

**RECREATION RESOURCE INVENTORY
FLETCHER CHALLENGE CANADA LIMITED**

**TREE FARM LICENCE 47
BLOCK 17**

Beaver Cove

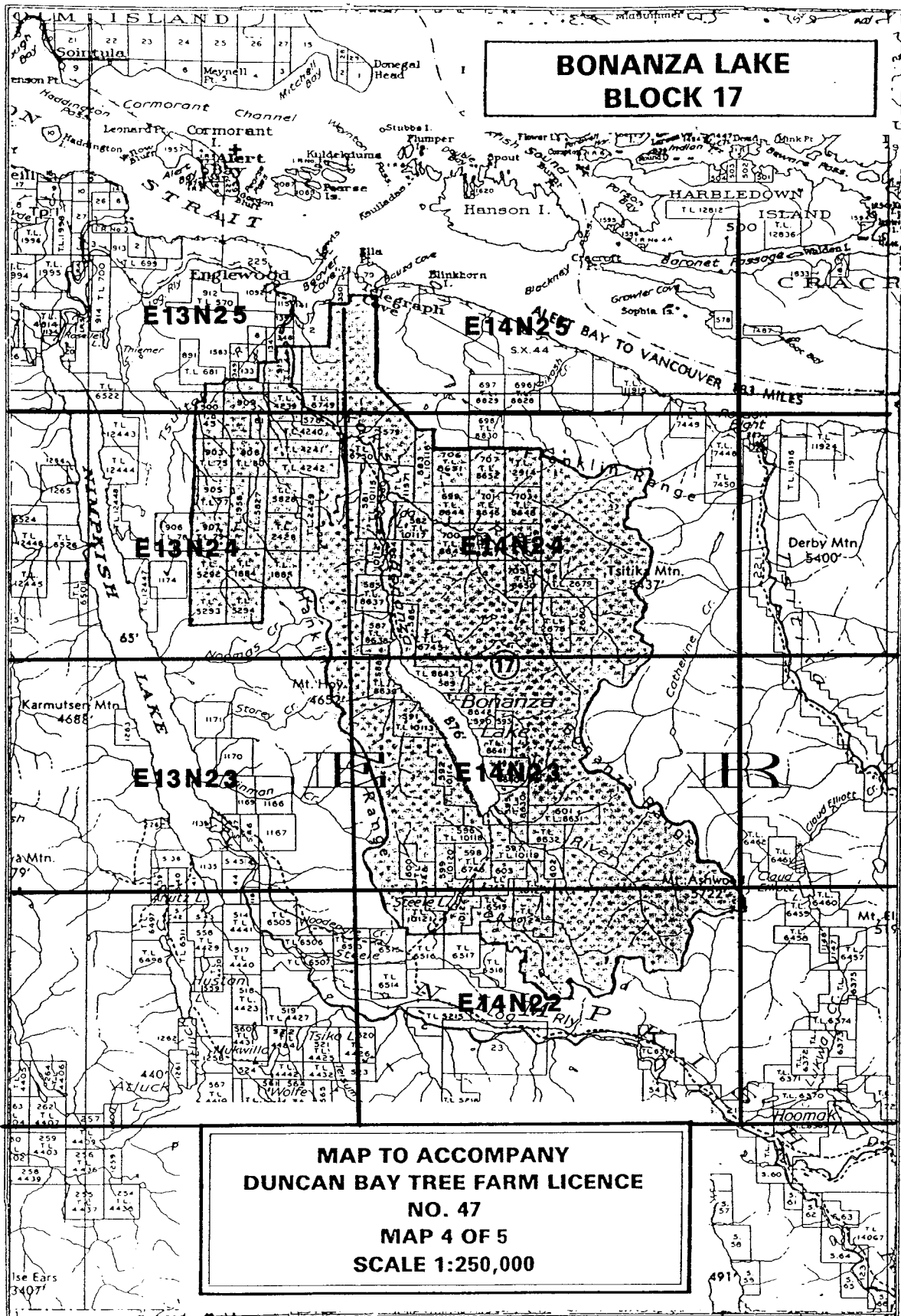
**November 1992
Revised January 1993
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Recreation Resources Limited

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BONANZA LAKE BLOCK 17



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Project administration and support was provided by Mr. Gary Veitch, R.P.F., Engineer Forester, Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, Campbell River. Project support was also provided by Mr. C. Brady, Resource Officer Recreation, Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill Forest District.

Particular thanks is given to the numerous individuals who contributed detailed information regarding recreational features, opportunities and activities, available within TFL 47 Block 17.

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

Resource analysis and technical support was provided by Gillian Booth and Deborah James.

NOTE:

The first draft of this recreation inventory was completed in November 1992. The project was reviewed by staff of the Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, Beaver Cove Operations in December 1992 and revisions were completed by Recreation Resources Limited in January 1993. The recreation inventory was submitted to the Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill Forest District in early 1993. The recreation inventory maps and report were further revised in response to comments received from the staff of the Port McNeill Forest District in May 1993. The most recent revisions to this inventory were completed on July 5, 1993.

PROJECT OUTLINE

STUDY AREA

Tree Farm Licence 47 Block 17 - Beaver Cove, is located on the east coast of Vancouver Island, approximately 25 km south of Port McNeill. TFL 47 Blk. 17 is bordered by TFL 37 administered by Canadian Forest Products Limited and is also bordered by TFL 39 Block 2, administered by MacMillan Bloedel Limited. Height-of-Land boundaries generally separate the individual Tree Farm Licences.

PURPOSE

The report provides an inventory and assessment of recreation features and values within Tree Farm Licence 47 Block 17, Beaver Cove. 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.

A landscape inventory and analysis has also be undertaken for TFL 47 Block 17. (October 1992).

METHODOLOGY

The inventory follows the methodology outlined in Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual. The recreation features inventory is presented on mylar 1:20,000 scale, mapsheets. Polygon coding identifies biophysical features and the capability to support recreational activity. An assessment of management sensitivity is also provided. The map legend identifies the various inventory items.

Published and unpublished documents were referenced in order to supplement information obtained through air photograph interpretation. In addition, interviews were conducted with government agency staff, commercial tour operators, recreationalists and knowledgeable individuals. Contributors to the inventory are listed in Appendix II-III. A brief summary of contributors comments is included in the appendix.

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

Field work and interviews were undertaken in May and June, 1992.

Draft recreation mapping and accompanying narratives were reviewed by Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited and Port McNeill Forest District Staff. Comments and revisions are incorporated into the final inventory products.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTIONS

Each mapsheet narrative outlines the key recreation features present on that particular sheet. Features which require special management consideration are listed, with the feature code and a description of the resource encompassed by the polygon.

Features not requiring special management are not described, however the polygon code is provided, followed by the abbreviation NW, (No Write-up).

PROJECT OUTLINE

MAP COVERAGE DIAGRAM - STUDY AREA LOCATION MAP

Mapsheet coverage of the study area is illustrated by the mapsheet coverage diagram which overlays the 1:500,000 scale Study Area Location Map.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) MAPPING

Each of the recreation inventory polygons incorporate a ROS classification code. Some polygons may overlay more than one ROS class. In these cases, the ROS class selected is representative of the major portion of the polygon. By taking this approach the number of polygons is controlled and the inventory maintains its focus on biophysical features. Where the ROS class may affect the recreational opportunities and experiences, a separate polygon is generally provided.

KARST AND CAVE RESOURCES

Bedrock geology, terrain and ecological mapping has been undertaken within TFL 47 Block 17. These detailed inventories identify the occurrence of karst resources and associated features. (Ref. Terrain and Ecological Land Classification of: Tree Farm Licence 2, Bonanza Lake Block. Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd. Kokish, B.C. April, 1982. Bedrock Geology Map of TFL 47 Block 17 Bonanza Lake. Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd. December 1976).

All proposed cutblocks within known karst topography are detailed in the draft Five Year Development Plan. Evaluation of cave values (usually undertaken in conjunction with cavers and/or Ministry of Forest staff) is undertaken prior to cutting permit approval. Cave values and the appropriate measures required to protect these values are identified within the Pre-Harvest Silviculture Prescription, PHSP. (Ref. Section 2.1, Recreation and Cave Inventory Procedures, Cave Management Handbook/Operational Handbook. (Including Cave/Forestry Guidelines for the Vancouver Forest Region. Ministry of Forests. August 10, 1990. Stewardship of Cave and Karst Resources in British Columbia, Ministry of Forests Cave and Karst Handbook. G.G. Runka. July, 1992).

Forest Service and licensee cave inventory and classification records are intended for management purposes and will not be generally accessible to the public, uninvolved government staff or uninvolved company personnel. (Ref. Ibid).

Due to the sensitive nature of some cave resources, detailed, site specific karst features and/or cave resources are not recorded in this inventory.

The Ministry of Forests, Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited and the B.C. Speleological Federation have agreed (March 28, 1992) that this ad hoc cave inventory system is most appropriate at this time. A more comprehensive cave inventory may be incorporated into the next update of the Beaver Cove Recreation Inventory.

More detailed information regarding the location of caves is available through staff of Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, Campbell River and Beaver Cove Operations; The Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill Forest District and through the B.C. Speleological Federation, Gold River. (Ref. Appendix II).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

There are no known archaeological sites currently recorded on the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture, Archaeological and Outdoor Recreation Branch archaeological inventory.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E13N23

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Mount Hoy and adjoining ridges form the western boundary with TFL 37 administered by CANFOR. Generally rugged topography. Presence of Quatsino limestone indicates potential for cave resources.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E13N23 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND
UNITS

- 001. E2 V2 L5 qkj C1 4. Quatsino limestone with potential for cave resources.
- 002. E3 L5 V2 k C1 4. Extensive Quatsino limestone deposits are within this unit. Portions of the unit with mature conifer forest cover serve as deer winter range reserve. Moderate LSR. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003. E1 L6 R1 lm D2 2. NW.
- 004. E6 M1 E3 lp C2 3. NW.
- 005. Q2 E6 E1 lp C2 2. NW. Mt. Kinman.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E13N24

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The northwestern corner of TFL 47 Block 17 extends west from the Kokish River towards the boundary with TFL 37, west of the North Island Highway and Nimpish Lake. The area is characterized by mixture of dense coniferous forest, recent timber harvesting, immature conifer plantations and frequent occurrences of limestone, karst geology. Caving, hunting and wildlife viewing are popular recreational activities in this portion of the TFL.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E13N24 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND UNITS

- 001. E3 Q2 E8 lp D2 4. NW.
- 002. M2 E8 W5 D2 4. NW.
- 003. E3 M2 W3 lp C2 4. NW.
- 004. M1 E4 W5 qj C1 4. Small unnamed lakes bordered by extensive timber harvesting. Waterfowl and bird viewing opportunities.
- 005. E2 W3 L5 jpk C1 4. Extensive area characterised by extensive clearcut and conifer regeneration. West Main and associated road network enables vehicle access throughout most of the area. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources. A number of important caves and cave features are located within the unit.
- 006. E3 L5 klp C1 4. Unmodified conifer forest overlays Quatsino limestone geology. High potential for cave resources.
- 007. L5 E2 W3 kp B1 4. Several important cave resources are located within this unit, including Canada's 4th deepest cave, the *Glory Ole* -313 metres depth. Spectacular sinkhole entrance measuring 56 metres wide and 48 metres deep. The cave is within a 8.1 ha reserve, established in 1986. (Ref. D. Whistler, *The Canadian Caver*. Spring, 1990). Successive blow-down has reduced the standing forest area within the reserve to approximately 1 ha. Harvesting of the blowdown timber is scheduled for 1993.

Resonance Cave and *Arch Cave* are also located within this unit. High quality caving opportunities. Extensive Quatsino limestone geology with high potential to support additional caves and cave features which have not yet been identified.

MAPSHEET E13N24

008. E3 E2 uj C2 4. NW.

009. M3 A1 T1 apl C1 4. Kokish River. The River flows northward from Mt. Ashwood into Beaver Cove. The mainstem is fed by the east fork of the Kokish and by the Bonanza River. Trail access to the river is limited. A steep trail leads down from the MRS near 3km from the Beaver Cove camp, to several good angling locations close to where the Kokish River takes a sharp bend. (Ref. FCC Crew, Beaver Cove). A hiking trail parallels the east side of the lower Kokish River for approximately 1.5km, leading from the Canfor West Main. The lower part of the Kokish is bordered by steep canyon-like walls.

The Kokish River has been stocked with steelhead fry originating from the Port McNeill Chinook Club's facility on the Kokish River. Stocking as follows:

September 1990 - 5967 steelhead fry.

September 1991 - 10,000 steelhead fry.

September 1992 - 15,000-20,000 steelhead fry.

(Ref. L.B. Carswell, MoE, 05/17/92)

010. V2 W3 L5 qkj C1 4. Lower east aspect slopes bordering Ida/Mud lakes and west side of Kokish River. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources. Hunting opportunities for deer and elk.

011. E3 M2 lp C2 4. NW.

012. Q2 E6 M1 lp C1 3. Attractive upland plateau, generally above 830 metres. Moderate topographic relief, numerous small ponds and streams. Semi-open conifer forest suitable for backcountry skiing or hiking and viewing.

013. Q2 E6 M1 lp C1 3. Similar characteristics to unit #012.

014. Q2 E3 E6 C1 3. Small cone shaped topographic feature with sparse conifer forest cover rises approximately 1200 metres above the adjacent plateau areas. Interesting feature viewed from the plateau.

015. E3 L5 V2 k C1 4. Unmodified slopes above approximately 500 metres. Viewed from MRS and Ida/Mud Lakes. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources.

016. E2 V2 L5 qkj C1 4. Slopes above approximately 500 metres. Extensively modified by timber harvesting. Moderate landscape sensitivity. Viewed from MRS and Ida/Mud Lakes. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources.

017. E1 L6 R1 lm D2 3. NW.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E13N25

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

TFL 47 Block 17 borders the southeast shore of Beaver Cove and encompasses the Tsulton and Kokish Rivers. Steep forested slopes within the TFL are highly visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E13N25 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND UNITS

- 001. E3 M2 A1 al C1 4. Tsulton River. High quality angling opportunities. Current angling regulations in effect. Management Unit 1-11.
- 002. E3 W3 M2 q B1 4. Mature conifer forest borders the Tsulton River. The timber stand serves as an elk winter range reserve. Elk viewing opportunities. Good potential for trail development.
- 003. C4 E3 p C1 4. Canfor Railway. Operational logging railway. Interpretative programs are conducted by Canfor during the summer season.
- 004. E3 M2 W3 lp C2 4. NW.
- 005. E2 W3 L5 jpk C1 4. Karst topography with potential to support caving opportunities. West Main logging road is the main access corridor through this unit. Good opportunities for viewing or hunting elk and deer.
- 006. M3 A1 T1 apl B1 4. Lower Kokish River. Hiking trail parallels the east side of the River for approximately 1.5km, leading from the Canfor West Main. The lower part of the Kokish is bordered by steep canyon-like walls. Frequently used by anglers, the trail accesses good angling and swimming locations with deep pools. The trail ends at large impassable boulders and narrow canyon.
- 007. V1 E3 M2 ujp C1 4. Steep slopes with conifer forest cover are visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait. High landscape sensitivity due to landscape quality, recreational whale watching values associated with nearby Robson Bight and Telegraph Cove. Large scale dry-land sort industrial facility operated by Canfor.
- 008. E3 E2 uj C2 4. NW.
- 009. E6 E3 lp C1 2. Upland plateau with semi-open conifer forest cover. Potential to support dispersed backcountry hiking or viewing activities. Topography and vegetation is in contrast with rugged terrain and dense conifer forest which borders the unit.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E14N22

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The southern most section of the TFL extends from Mount Ashwood at the head of the Bonanza River to west of Steele Lake. There are several small Lakes in the area: Darlene Lake, Linda Lake and Mist Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N22 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND
UNITS

- 001. E6 M1 E3 lp C2 3. NW.
- 002. E3 V2 R1 C1 4. Moderate landscape sensitivity associated with east aspect slopes. Conifer forest cover with numerous rock bluffs and natural openings. Viewing from Steele Lake and main road south (MRS).
- 003. E2 V2 R1 jp C1 4. Slopes modified by timber harvesting. Similar viewing characteristics to unit #002.
- 004. E2 V2 R1 ujp C1 4. Slopes and ridge extensively modified by timber harvesting. Viewing from MRS.
- 005. M2 L9 E2 p C2 4. NW.
- 006. M2 L8 E3 p C2 4. NW.
- 007. C4 R3 M2 p C1 4. Small body of copper ore was recently mined from this area. Turquoise colour of water in small pool adjacent to MRS provides interesting viewing opportunities.
- 008. M2 A1 L9 pa C1 4. Steele Creek. Shallow, meandering creek bordered by mature conifer and deciduous forest. Blacktail deer, elk and a variety of birds support wildlife viewing opportunities.
- 009. M2 W5 E3 pqa C1 4. Steele Lake. The Lake supports good opportunities for angling for trout. Hiking access is limited to a steep stream bed leading from the MRS. The perimeter of Steele Lake is low-lying and subsequently poorly drained. However, there is moderate potential for improved trail access and small picnic facilities.
- 010. E2 V2 E3 ujp C1 4. West aspect slopes along the MRS travel corridor have moderate landscape sensitivity. Viewing is partially screened by roadside vegetation, seasonal vegetation and by immature conifer forest growing on the site.

MAPSHEET E14N22

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011. M2 E8 W3 q C1 4. South outlet of Steele Lake. Attractive wetland vegetation; over-mature conifer forest mixed with deciduous. Wetland habitat for a variety of wildlife. No developed trail or road access. The stream may be reached by hiking the perimeter of Steele Lake. Hipwaders may be required depending on the water level of the Lake.
012. E2 W3 E3 ujq C2 4. NW.
013. E3 R1 D2 4. NW.
014. Q2 M1 E6 ulp C1 4. Darlene Lake, Linda Lake. Small plateau area with a mixture of sparse conifer forest, harvested areas, small ponds, marsh, creeks and rock bluffs. Interesting hiking and viewing opportunities. Logging road traverses the unit.
015. E2 E3 W3 ujp D2 4. NW.
016. M3 E8 W5 C1 4. South fork of Bonanza River. Generally low gradient, meandering water channel. Mixture of gravel and bedrock substrate. Portions bordering the channel have been logged. Moderate potential for wildlife viewing, (elk, deer, waterfowl and upland birds).
017. E2 E3 W3 ujp C1 4. Deer winter range within unit supports opportunities for wildlife viewing. Extensive timber harvesting with associated road development. Fourwheel driving and hunting activities presently occur in this unit.
018. M2 E2 p C2 4. NW.
019. M2 W3 E2 jpq C2. 4. NW.
020. Q2 M1 E3 lp C2. 3. NW.
021. E3 M2 M1 D2 2. NW.
022. Q1 L6 R1 Imp C1 2. Rugged topography above approximately 1300 metres. A portion of the unit forms the height-of-land boundary between TFL 47 Block 17 and TFL 39 (administered by MacMillan Bloedel). Sub-alpine and alpine vegetation, avalanche tracks, wasted cirque basins, tarns and streams. Moderate capability to attract hiking, climbing, viewing and photography. No developed road or trail access. Within the Semi-primitive Non-motorized (SPNM) class of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).
023. Q2 E6 M2 lp C1 2. Upland plateau with characteristic sparse conifer forest cover, small ponds and streams. Suitable topography for dispersed backcountry recreational activities including hiking, cross country-skiing, viewing, nature study or camping. No developed facilities or trails. Within SPNM ROS class.
024. M3 E8 W5 C1 4. Bonanza River. Extensive timber harvesting parallels both sides of the River. Logging road access along both sides of the valley. Deer, elk and upland birds support wildlife viewing opportunities.
025. E3 W3 qj C1 4. Stand of mature conifer timber on steep southwest aspect slopes provide winter range for elk and blacktail deer. Wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.

MAPSHEET E14N22

026. E2 W3 M2 **ujp** C1 4. Southwest aspect slopes along the west Bonanza River drainage are extensively modified by clearcut timber harvesting. Extensive road development facilitates vehicle access. Opportunities for viewing elk and deer.
027. E2 W3 M2 **ujp** C1 4. Tributary of west Bonanza River drainage has been extensively harvested. Clear-cut opening measures several kilometres in length. Viewing of Mount Ashwood and adjoining ridges and peaks.
028. E3 M2 C2 3. NW.
029. E3 L6 E7 **Imp** C1 3. Rugged basin at the headwaters of tributary to east fork of Bonanza River. Steep headwalls suitable for climbing and mountaineering. Views to Mount Ashwood. Logging road access to unit boundary.
030. Q1 E1 R1 **mp** B1 2. Rugged topography above approximately 1100 metres elevation. Similar characteristics to unit #022. A portion of the unit forms the height-of-land boundary between TFL 47 Block 17 and TFL 39 (administered by MacMillan Bloedel).
031. E3 L6 E7 **Imp** C1 3. Steep slopes with unmodified mature conifer forest cover parallel the north side of the east fork of the Bonanza River drainage. Avalanche tracks and non-forested areas are common. Potential hiking access to Mount Ashwood through this unit. No developed trail access to alpine areas.
032. Q1 R1 E1 **mp** B0 2. Mount Ashwood. Elevation: 5722 ft./1722 metres. High quality backcountry climbing and mountaineering opportunities are supported by this mountain and associated ridges.

First ascent, July 17, 1979, accessed from the Tsitika drainage to the east, via Lukwa Creek and Claude Elliot Lake. Ref. S. Watts, Alpine Club of Canada.

Snow pack is present year around in some bowls. Suitable for day hike to the summit and return, access from end of logging road at the head of Bonanza River. Development of an alpine trail, linking Mount Ashwood with Whiltilla Mountain has been suggested in the past. (Ref. A. Kock, Pt. Mcneill).

Mount Ashwood can be viewed from most of Bonanza Lake, from the north end picnic site and from several points along the MRS.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E14N23

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Bonanza Lake is situated in a broad valley, located approximately 15km inland from Beaver Cove and 29 km south from Port McNeill on the east coast of northern Vancouver Island. The valley is bordered on the west by Mount Kinman, and on the east by Mount Sir John, Whiltilla Mountain and Tsitika Mountain which make up the Bonanza Range.

TFL 47 Block 17 encompasses all of Bonanza Lake, which has a surface area of 940 ha and is approximately 8 km long and averages 1 km in width. Elevation 267 metres. The Lake has recently been stocked with Rainbow Trout and also contains Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char. Peak fishing is from April to June and September to October. Logging road access via the Main Road South (MRS) from the North Island Highway and from Port McNeill.

Bonanza Lake is a high quality recreation feature which supports camping, swimming, fishing and boating activities throughout the lake. A recreation site managed by Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited is located at the south end of the Lake on the east shore. A picnic site is located at the north end of the Lake. Recreational use of the Lake is currently estimated as low. Attractive landscapes which border the Lake exhibit a range of modifications resulting from historical and from ongoing timber harvesting operations.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N23 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND UNITS

- 001. B2 Q3 V1 abi B1 4. West shore at the north end of Bonanza Lake. Small picnic site at location of old booming ground. Sand and gravel beach. Wooden dock, pilings and cables are in poor repair and pose a potential hazard to users of the area. Attractive views of the Lake, and to Whiltilla Mountain to the southeast.
- 002. B2 Q3 V1 abi B1 4. East shore at the north end of Bonanza Lake. Small sand and gravel beach area. No developed trail or road access.
- 003. E3 L5(6) W3 C1 3. Extensive quatsino limestone deposits are within this unit. Portions of the unit with mature conifer forest cover serve as deer winter range reserve.
- 004. E2 V2 L5 qkj C1 4. Quatsino limestone with potential for cave resources

MAPSHEET E14N23

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- 005. V1 W3 M2 q C1 4. Steep east aspect slopes with mature conifer forest cover. Deer winter range reserve. High landscape sensitivity; viewed from Bonanza Lake and Main Road South (MRS).
 - 006. E3 L5 L6 C1 3. Steep, rugged east slopes of Mount Kinman. Extensive karst topography with potential to support cave features. No known caves. Attractive, unmodified basin with mature conifer forest cover. No developed trail or road access.
 - 007. V1 Q3 L5 (E2) B1 4. West slopes bordering Bonanza Lake. Attractive landscape features are an important backdrop to Bonanza Lake. Full vegetative recovery from first-pass logging. Well established conifer forest cover. Prolonged, direct viewing opportunities from Bonanza Lake, Bonanza Lake Campsite and from the MRS.
 - 008. V1 E3 M2 C1 3. Steep, rugged upland slopes, with unmodified conifer forest cover, along the west side of Bonanza Lake. Sensitive visual backdrop to Bonanza Lake.
 - 009. Q2 E6 E1 lp C2 2. NW.
 - 010. Q2 E1 R1 C2 2. NW.
 - 011. M2 L8 F3 p C2 4. NW.
 - 012. E3 M2 W3 D2 3. NW.
 - 013. E3 V2 R1 C1 4. Moderate landscape sensitivity associated with unmodified upland slopes. Viewed travelling north on the MRS.
 - 014. E6 M1 E3 lp C2 3. NW.
 - 015. E2 V2 R1 jp C1 4. Moderate landscape sensitivity associated with modified east aspect slopes, viewed from MRS corridor.
 - 016. M2 L9 E2 p C2 4. NW
 - 017. E2 V2 R1 ujp C1 4. Portions of this unit have moderate landscape sensitivity. Extensive modification from timber harvesting. Viewing from MRS corridor.
 - 018. C4 V1 L5 p C1 4. Limestone and marble quarries located above the MRS at the northeast end of Bonanza Lake. High landscape sensitivity. The quarry is visible to most of the north end of Bonanza Lake and from the picnic site on the northwest shore. Quarry modifications are in direct contract to the well established juvenile conifer forest which borders on the quarry.
 - 019. V1 E3 R1 C1 4. Steep west aspect slopes with unmodified conifer forest cover. Visible from MRS corridor and from most of Bonanza Lake.
 - 020. Q2 L5 M1 klp C1 3. Limestone formations present in portions of this unit. Karst sinkhole topography, with potential for caving resources. No known caves at present.
 - 021. E3 M2 D2 3. NW
 - 022. V1 E2 L5 pl C1 4. Slopes bordering the east side of Bonanza Lake have high landscape sensitivity. Viewed from MRS corridor and from Bonanza Lake. Extensive modification from timber harvesting. Karst topography with potential to support caving opportunities.

MAPSHEET E14N23

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023. V1 E3 C1 4. Steep southwest aspect slopes with unmodified forest cover, visible from MRS corridor and Bonanza Lake.
024. V1 E2 R1 B1 4. Extensively modified slopes bordering the east side of Bonanza Lake and Bonanza River. Viewed from Bonanza Lake and MRS. Vegetative screening and areas of well established conifer second growth limits viewing opportunities along portions of the MRS.
025. V1 B3 A1 abi B1 4. East shoreline of Bonanza Lake. Generally steep with mixture of conifer and deciduous vegetation and dense undergrowth. Rock or fine gravel beach parallels most of the shoreline. Limestone
026. Q3 A1 V1 (L5) abi B1 4. West shoreline of Bonanza Lake. Karst topography with potential to support cave features. No known caves. Attractive shoreline with well established second growth conifer forest cover (the perimeter of most of Bonanza Lake was harvested using A-Frame type harvest systems in the 1960's).
027. V1 B2 E3 ph C1 4. Fine sand and gravel beach at the south end of Bonanza Lake. Confluence of Bonanza River and Bonanza Lake; attractive location and scenery.
028. V1 B2 E4 ipl B1 4. Bonanza Lake campsite. Located at the south end of Bonanza Lake. Maintained by Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd., with assistance and support from the Port McNeill Forest District.
- Car-top boat launch; gravel. Attractive site with approximately 14 vehicle camp-pads with picnic tables and fire pits. Two outhouses. Sand and gravel beach areas. Old diesel donkey is located near the campsite, and has some potential for interpretative signs or trail.
- Bonanza Lake supports good shore-fishing opportunities, with trout up 22" or 5lbs being caught. The Lake generally becomes rough in the afternoons, being influenced by thermal winds. Potential for windsurfing. Nearby Nimpkish Lake is currently a well-known windsurfing destination on northern Vancouver Island.
029. E5 W5 M2 q C2 4. NW.
030. M2 A1 L9 pa C1 4. Steele Creek. Low gradient, meandering creek channel with gravel substrate. Supports fish spawning habitat. Moderate potential to support angling opportunities. Hiking access from beach at south end of Bonanza Lake. No developed trails.
031. C4 R3 M2 p C1 4. Small body of copper ore was recently mined from this area. Turquoise colour water in small pool adjacent to MRS provides interesting viewing opportunities.
032. E2 V2 E3 ujp C1 4. West aspect slopes along the MRS travel corridor have moderate landscape sensitivity. Viewing is partially screened by roadside vegetation, seasonal vegetation and by immature conifer forest growing on the site.
033. E2 W3 E3 ujq C2 4. NW.
034. V1 E2 W3 C1 4. Whistle Corner. Recently harvested area. High landscape sensitivity associated with portion of the unit which is directly visible from Bonanza Lake and adjacent to the MRS.

MAPSHEET E14N23

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- 035. M3 E8 W5 C1 4. Bonanza River. Generally low gradient, meandering water channel. Mixture of gravel and bedrock substrate. Portions paralleling the channel have been logged. Moderate potential for wildlife viewing (elk, deer, waterfowl and upland birds). Freshwater clams are reported to be present along portions of the stream bank.
 - 036. M3 A1 W5 ap C1 4. Bonanza River. Extensive timber harvesting parallels both sides of the River. Logging road access along both sides of the valley. Deer, elk and upland birds support wildlife viewing opportunities.
 - 037. E2 E3 W3 ujp C1 4. Deer winter range within unit supports opportunities for wildlife viewing. Extensive timber harvesting with associated road development.
 - 038. Q2 M2 E3 (E6) lp C2 3. NW.
 - 039. E3 R1 M2 D2 2. NW.
 - 040. Q2 M2 E3 D2 2. NW.
 - 041. E3 E6 E8 D2 3. NW.
 - 042. E1 R1 M2 D2 2. NW.
 - 043. V1 E3 M2 C1 2. Steep, rugged, west flank slopes of Whiltilla Mountain visible from Bonanza Lake and MRS. Unmodified conifer forest cover. Dominant and attractive landform.
 - 044. Q1 E1 R1 mpl B1 2. Whiltilla Mountain. Elevation: 5554 ft. /1693 metres. Local and regional mountaineering objective, accessed from either the Bonanza or Tsitika drainage. Rugged topography suitable for climbing and mountaineering. Dominant and high quality landform.
 - 045. Q2 E6 M2 lpi C1 2. Area of moderate topographic relief which is in contrast to the surrounding area. Sparse conifer forest cover, small ponds and generally open terrain suitable for backcountry hiking. Views to Whiltilla Mountain and Bonanza Lake.
 - 046. E3(7) L6 M2 D2 3. NW.
 - 047. E2 W3 ju D2 3. NW.
 - 048. E3 R1 D2 3. NW.
 - 049. Q2 E6 M1 C2 3. NW.
 - 050. M2 E3 W5 p C1 3. East fork of the Kokish River. Upper portion of the drainage may have potential to support hiking or viewing. Attractive river channel with bedrock and gravel substrate. Small pools. Mature timber bordering the channel. Extensive clearcut areas parallel both sides of the Kokish drainage.
 - 051. E2 D2 4. NW.
 - 052. E3 M2 R1 D2 3. NW.
 - 053. E1 D2 2. NW.

054. Q2 E6 M2 I C1 3. Area of relatively low topographic relief, in an area of rugged topography associated with Whiltilla Mountain. Potential hiking route to Whiltilla Mountain.
055. Q1 R1 E1 mp B0 2. Alpine ridge extending from Whiltilla Mountain, (elevation 5554 ft./1693 metres) to Mount Ashwood, (elevation 5722 ft./1722 metres). Height-of-land boundary between the Tsitika and Bonanza drainages. High quality backcountry climbing and mountaineering opportunities are supported by this mountain and associated ridges. Local and regional mountaineering objective.
- Snow pack is present year around in some bowls. Suitable for day hike to the summit and return. Access from end of logging road at the head of Bonanza River. Development of an alpine trail, linking Mount Ashwood with Whiltilla Mountain has been suggested in the past. (Ref. A. Kock, Port McNeill).
- Mount Ashwood can be viewed from most of Bonanza Lake, from the north end picnic site and from portions of the MTS, including Whistle corner and the bridge over the Bonanza River.
056. L9 E3 M2 C2 2. NW.
057. E3 M2 lp C2 2. NW.
058. E3 W3 qj C1 4. Stand of mature conifer timber on steep southwest aspect slopes provide winter range for elk and blacktail deer. Wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities.
059. E3 L6 E7 lmp C1 3. Steep slopes with unmodified mature conifer forest cover parallel the north side of the east fork of the Bonanza River drainage. Avalanche tracks and non-forested areas are common. Potential hiking access to Mount Ashwood through this unit. No developed trail access to alpine areas.
060. E2 W3 M2 ujp C1 4. Southwest aspect slopes along the west Bonanza River drainage are extensively modified by clearcut timber harvesting. Extensive road development facilitates vehicle access. Opportunities for viewing, elk and deer.
061. M3 E8 W5 C1 4. Bonanza River. Generally low gradient, meandering water channel. Mixture of gravel and bedrock substrate. Portions paralleling the channel have been logged. Moderate potential for wildlife viewing (elk, deer, waterfowl and upland birds). Freshwater clams are reported to be present along portions of the stream bank.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E14N24 - Beaver Cove

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The study area extends from Mount Sir John in the northeast, south to Tsitika Mountain and west to Ida Lake, Mud Lake and includes the main stem and east fork of the Kokish River.

The travel corridor through TFL 47 Block 17, the Main Line South (MRS) runs parallel with the Kokish River and Mud and Ida Lakes. There is high wildlife viewing potential at both of the lakes. High landscape values are associated with the steeply sloping, mountainous terrain on either side of the valley.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N24 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

LAND UNITS

- 001. E3 E2 uj C2 4. NW.
- 002. E2 W3 L5 jpk C1 4. Slopes above approximately 500 metres extensively modified by timber harvesting. Moderate landscape sensitivity. Viewed from MRS and Ida/Mud Lakes. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources. Hunting opportunities for deer and elk.
- 003. V2 W3 L5 qkj C1 4. Lower east aspect slopes bordering Ida/Mud Lakes and west side of Kokish River. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources. Hunting opportunities for deer and elk.
- 004. M3 A1 E3 ap C1 4. Kokish River. Attractive section of the River, with good viewing opportunities from the MRS. Steep trail leads down from the MRS to several good angling locations close to where the Kokish River takes a sharp bend. (Ref. FCC Crew, Beaver Cove).
- 005. M3 A1 W5 acq(g) C1 4. Ida Lake. Picnic site with table and fire-ring located near the outlet at the north end of the Lake. Vehicle bridge across the Kokish River at the outlet of Ida Lake has been removed. There is potential for a foot bridge crossing, using the existing bridge pilings. Road access via Br. 111 off West Main. Ida Lake is bordered by a mixture of recent timber harvesting and areas of established conifer second growth.

Bird species include belted kingfishers, stellar jays, bald eagles and unidentified woodpeckers. Numerous beaver are present. Deer and elk are frequently seen around the Lake.

The Lake has been stocked and there are good angling opportunities. Species present include: Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, Kokanee, Rainbow Trout, Prickly Sculpin and Steelhead Trout.

Picnic site with table and fire-ring located near the outlet at the Gravel, car-top boat launch located at picnic site. There are no toilet facilities located at the picnic site. Several people interviewed for the inventory suggested that toilets be installed.

MAPSHEET E14N24

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006. W3 E3 q C1 4. Elk winter range. Mature stand of mixed conifers, primarily spruce, located on the west side of Mud Lake. Opportunities for viewing elk and deer. Road traversing the stand is overgrown with alder. The road has been used in the past to provide vehicle access to Mud Lake. Interest in having the road cleared and a small car-top boat launch developed was expressed by several contributors to the inventory.
007. M3 E8 W3 cip C1 4. Mud Lake. Attractive lake suitable for exploration by small boat or canoe. Good angling for cutthroat trout, (up to 20"). Swans are commonly seen at Mud Lake in the Fall.
008. E3 L5 V2 k C1 4. Unmodified slopes above approximately 500 metres. Viewed from MRS and Ida/Mud Lakes. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources.
009. M3 A1 E3 ap C1 4. Kokish River. The section of Kokish River linking Mud Lake and Bonanza Lake is characterized by a low gradient, meandering, gravel substrate river channel. Organic debris accumulations severely limit any potential for canoe or small boat use. Good opportunities for angling exist at several points along this section of river where there are large, deep pools suitable for fly-casting.
010. E2 V2 L5 qkj C1 4. Slopes above approximately 500 metres extensively modified by timber harvesting. Moderate landscape sensitivity. Viewed from MRS and Ida/Mud Lakes. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources.
011. B2 Q3 V1 abi B1 4. North end of Bonanza Lake. Small picnic site with tables and fire pits. No outhouses. Car-top boat launching. Site of old booming grounds. Large wood dock structure, pilings and cables pose potential hazard to users of the site.
- Attractive site with excellent views south to Whiltilla Mountain and the Bonanza Range. Road access from Misery Mainline.
- Several contributors to the inventory recommended upgrading of the site and abatement of the potential hazards associated with the old boom ground structures.
012. M2 E3 W5 p C1 3. East Fork Kokish River. Attractive river bordered by extensive timber harvesting. May have some potential for viewing.
013. E2 W5 V2 ujp C1 4. The East Main and Br. 221 have been used as part of the Community Forestry tour program along the east fork of the Kokish River.
014. R1 V1 L5 (W1) mpq B1 4. Steep escarpments. Dramatic landform visible from the north end of Bonanza Lake and along a portion of the MRS. Hydro corridor traverses lower portion of the unit. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources. Bird colonies (unidentified species) along the cliffs.
015. E2 L5 V2 kp C1 4. Well established conifer second-growth on slopes below steep escarpment. Karst topography which may support cave resources. Hydro corridor traverses the unit north to south.
016. V1 L5 E5 (W1) kpl C1 4. Similar values to unit #014.
017. C4 V1 L5 p C1 4. Small body of copper ore was recently mined from this area. Turquoise colour water in small pool adjacent to MRS provides interesting viewing opportunities.

MAPSHEET E14N24

018. V1 E3 R1 C1 4. Steep west aspect slopes with unmodified conifer forest cover. Visible from MRS corridor and from most of Bonanza Lake.
019. Q2 L5 M1 klp C1 3. Upland plateau, generally above 900 metres elevation. Karst topography with potential to support cave resources.
020. E3 V2 R1 C1 4. Steep west aspect slopes with unmodified conifer forest cover. Mid-ground to background landscape viewed from Ida Lake and MRS. Unit is bordered by extensive clearcut areas.
021. Q2 E3 M1 D2 3. NW.
022. Q2 E6 M1 I D2 3. NW.
023. E6 Q2 M1 lp C1 3. Upland area of moderate topographic relief with sparse conifer forest cover. Forest type contrasts with adjoining vegetation. Unit is bordered by extensive clearcut timber harvesting. Topography and vegetative cover have moderate potential to support dispersed backcountry activities.
024. E2 W5 R1 ujp D2 4. NW.
025. E3 M2 D2 3. NW.
026. E3 E6 E8 D2 3. NW.
027. Q2 M2 E3 (E6) lp C2 3. NW.
028. E3 R1 M2 D2 2. NW.
029. M2 E6 (E8) W5 C1 2. Unnamed lake bordered by sub-alpine conifer forest and areas of wetland. Elevation, 870 metres. Several small tarns. Low topographic relief.
030. M2 E2 E3 p C1 4. No. 1 Creek. Extensive timber harvesting parallels both sides of the Creek to 700 metres elevation. Attractive creek with some potential to attract recreational viewing of pools or small falls along the creek channel.
031. E2 W5 ujp D2 4. NW.
032. E3 D2 4. NW.
033. E1 R1 M2 D2 2. NW.
034. E3 M2 W3 q C1 4. Deer winter range comprises part of this unit. Potential opportunities for viewing deer and elk.
035. Q2 V1 E1 Imp C1 3. Franklin Range. Alpine plateau west of Mount Sir John. Attractive opportunities for backcountry hiking or cross-country skiing. Numerous small tarns and streams. Potential access route to Mount Sir John. Excellent views to Johnstone Strait, Bonanza Lake, the Tsitika drainage and peaks of the Bonanza Range to the southeast.
036. E3 R1 C2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET E14N24

037. E2 W3 ju D2 3. NW.
038. E3 (E7) L6 M2 D2 3. NW.
039. E3 R1 D2 3. NW.
040. Q2 E6 M1 C2 3. NW.
041. E3 L6 R1 C2 3. NW.
- 042. I4 E3 M2 ljp C1 3.** Attractive cirque basin with unmodified conifer forest cover. Rugged topography may have potential for climbing/mountaineering. No developed road or trail access to this side of the drainage.
- 043. Q2 M1 E3 lmp B1 3.** Mount Sir John. Elevation: 4690 ft/1338 metres. High quality opportunities for backcountry climbing and mountaineering. No developed trail access. Potential hiking access from the end of logging road BR256.
- 044. Q1 R1 E1 lm B1 2.** Rugged, unnamed peaks and ridges which span between Mount Sir John and Tsitika Mountain. High quality opportunities for backcountry climbing and mountaineering.
045. E3 L4 M1 C2 3. NW.
- 046. E1 R1 lm B1 2.** Tsitika Mountain. Elevation: 5437 ft/1657 metres. Dominant landform which establishes part of the height-of-land boundary between TFL 47 Block 17 and TFL 39. Hiking access from north side of the Kokish River. Excellent views of the Bonanza Range, dominated by Whiltilla. Views also include Ashwood, Pinder and Rugged Mountain. (Ref. G. Rushworth).
047. E3 M2 R1 D2 3. NW.
048. E2 D2 4. NW.
049. E1 D2 2. NW.
- 050. V1 Q3 L5 (E2) B1 4.** High quality landscapes west of Bonanza Lake. Karst topography. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET DESCRIPTION

MAPSHEET E14N25

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Steep forested slopes within the TFL are highly visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait. Upland plateau areas have moderate capability to attract dispersed backcountry recreation activity.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map E14N25 assessed Management Class "1". These features require special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development. (Section 6.4.4, Chapter Six of the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual.)

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

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

LAND UNITS

- 001. V1 E3 M2 ujp C1 4. Steep slopes with dense conifer forest cover are visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait. Logged in 1948. High landscape sensitivity due to landscape quality and recreational whale watching values associated with nearby Robson Bight and Telegraph Cove. Large scale industrial dry-land sort facilities operated by Canfor and Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited are located in Beaver Cove.
- 002. E6 E3 lp C1 2. Upland, rolling topography with semi-open conifer forest cover. Some potential for hiking and viewing. No developed road or trail access. Within ROS Class SPNM.
- 003. E3 E2 uj C2 4. NW.
- 004. E3 V2 R1 C1 4. Steep west aspect slopes with unmodified conifer forest cover. Mid-ground to background landscape viewed from Ida Lake and MRS. Unit is bordered by extensive clearcut areas.

APPENDIX I - PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS - SUMMARY.

DATE	PUBLIC INPUT ACTIVITY
May 11, 1992	Press release: North Island Gazette North Island News Comox District Free Press Campbell River Mirror Courier/Islander Newspaper Comox Valley Record
May 12, 1992	Information letter to Fletcher Challenge employees.
May 13, 1992	Contact letter, Map of TFL 47 and recreation inventory brochure sent to all contacts.
May 25, 1992	Follow-up phone calls to all contacts.
May - June, 1992	Interviews with resource contacts, agencies.
July 13, 1992	Deadline for written submission to recreation and landscape inventories. (Approximately 65 days for response).

APPENDIX II - SUMMARY LIST OF CONTACTS

AGENCIES

M. D. Alger	Ministry of Environment	Campbell River
Mr. Cam Brady	Ministry of Forests	Port McNeill
Mr. C. Cornfield	Ministry of Forests	Campbell River
Mr. David Coombes	Ministry of Environment	Victoria
Mr. L.T. Johnstone	Ministry of Environment	Campbell River
Mr. W. Millwood	Ministry of Forests	Port McNeill
Mr. B. Robertson	Ministry of Environment	Campbell River
Mr. Dave Suttill	Archaeology Branch	Victoria
Mr. F. Voysey	Fisheries and Oceans	Campbell River
Director	Fisheries and Oceans	Alert Bay
Director	Fisheries and Oceans	Port Hardy

INDUSTRY

Mr. Dumont	Western Forest Products	Port McNeill
Mr. D. Ferguson	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Sayward
Mr. J. Holmes	MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	Port McNeill
Mr. K. McGourlick	Western Forest Products	Port McNeill
Mr. Wayne Matkoski	Canadian Forest Products	Woss
Mr. Jim Murray	Canadian Forest Products	Woss
Mr. Gary Veitch	Fletcher Challenge Canada	Campbell River
Mr. Wayne Wall	Fletcher Challenge Canada	Crofton
Mr. Bob Willington	Fletcher Challenge Canada	Crofton

CAVING GROUPS

Mr. B. Bourdillon	Vancouver Isl. Cave Exploration Group	Campbell River
Mr. P. Griffiths	B.C. Speleological Federation	Gold River
Mr. Mike Henwood	Mountain Line Tours	Port McNeill
Mr. Trevor Morris	Community Contact	Vancouver
Mr. Peter Curtis	Community Contact	Port McNeill

CONTRACTORS

John Klughart	Ida Lake Salvage	Port McNeill
Lasota Contracting		Port McNeill
A. Varesh Trucking		Port McNeill

NATIVE GROUPS

Kwakiutl District Council		Port Hardy
Musgama'gaw Tribal Council		Alert Bay
Nimpkish Band Office		Alert Bay

TRAPPERS

Ms. S. Braun		Sayward
Mr. M. Campbell		Black Creek
Mr. Hebber Harris	Kwakiutl District Council	Port Hardy
Mr. K. Law		Port McNeill

APPENDIX II - SUMMARY LIST OF CONTACTS

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Don Apts	Comox District Mountaineering Club	Courtenay
Mr. Jeff Ardon	Malcolm Island Environmental Protection Society	Sointula
Mr. Chris Barner	Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.	Campbell River
Ms. Lois Bertramm	Canadian Women in Timber	Port McNeill
Mr. Emil Beth	N. Island Secondary School	Port McNeill
Mr. Sandy Briggs	Alpine Club of Canada Vancouver Island Section	Victoria
Ms. Myrna Boulding	Strathcona Park Lodge	Campbell River
Ms. L. Broekhuizen	N. Isle. & Mainland Salmonoid Enhancement Alliance	Port McNeill
Director	B.C. Chapter of National and Provincial Parks	Victoria
President	Campbell River Fish and Wildlife Association	Campbell River
Mr. Len Titus	Campbell River Yacht Club	Campbell River
Mr. Don Cohen	Malaspina College	Nanaimo
Mr. Doug Collis	Recreational Canoeing Assoc.	Vancouver
Mr. John Cowlin	Island Mountain Ramblers	Courtenay
Mr. Peter Curtis	B.C. Speleological Federation	Port McNeill
Ms. Susan Dalton	Alert Bay Recreation Dept.	Alert Bay
Mr. Rick Davidge	North Island Sportsman Assoc.	Port Hardy
Mr. Gary Ducommun	Ibec Aquaculture	Port McNeill
Mrs. Shirly Duncan	Sierra Club of Western Can.	Quathiaske Cove
Mr. Ajinda Garcha	Eco Summer Canada Expeditions	Vancouver
Director	Fort Rupert Heritage Society	Port Hardy
Mr. Ed Forsch	Community Futures	Port Hardy
Mayor Gerry Furney	Town of Port McNeill	Port McNeill
Mr. Paul Griffiths	B.C. Speleological Federation	Gold River
Ms. Annemarie Koch	Regional District of Mount Waddington	Port McNeill
Mr. Kollman	Port McNeill Gun Club	Port McNeill
Mr. Lou Lepine	North Island Citizens for Shared Resources	Port Hardy
Ms. Ina Lowe	Telegraph Cove Campground	Telegraph Cove
Mr. P. McAllister	Sierra Club of Western Canada	Victoria
Mr. Bill MacKay	Stubbs Island Charters	Telegraph Cove
Ms. Marg McMahon	Alder Bay Campground	Port McNeill
Mr. J. Maynard	Campbell River and District Fishing Guides Association	Campbell River
Director	Mt. Cain Alpine Park Society	Port McNeill
Mr. Ed Moul	Nature Trust of B.C.	Vancouver
Ms. Adeline Nicol	Fed. of B.C. Naturalists	Vancouver
Mr. Dick Niven	Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs	Victoria
Director	N. Island Heritage Society	Port McNeill
Lis Osborn	Outdoor Recreation Council	Vancouver
Mayor G. Popovich	Village of Alert Bay	Alert Bay
Mr. Norm Prince	Mt. Waddington Regional Economic Dev. Comm.	Port McNeill

APPENDIX II - SUMMARY LIST OF CONTACTS

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. Kollman	Port McNeill Gun Club	Port McNeill
Larry Clare	Port Hardy Fish and Wildlife Association	Port Hardy
Director	Port Hardy Heritage Society	Port Hardy
Ms. Irene Ross	Campbell River Museum and Archives	Campbell River
Mr. Andrew Ourum	Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.	Vancouver
Mr. Rick Searle	Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	Victoria
Ms. Mercia Sixta	Sea Kayaking Association	Vancouver
Mr. Steve Tupper	B.C. Sailing Association	Vancouver
Director	U'Mista Cultural Centre	Alert Bay
Joyce Wilby	Alert Bay Library and Museum	Alert Bay

APPENDIX III - RESPONDENT SUMMARY

AGENCIES

Mr. Lewis Cardwell
Fisheries Technician
Ministry of Environment
Vancouver Island Region
2569 Kenworth Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 4P7

RESPONSE: Letter received June 22, 1992. Information regarding the Kokish River Inventory and Fry Stocking including the Kokish River inventory report and summer run snorkel surveys from 1985 to 1991.

Mr. Cam Brady
Resource Officer Recreation
Port McNeill Forest District
Box 7000
Port McNeill B.C.
V0N 2R0
PH: 956-5000/ FAX: 956-3618

RESPONSE: Meeting June 12, 1992 in Port McNeill. 1986 inventory narrative and the 1990 visitor survey received.

Mr. L.T. Johnstone
Conservation Officer
Ministry of Environment
#101 370 S. Dogwood Street
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 6Y7
PH: 286-7630

RESPONSE: June 16, 1992. The request was forwarded to Brent Juergensen at the Port Hardy Office, Tel. 949-6272.

INDUSTRY

Mr. D. Ferguson
Manager, Eve River Division
MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.
Sayward, B.C. V0P 1R0
PH: 282-3353

RESPONSE: Letter received June 1, 1992. Recommended contacting Port McNeill Division.

APPENDIX III - RESPONDENT SUMMARY

INDUSTRY (continued).

Mr. Wayne Matkoski
Canadian Forest Products Limited
Engelwood Logging Division
Woss B.C.
V0N 3P0
PH: 281-2300

RESPONSE: June 10, 1992. Currently updating TFL 37 recreation inventory. Provided paper prints of the January 1987 recreation inventory undertaken by K. Sky.

Mr. Kerry McGourlick
Resident Forester
Port McNeill Forest Operation
Western Forest Products Limited
Box 250
Port McNeill, B.C.
V0N 2R0

RESPONSE: Letter received May 26, 1992. No comments.

Mr. Gary Veitch
Engineer/Forester
Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited
5705 North Island Highway
P.O. Box 220
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 5B1
PH: 286-7368/FAX: 286-7366

RESPONSE: Provided background materials including existing 1:50,000 recreation inventory, geology mapping, list of contacts and background information.

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CAVING GROUPS

Mr. Bill Bourdillon
Vancouver Island Cave Exploration Group
Site 111 Compartment 7
R.R. #1 Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 3S4 PH: 923-4360

RESPONSE: Telephone interview regarding caving resources within TFL 47.**RECREATION**

APPENDIX III - RESPONDENT SUMMARY

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Mr. Paul Griffiths
President
B.C. Speleological Federation
P.O. Box 733
Gold River, B.C.
V0P 1G0

RESPONSE: June 8, 1992. The study area contains numerous karst features and limestone solution caves and has been under systematic exploration since 1973. Expressed concerns re: the effect of timber harvesting on the caves and the need for detailed cave inventory prior to timber harvesting.

Mr. Mike Henwood
Mountain Line Tours and Travel Ltd.
P.O. Box 431
Port McNeill, B.C.
V0N 2R0

RESPONSE: Telephone discussion regarding cave values, tourism opportunities and cave protection.

Mr. Trevor Morris
8332 Shaughnessy Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6P 3Y2

RESPONSE: Letter received May 28, 1992. Bonanza Lake, Block 17 is one of the corner stones to caving on Vancouver Island with many outstanding caves. Expressed strong concern regarding the management of caves by forest companies and Ministry of Forests.

NATIVE GROUPS

Kwakiutl District Council
P.O. Box 2490
Port Hardy, B.C.
V0N 2P0

RESPONSE: Letter received June 4, 1992. The study area falls within the Kwakiutl Nations Comprehensive Land Claims and within the jurisdiction of the Kwakwaka'wakw First Nations.

Mr. Syd Watts
R.R. #4
Duncan B.C. V9L 3W8

RESPONSE: July 21, 1992. Letter outlining climbs of Tsitika Mountain and Mt. Ashwood

APPENDIX III - RESPONDENT SUMMARY

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Ms. Lynne Broekhuizen
North Island and Mainland Salmonoid
Enhancement Alliance
c/o Box 729
Port McNeill, B.C. V0N 2R0

RESPONSE: Meeting June 10, 1992 in Port McNeill with Ken Coleman, Ray Logan, John Matheson, John Bertramm.

Mr. Kerry Robson
Chairman
Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C.
535 E. Broadway
Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1X4

RESPONSE: Letter forwarded to Mr. Wally Prieboles.

Mr. Wally Prieboles
Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C.
140 Mt. Baker Crescent
R.R. 2 C41, Ganges, B.C.

RESPONSE: June 29, 1992. Telephone Interview. Many tourists view the shoreline of TFL 47. Canoeists start short (day/week) trips from Telegraph Cove or from the Nimpkish campground.

Mayor Gerry Furney
Town of Port McNeill
Box 728
Port McNeill, B.C.
V0N 2R0

RESPONSE: June 8, 1992. The study area is located outside of the town boundaries within the regional district of Mount Waddington therefore request was referred to Anne-Marie Koch for reply.

Annemarie Koch, Assistant Planner
Tourist Advisory Commission
Regional District of Mount Waddington
P.O. Box 729
Port McNeill, B.C.
V0N 2R0
PH: 956-3161

RESPONSE: Letter received June 10, 1992. Several comments for recreation potential and development in the area.

APPENDIX III - RESPONDENT SUMMARY

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

Mr. Peter Lissett
President
Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs
2273 Hyannis Drive
N. Vancouver, B.C.
V0R 3A0
PH: 929-3235

RESPONSE: Telephone interview, May 28, 1992. Reference to the Coastal Resource Identification Study by the Council of B.C. Yacht Clubs.

Lis Osborn
Outdoor Recreation Council of B.C.
334 - 1367 West Broadway
Vancouver, B.C.
V6H 4A7
PH: 737-3058/738-7175

RESPONSE: Inquiry letter referred to regional and provincial recreational organizations.

GENERAL:

Mr. Sam Maki
Box 34
Sointula, B.C.
V0N 3E0

RESPONSE: Letter received June 22, 1992 regarding campsites, hunting, caves and scenery. Good hunting for deer and elk. Suggestion that campsites at Bonanza Lake and Ida Lake be expanded. Comment that putting logging roads to bed limits areas for road hunting.

APPENDIX IV - LETTER TO EMPLOYEES



FLETCHER CHALLENGE CANADA

May 12, 1992

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

RECREATION/LANDSCAPE INVENTORY - T.F.L. 47, BLOCK 17 - BEAVER COVE

As required by the Ministry of Forests, we are taking inventory of recreation values and assessing the visual impacts of logging at Beaver Cove.

Jeremy B. Webb, Recreational Resource Consultant, has been hired by Fletcher Challenge to assemble this Recreation and Landscape inventory. He will collect data for his report by making on site visits and by collecting input from:

1. Provincial and Federal Government Agencies,
2. Industry,
3. Caving Groups,
4. Native Groups,
5. Trappers,
6. Regional and Provincial Organizations, and
7. The General Public.

You will see display ads in the North Island newspapers inviting public input. In addition, a contact list of all those who may be interested has been made up and a letter will be sent to them inviting their input. Approximately 2 weeks after the contact letter is sent out a follow-up phone call will be made to confirm whether or not the party has any input. There will be copies of the contact letter at the front desk. I will also post a copy of the contact list so you can see who we are sending the letter to.

If you have any questions or information please contact Jeremy Webb at:

3156 Cobble Hill Road
Cobble Hill, B.C.
V0R 1L0

Phone: 743-4046

or contact me at:

Box 2500
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 5C5

Phone: 286-7368

Forest Management decisions will be made based on the information presented in the report. Your local knowledge of this area can make a valuable contribution to this report.

Please let us know what you know about recreation values in this area! Advise us as to what concerns you have over their maintenance, access, etc.

Thankyou,

Gary Veitch
Mid Island Division

APPENDIX V - PRESS RELEASE

-PUBLIC NOTICE-

April 21, 1992

North Island Gazette	PH: 949-6225	Fax: 949-7655
North Island News	PH: 334-4446	Fax: 334-4983
Comox District Free Press	PH: 334-4446	Fax: 334-4983
Campbell River Mirror	PH: 287-9227	Fax: 287-3238
Courier/ Islander Newspaper	PH: 287-7464	Fax: 287-8891
Comox Valley Record	PH: 338-5811	Fax: 338-5568

**PRESS RELEASE - RECREATION AND LANDSCAPE INVENTORY OF TFL 47
BLOCK 17 - BEAVER COVE
FLETCHER CHALLENGE CANADA LIMITED**

Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited is undertaking an inventory of outdoor recreation and landscape features and opportunities within Tree Farm Licence 47, Block 17, located near Beaver Cove and Bonanza Lake on northern Vancouver Island.

To ensure recreation values are recognized and recorded, public input is requested. Interested individuals and user groups who would like to discuss the inventory and record recreation concerns and values within Tree Farm Licence 47 Blocks 17 are encouraged to contact:

Mr. Gary Veitch, R.P.F. Division Engineer
Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd.
P.O. Box 2500,
Campbell River, B.C. V9W 5C5
Telephone: 286-7366

or: Mr. Jeremy Webb,
Recreation Resource Consultant,
3156 Cobble Hill Road,
Cobble Hill, B.C. V0R 1L0
Telephone: 743-4046.

The deadline for written submissions is July 10, 1992.

APPENDIX VI - CONTACT LETTER

May 13, 1992

Dear:

I am conducting a Recreation and Landscape Inventory study for Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited within Tree Farm Licence 47, Block 17 on Northern Vancouver Island near Beaver Cove and Bonanza Lake. A map of the study area is enclosed.

The study involves an inventory of outdoor recreation and landscape features and opportunities within Tree Farm Licence 47 Block 17. Recreation and landscape resource information and maps produced by the study will be used by Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited and by the Ministry of Forests for future planning and management purposes.

It would be appreciated if you (or your group) could review the enclosed map which outlines the boundaries of the study area and provide me with any information that you may have.

Of particular interest are:

- the location of recreation features or scenic attractions.
- the location of trails or hiking routes.
- examples of sites of present or potential recreation use.
- viewpoints and views of scenic landscapes.
- the occurrence of special cultural, historic, or archaeological features.
- camping and picnicking areas.
- suggestions for individuals or other groups to contact.

I will be available to meet with local recreation groups, guides and operators and other knowledgeable people during the months of May and June, 1992. Please contact me at the above address or telephone number as soon as possible if you would like to arrange a meeting to discuss applicable items in person.

A pamphlet explaining the recreation inventory process is enclosed for your information. Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or require further information.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb

Enc.

TABLE 1 - RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY

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			
TFL 47 BLK 17	4	16,471	4	4,942	W3, A1, V1, L5	q, a, p, k, b	Refer to recreation report.
	3	4,681	3	4,568	L5, Q2, V1	q, p, l	Refer to recreation report.
	2	4,594	2	2,355	M2, E6, Q2	l, p	Refer to recreation report.
	1	---	1	---			
AREA SUMMARY: (0,1) 25,746 ha (2)11,865 ha BLOCK 17 TOTAL: Management Class (0,1,2) 37,611 ha							

* ROS CLASSES:

- (1) Primitive
- (2) Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized
- (3) Semi-Primitive Motorized
- (4) Roaded Resource Land
- (5) Rural
- (6) Urban

** NOTE: Area totals in Table 1 may differ slightly from other block area measures due to small variances in map print size, line width or cumulative error.

TABLE 2 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS (MOF)

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹				TRAILS ²		
	VEHICLE ACCESS		BACKCOUNTRY		Type	#	kms
	#	vus	#	Units			
TFL 47 Blk 17							
	Note: Recreation sites and trails located within TFL 47 Block 17 are jointly supported by the Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill Forest District and by Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, Beaver Cove Operations. Refer to Table 3 for a summary of existing recreation sites and trails.						
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.

TABLE 3 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS

TABLE 3 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS

Ministry of Forests & Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹						TRAILS ²			
	VEHICLE ACCESS			BACKCOUNTRY						
	Agency	#	vus	Agency	#	Unit	Agency	Type	#	Unit
	FCC	0001	12							
	FCC	0002	2							
	FCC	0003	2							
	Notes: Project numbers ie. 900 - ____ are not currently available. Interim numbers are as follows: Recreation Sites: 0001 - Bonanza Lake Campsite - (12 sites). 0002 - Bonanza Lake Picnic Site - North (2 sites). 0003 - Ida Lake Picnic Site - (2 sites). Trails: There are no developed trails within TFL 47 Block 17.									

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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