trails are located on Quadra Island. These are jointly managed by TimberWest in conjunction the Ministry of Forests and the Quadra Island Recreation Society.							
TOTAL							8.80 ³

¹ See Chapter 9 for an explanation of vehicle access vs. backcountry sites.² See Chapter 10 for an explanation of trail types.³ Since trails may overlap resource areas, the total may not be the arithmetic total of the column.

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 3 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS (OTHER)

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹				TRAILS ²		
	VEHICLE ACCESS		BACKCOUNTRY		Type	#	kms
	#	vus	#	Units			
TFL #47 Johnstone Strait, Blocks 1-12							
<p>With the exception of the recreation/picnic sites and trails managed by Timberwest, there are no recreation facilities within TFL 47, Blocks 1-12, which are formally managed by other agencies or groups.</p> <p>There are numerous informal trails, however, none of these within TFL 47 have any formal status.</p> <p>Refer to Table 2 for a summary of formally managed sites and trails.</p>							
TOTAL						³	

¹ See Chapter 9 for an explanation of vehicle access vs. backcountry sites.² See Chapter 10 for an explanation of trail types.³ Since trails may overlap resource areas, the total may not be the arithmetic total of the column.

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- Wet Coast Ventures Mine Finding on Vancouver Island. Walter Guppy. Cappis Press. Victoria, B.C. 1988.
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BACK POCKET

- Item 1 - Recreation Inventory Legend.
- Item 2 - Recreation Survey Form.
- Item 3 - Archaeological Site background information - Hanson Island.