



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Forests

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File: 16250-20/TFL 47

December 1, 1993

Gary Lawson, R.P.F.
Divisional Engineer
Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited
Beaver Cove Operation
Post Office Bag 9000
Port McNeill, British Columbia
V0N 2R0

Dear Mr. Lawson:

We acknowledge the receipt of your recreation and landscape inventories dated July 21, 1993 for Tree Farm Licence 47, block 17. These inventories are hereby approved as submitted.

Please note that these inventories will require 100 percent updating within the next 5 years in order to address harvest alterations, changes in public perception or unforeseen circumstances in site specific situations. The high and medium visual sensitivity and recreation management locations must be noted within the harvest development plans submitted to this office.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact the Resource Officer Recreation, Cameron Brady.

Yours truly,

Bill Millward

Bill Millward
District Manager
Port McNeill Forest District

**LANDSCAPE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS
FLETCHER CHALLENGE CANADA LIMITED**

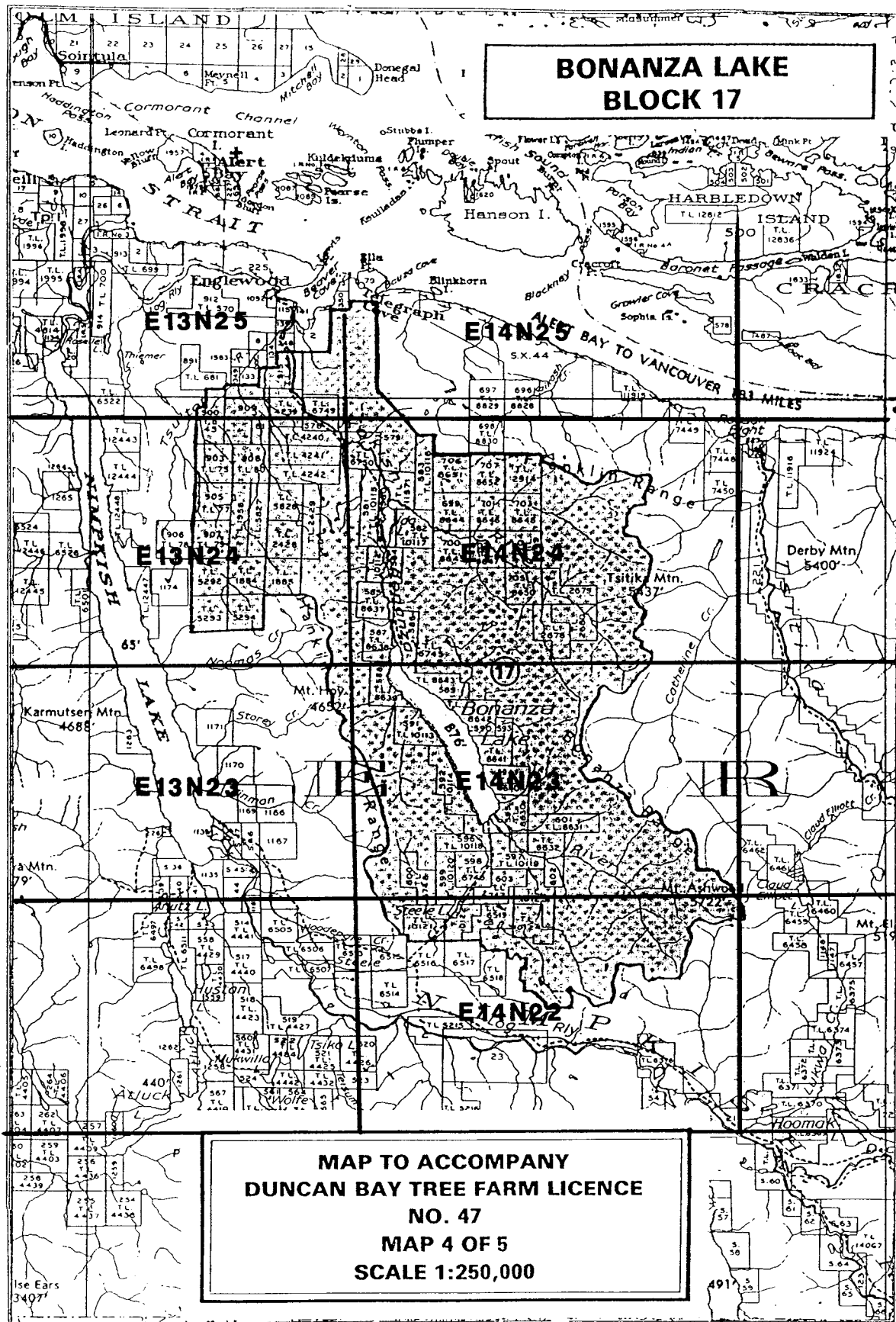
**TREE FARM LICENCE 47
BLOCK 17**

Beaver Cove

October 1992
Revised January 1993
Revised July 1993

Recreation Resources Limited

BONANZA LAKE BLOCK 17



**MAP TO ACCOMPANY
DUNCAN BAY TREE FARM LICENCE
NO. 47
MAP 4 OF 5
SCALE 1:250,000**

LANDSCAPE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS - TREE FARM LICENCE 47 BLOCK 17 - JULY 1993

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Project administration and support was provided by Mr. Gary Vietch, R.P.F., Engineer/Forester, Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited. Project background information was provided by Mr. C. Bradey, Resource Officer Recreation, Ministry of Forests, Port McNeill Forest District, and by Mr. K. Fairhurst, Regional Landscape Officer, Ministry of Forests, Vancouver Forest Region.

Detailed biophysical feature information received from residents of Port McNeill, Campbell River, and Northern Vancouver Island communities was most helpful in developing site specific data for the inventory.

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

OUTLINE

PROJECT BACKGROUND

This landscape inventory and analysis project has been completed under contract for Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, Coast Wood Products, Middle Point, Campbell River. The project was initiated in April 1992. The first draft of this landscape inventory and analysis 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 landscape 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.

STUDY AREA

The project provides an inventory and assessment of landscape values within two main areas of Tree Farm Licence 47 Block 17:

- i. Main Road South - vehicle travel corridor. The length of the main travel corridor is approximately 46 km.
- ii. Beaver Cove - marine traffic viewing.

OBJECTIVES

1. To prepare a landscape inventory of landscapes within Tree Farm Licence 19 as viewed from the Main Road South, and from Beaver Cove.
2. To recommend visual quality objectives for the corridor.

METHODOLOGY

The format for undertaking a Ministry of Forests Landscape Inventory and Analysis project is outlined in the MoF Recreation Manual, Chapter 11.

Field work took place during May and June 1992, and entailed viewing and mapping the visible landscape while travelling the Main Road South (MRS) and from selected viewpoints within TFL 47 Block 17.

Interviews prior to field work were held with Ministry of Forests' staff from the Port McNeill Forest District and with Fletcher Challenge staff from Middle Point, Campbell River. These meetings were helpful in determining critical viewpoints and provided background information for the assessment of landscape values.

Subsequent office work entailed assembly of field data, preparation of the final map mylar and legend and assembly of photographic mosaics.

OUTLINE

LANDSCAPE UNITS

Landscape Units (LU's) were determined along the Main Road South (MRS) and in the Beaver Cove area, on the basis of:

- i. Landform sensitivity,
- ii. Capability of landform to absorb visual change,
- iii. Current visible landform condition,
- iv. Visual quality objectives.

VIEWPOINTS

The viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes.

Viewpoints were determined through consultation with Ministry of Forests staff and while in the field. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

PRODUCTS

The project is mapped at a scale of 1:20,000 on topographic base maps with a contour interval of 10 metres. A written report describing each viewpoint and landscape unit accompanies each landscape map.

REGIONAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Beaver Cove is located on the east coast of northern Vancouver Island, approximately 25km 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.

Landscape sensitivity ratings and recommended visual quality objectives were developed in consultation with the Port McNeill Forest District staff, and with Fletcher Challenge Middle Point Divisional Staff, Campbell River.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- BONANZA LAKE:** Located east of Nimpkish Lake. So named by Eustace Smith, a timber cruiser, because of the high value of the fine stands of trees around this lake.
- KOKISH RIVER:** Located east of Nimpkish Lake. This name probably comes from the Kwakwaka'wakw Indian word meaning "notched beach" or "something broken beach."
- TELEGRAPH COVE:** Located east of Port McNeill. A station was established here in 1911-12 when the federal government built a telegraph line connecting Campbell River with the northern end of Vancouver Island.
- TSULTON RIVER:** Flows north east into Kokish River. A Kwakwaka'wakw Indian name which means "black-coloured."

Reference: British Columbia Place Names. G.P.V. and Helen B. Akrigg. Sono Nis Press. 1986.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E13N23

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite.

VIEWPOINT

No.

There are no viewpoints identified on mapsheet E13N23.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No.

LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. M/M/M/M. Mount Hoy. East aspect slopes paralleling the Kokish River and the northwest side of Bonanza Lake. Modification from timber harvesting, related roads, rock cuts etc are evident. Combination of VEG and more recent harvesting.
2. M/M/M/PR. Southeast slopes of Mount Hoy. Viewed across Bonanza Lake from MRS, travelling south. Also viewed from Bonanza Lake. Portion of landscape unit is visible from Bonanza Lake picnic site located at the north end of Bonanza Lake on the west side. Lower portion of unit modified by timber harvesting. Limited VEG.
3. M/M/M/PR. Misery Creek, Mount Kinman. Similar landscape and viewing characteristics to LU #2.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E13N24

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite.

VIEWPOINT

No.

There are no viewpoints identified of mapsheet E13N24.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No.

LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. L/M/PR/PR. Small landscape viewed travelling north/south on MRS. VEG throughout unit.
2. L/H/P/MM. Unmodified east aspect slopes west of Ida Lake. Long distance oblique viewing travelling north on MRS from viewpoint parallel to Mud Lake.
3. M/M/M/M. East aspect slopes exhibit a range of landscape conditions; well established VEG, combined with more recent logging in addition to unmodified stands of conifer forest. Viewed from points on the MRS near Ida Lake and Mud Lake.
4. M/M/M/M. East aspect slopes paralleling the Kokish River and the northwest side of Bonanza Lake. Modification from timber harvesting, related roads, rock cuts etc are evident. Combination of VEG and more recent harvesting. Viewed from VP #2, E123N24 and VP #5 & 8, E14N23. Similar landscape characteristics to LU #3 however this LU is viewed from different locations. Topographic break establishes LU boundaries.

LANDSCAPE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS - TREE FARM LICENCE 47 BLOCK 17 - JULY 1993

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E13N25

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

VIEWPOINT

No.

1. Lewis Point. Located at the entrance to Beaver Cove, outside of TFL 47 Blk. 17. Views looking southeast to slopes bordering Beaver Cove. Broad, panorama view of landscapes within the TFL. 2-5km viewing distance. Undetermined number of viewers.
2. Beaver Cove, west shore. Viewing from Canfor dock area. Direct, sustained viewing opportunities. Access road to cove north of Lewis Point also affords similar views. Public access to this location is limited due to industrial activity associated with the Canfor log sort area. 2-5km viewing distance. Undetermined number of viewers.
3. Main Road South (MRS), travelling south. View to Landscape Unit (LU) #4. Glimpse view. Superior or up-slope viewing angle.
4. MRS, travelling north towards Beaver Cove. View to LU #3. View to modified slopes, east of the Kokish River. Direct and oblique views.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No. LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. H/M/R/PR. Steep slopes with conifer forest cover are visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait. High landscape quality. Slopes were logged in 1940's. Recreational whale watching activity associated with nearby Robson Bight and based in Telegraph Cove. Large scale dry-land sort industrial facility operated by Canfor.
2. H/L/P/PR. Similar landscape characteristics to LU #1. Slopes have not been previously harvested.
3. L/H/M/MM. Slopes modified by ongoing timber harvesting. Viewed travelling north on the MRS.
4. L/H/PR/M. Similar landscape characteristics to LU #3. Viewed travelling south on the MRS from VP #3.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N22

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. Viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South - MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

VIEWPOINT

No.

1. Viewpoint located on MRS, within Canfor TFL 37. Oblique viewing angle. 1 - 3 km viewing distance. Viewed while travelling north on MRS.
2. TFL 47 Blk. 17 south boundary, looking northwest to LU #1.
3. MRS, oblique view looking west across Steele Creek to LU #1 and #2.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No. LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. L/M/M/M. East aspect slopes modified by logging. Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) is established in lower portion of landscape unit. Upper slopes have limited VEG. Road cuts are clearly visible. Small rock bluffs contribute to VAC. Lower slopes are visually buffered by immature conifer forest in foreground. Oblique views travelling north or south on the MRS.
2. L/M/M/M. Glimpse views through roadside vegetation screening. Established VEG on most of the slopes. Road cuts and surface disturbance visible.
3. L/M/M/M. Moderate to steep slopes extensively modified by clear cut logging and related road development.
4. M/H/MM/M. North aspect slopes, located between the Bonanza River and the South Fork of the Bonanza River, viewed from MRS and from Bonanza Lake. Large scale modification from clear cut logging activities. Road cuts are clearly visible in several areas of the landscape unit. Scattered VEG. The low aspect of the slopes, and vegetation screening between Bonanza Lake and this landscape, reduce the LSR and contribute to the VAC.
5. M/M/P/PR. North aspect slopes, located between the Bonanza River and the South Fork of the Bonanza River, viewed from MRS and from Bonanza Lake. Unmodified slopes are in contrast to lower slopes which have been extensively modified, (LU #4).

Direct sustained viewing from southern end of Bonanza Lake. Long distance viewing, 4.5 km or greater, reduces landscape sensitivity.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N23

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. Viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South - MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

VIEWPOINT

No.

1. MRS, Bonanza River Bridge. Long distance views to Whiltilla Mountain and adjoining peaks. View looking up Bonanza River drainage. Pull-outs on either approach to the bridge offer fixed viewing opportunities of dramatic, large-scale landscapes.
2. Bonanza Lake campsite, south. Fixed viewing opportunities looking across Bonanza Lake to LU's #18 -#20.
3. Bonanza Lake campsite, beach area at south end of the Lake. Mid-ground and long distance views to landscapes bordering the Lake.
4. MRS, moving viewpoint travelling north or south. Direct views to LU #17.
5. MRS, moving viewpoint travelling north. Direct views to LU# 1 and #7 and #8.
6. MRS moving viewpoint travelling north. Direct views to LU #6. Views across to the west side of Bonanza Lake.
7. MRS moving viewpoint travelling south. Direct views to LU #6. Views across to the west side of Bonanza Lake.
8. MRS, moving viewpoint travelling north or south. Direct views to LU's #1-#3 on the west side of Bonanza Lake. Lower portions of Misery Creek drainage are visible. Direct views to LU #5, foreground landscape.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No. LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. M/M/M/M. Mount Hoy. East aspect slopes paralleling the Kokish River and the northwest side of Bonanza Lake. Modification from timber harvesting, related roads, rock cuts etc are evident. Combination of VEG and more recent harvesting.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N23

2. **M/M/M/PR.** Southeast slopes of Mount Hoy. Viewed across Bonanza Lake from MRS, travelling south. Also viewed from Bonanza Lake. Portion of landscape unit is visible from Bonanza Lake picnic site located at the north end of Bonanza Lake on the west side. Lower portion of unit modified by timber harvesting. Limited VEG.
3. **M/H/M/PR.** Misery Creek, Mount Kinman. Similar landscape and viewing characteristics to LU #2.
4. **H/M/PR/PR.** Drainage southwest of Misery Creek. Steep, forested slopes. Logging modifications are limited within this unit. Oblique viewing from MRS across Bonanza Lake and from the Lake itself.
5. **M/L/M/PR.** Steep rock bluffs, limestone outcrops. Viewed travelling north/south on the MRS. Viewed from Bonanza Lake picnic site located at the north end of the Lake. Direct, fixed viewing from the picnic site. Also viewed from bridge crossing the Kokish River.
6. **H/M/M/PR.** Steep west aspect slopes bordering Bonanza Lake. Landscape previously modified by fire and logging. Scattered VEG. Viewed from the Lake, and travelling north/south on the MRS from VP's #6 and #7.
7. **M/M/P/PR.** Steep southwest aspect slopes bordering Bonanza Lake. Generally unmodified landscape. Hydro corridor traverses lower portion on unit.
8. **M/M/PR/PR.** Steep south aspect slopes bordering Bonanza Lake. Previous harvesting has achieved VEG. Viewing from Bonanza Lake and travelling north/south on MRS from VP #6.
9. **M/M/PR/M.** Upper elevation LU, east side of Bonanza Lake. Viewed from the Lake and travelling south on MRS from Vp #5.
10. **M/M/R/M.** Northwest slopes of Whiltilla Mountain. Oblique views from beach area adjoining Bonanza Lake Campsite, and from points along MRS, travelling north. The major portion of the LU is unmodified. Harvested areas have achieved VEG.
11. **M/L/P/M.** Steep upper elevation slopes north of Whiltilla Mountain. Unmodified, steep, west aspect slopes with mature conifer forest cover. Oblique and long- distance viewing from the north end of Bonanza Lake.
12. **H/L/P/R.** Whiltilla Mountain. Rugged upper slopes. Dominant, dramatic landscape. Exposed bedrock escarpments, uniform mature conifer forest cover. Long-distance viewing from Bonanza Lake. High recreational amenity values (B1 in recreation inventory) contribute to high LSR.
13. **M/M/P/M.** Steep, unmodified southwest slopes of Whiltilla Mountain. Visible from south Bonanza Lake and travelling north on the MRS. Deer winter range reserve comprises a portion of the landscape unit.
14. **M/M/P/M.** Steep unmodified upper slopes extending southeast from Whiltilla Mountain. Lower slopes modified by harvesting. Viewed from Bonanza River bridge on MRS.
15. **M/M/P/R.** Upper elevation landscape unit. Viewed from Bonanza River bridge. The unit is part of the dramatic landscapes associated with the west flank of Whiltilla Mountain.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N23

16. **M/H/M/M.** Lower, modified southwest slopes of Whiltilla Mountain. Visible from south Bonanza Lake and travelling north on the MRS.
17. **H/M/PR/PR.** West aspects slopes above Bonanza Lake Campsite. VEG over previously logged areas. Viewed from beach area adjoining the campsite and from Bonanza Lake.
18. **M/M/MM/PR.** Steep west aspect slopes bordering Bonanza Lake. Previously modified by harvesting the majority of the unit has achieved VEG. Snag trees (previous fire) are scattered throughout the unit.
19. **H/H/PR/PR.** Attractive landscape paralleling the west side of Bonanza Lake. Lower slopes have been previously been logged and have recovered to a VEG state. Direct viewing from Bonanza Lake campsite, and from the Lake. Also viewed from points along the MRS.
20. **M/M/P/M.** Small, unmodified background landscape. Similar viewing characteristics to LU's #18 and #20.
21. **H/H/MM/PR.** East aspect slopes, west of Steele Creek and Bonanza Lake. Visual recovery from harvesting on upper slopes is limited. Road cuts and side casting are visible. Lower slopes and adjoining landscape (LU #18) have well established VEG. Direct, sustained viewing from Bonanza Lake Campsite and adjoining beaches. 1-2km viewing distance.
22. **H/H/MM/PR.** Whistle Corner. Landscape recently logged. Visible from MRS and from south end of Bonanza Lake. Limited foreground screening between the landform and the Lake.
23. **L/M/M/M.** Moderate to steep slopes extensively modified by clear cut logging and related road development.
24. **L/M/M/M.** Glimpse views from MRS though roadside vegetation screening. Established VEG on most of the slopes. Road cuts and surface disturbance visible.
25. **M/M/M/M.** Low elevation slopes paralleling the west side of Bonanza River. Modification from clear cut logging is evident. Viewing from the Bonanza River bridge, travelling south on the MRS.
26. **M/H/MM/M.** North aspect slopes, located between the Bonanza River and the South Fork of the Bonanza River, viewed from MRS and from Bonanza Lake. Large scale modification from clear cut logging activities. Road cuts are clearly visible in several areas of the landscape unit. Scattered VEG. The low aspect of the slopes, and vegetation screening between Bonanza Lake and this landscape, reduce the LSR and contribute to the VAC.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N24

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South - MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

VIEWPOINT

No.

1. Bonanza Lake Campsite, north end of Bonanza Lake, west side.
2. Main Road South, east side of Bonanza Lake, near the head of the Lake.
3. Kokish River Bridge, head of Bonanza Lake.
4. Main Road South, east side of Mud Lake.
5. Main Road South, east side of Ida Lake.
6. Main Road South, east side of Ida Lake.
7. Ida Lake picnic site.
8. Main Road South.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No. LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO

1. M/M/P/M. Unmodified slopes east of the Kokish River and the MRS. Viewed from several points along the MRS travelling north or south.
2. M/M/M/M. Landscape north of Ida Lake. Viewed from Ida Lake and while travelling north on the MRS. VEG on lower slopes. Recent clear cutting on upper slopes.
3. M/M/MM/M. Landscapes east of Ida and Mud Lakes and MRS. Road cuts and extensive clear cutting are visible. Several limestone side-casts stand out clearly in this unit. Direct, sustained viewing from Ida Lake, oblique viewing travelling north/south on the MRS.
4. H/M/M/PR. Area bordering the west side of Ida Lake. Recent logging to the edge of the Lake is visible from the picnic site and from the MRS.
5. M/H/M/M. Area west of Ida Lake has recently been logged. Visible from Ida Lake picnic site and from MRS.
6. M/M/M/M. East aspect slopes exhibit a range of landscape conditions; well established VEG, combined with more recent logging in addition to unmodified stands of conifer forest. Viewed from points on the MRS near Ida Lake and Mud Lake.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N24

7. **M/H/PR/M.** Kokish River Valley. Low topographic relief. Mixture of conifer and deciduous forest stands. High quality angling opportunities are associated with the Kokish River. Viewing from several points along the MRS, travelling north or south.
8. **M/M/PR/M.** Steep rock bluffs. Harvested lower slopes show good recovery. Viewed travelling south on MRS and from Mud Lake.
9. **H/L/M/PR.** Steep rock bluffs, limestone outcrops. Viewed travelling north/south on the MRS. Viewed from Bonanza Lake picnic site located at the north end of the Lake. Direct, fixed viewing from the picnic site. Also viewed from bridge crossing the Kokish River.
10. **M/M/M/M.** East aspect slopes paralleling the Kokish River and the northwest side of Bonanza Lake. Modification from timber harvesting, related roads, rock cuts etc are evident. Combination of VEG and more recent harvesting. Similar landscape characteristics to LU #6.
11. **L/H/M/MM.** Slopes modified by ongoing timber harvesting. Viewed from VP #4, travelling north on the MRS.

VIEWPOINT AND LANDSCAPE UNIT DESCRIPTIONS - E14N25

VIEWPOINT COMPONENTS

Viewpoints encompass a range of viewing conditions including: fixed and moving, prolonged and glimpse, direct and oblique, and included foreground, mid-ground and background landscapes. The viewpoints were determined on the basis of viewing opportunities along the main vehicle travel corridor (Main Road South - MRS), and from locations within the study area which had a high frequency of use, or presented focal views of landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley, ie. Bonanza Lake Campsite, Ida Lake Picnic Site.

VIEWPOINT

No.

There are no viewpoints identified of mapsheet E14N25.

LANDSCAPE UNIT COMPONENTS:

The 1) Landscape Sensitivity Rating, (LSR) 2) Visual Absorption Capability, (VAC) 3) Existing Visual Conditions, (EVC) and 4) Recommended Visual Quality Objective (RVQO) coding used in the landscape inventory and analysis is described in detail in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter Eleven, Forest Landscape Management.

LANDSCAPE UNIT

No. LSR/VAC/EVC/RVQO.

1. **H/M/R/PR.** Steep slopes with conifer forest cover are visible from Beaver Cove and Johnstone Strait. High landscape quality. Slopes were logged in 1940's. Recreational whale watching activity associated with nearby Robson Bight and based in Telegraph Cove. Large scale dry-land sort industrial facilities operated by Fletcher Challenge and by Canfor are located at the head of Beaver Cove.
2. **H/L/P/PR.** Similar landscape characteristics to LU #1. Slopes have not been previously harvested.
3. **L/H/M/MM.** Slopes modified by ongoing timber harvesting. Viewed from VP #4, travelling north on the MRS.
4. **M/M/P/M.** Upper slopes unmodified by timber harvesting. Viewed travelling north/south on MRS.

SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

1. LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY RATING (LSR)

A full range of viewing opportunities are available along the Main Road South (MRS). Fixed, direct and more prolonged viewing experiences tend to be centred around developed recreational activity areas located at Bonanza and Ida Lakes.

The dramatic peaks of Whiltilla Mountain, Mount Ashwood and the Bonanza Range contribute to the high landscape quality in the Bonanza drainage and lend emphasis to landscape viewing as an integral part of recreational activities within the area.

Recreational use is currently low. There is moderate to high potential for increased recreational use, particularly in association with Bonanza Lake and in association with the extensive karst and cave resources. The remoteness of TFL 47 Block 17, the secondary gravel roads and related industrial use, will likely continue to depress use.

A broad Landscape Sensitivity Rating of low to moderate landscape sensitivity is applicable for most of the visible landscape within this TFL. High landscape sensitivity is confined to landscapes visible from developed recreation sites on Bonanza and Ida Lakes and to landscapes visible from Beaver Cove on Johnstone Strait.

2. VISUAL ABSORPTION CAPABILITY (VAC)

VAC is generally moderate to high within the Bonanza Lake Valley. Existing modifications are a key factor contributing to the VAC. Additionally, well established Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) and road side screening (fixed/structural and vegetative) is found along sections of the main travel corridor. Management of vegetative screening has potential to contribute to landscape management along some sections of the MRS.

Low VAC, which accounts for 8% of the total landscape area, is generally associated with landscapes having uniform, unmodified conifer forest cover, steep slope. Landscapes having low aspect and which are subject to glimpse viewing, often through thin vegetative screening, represent the opposite end of the scale, having high VAC, (and frequently low LSR).

3. EXISTING VISUAL CONDITION (EVC)

Landscapes in the Bonanza Lake Valley have generally been modified to some degree by timber harvesting activity. Approximately 9 % of the visible landscape has an EVC of Maximum Modification, 44% of the landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley have a EVC of Modification, 19% have an EVC of Partial Retention, 7% have an EVC of Retention, 22% have an EVC of Preservation

Landscapes within the Bonanza Lake Valley are generally attractive, and modifications do not overwhelm the landscape quality, with some notable exceptions, (refer to individual landscape unit descriptions).

Primary landscape modifications within the valley are a result of clear-cut timber harvest of old-growth conifer forest. A range of landscape conditions, which includes previously harvested slopes which have fully recovered, eg. LU#1, E14N25, EVC = R, to slopes which have been recently harvested.

SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

3. EXISTING VISUAL CONDITION (EVC) (continued)

Secondary modification from hydro line corridor and small rock quarry development. Large scale industrial activity is associated with the Canfor dry-land log sorting area located at Beaver Cove. Fletcher Challenge has a log dumping and booming ground, also at Beaver Cove.

4. RECOMMENDED VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVE (RVQO)

Generally high landscape quality, low to moderate viewing frequencies combined with limited fixed, prolonged viewing opportunities which contribute to the low to moderate landscape sensitivity and therefore reasonably "generous" RVQO's for much of the visible landscape.

Of the landscape units identified, the majority (55%) have a RVQO of Modification; 6% have a RVQO of Maximum Modification, 38% have a RVQO of Partial Retention, and 2% have a RVQO of Retention.

5. LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT UNITS (LMU's)

Management of visual resources along travel corridors may be directed through application of broad landscape quality objectives. An overall visual quality goal or objective for the entire corridor may be developed, or sections along the corridor may have specific objectives.

The landscape analysis of TFL 47 Block 17 identifies two LMU's: 1) **Main Road South LMU** and 2) **Beaver Cove LMU**. The characteristics of each LMU are described as follows:

5.1 Main Road South LMU

The Main Road South traverses Tree Farm Licence 47 north to south for a distance of approximately 46km. Landscapes along the corridor generally exhibit some degree of modification which for the most part do not overwhelm the landscape.

There are several areas along the MRS corridor where landscape quality has been severely depleted (refer to landscape unit descriptions). Existing landscape modifications are primarily the result of clearcut timber harvesting, associated roads, rock cuts and surface disturbances.

Secondary landscape modifications include: the hydro line corridor, which approximately parallels the east side of the Bonanza Lake drainage, and a small scale quarry development located on west aspect slopes, approximately due east of Ida Lake. The quarry is visible from the MRS and from Ida Lake.

A Visual Quality Objective of *Modification* may be applied as an overall landscape quality objective for the MRS corridor. From selected viewpoints and developed recreational activity areas centred around Bonanza Lake, a more restrictive VQO of *Partial Retention* is recommended.

5.2 Beaver Cove LMU

LSR: The slopes bordering the west side of Beaver Cove have high landscape sensitivity. Key factors which contribute to the high sensitivity include the proximity to the well established and expanding whale watching operations operating in the Robson Bight area and based in Telegraph Cove.

SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

5.2 Beaver Cove LMU (continued)

VAC: Previous logging (1940's) has fully recovered and the range in colour and texture is attractive and contributes to VAC, which is evaluated as moderate. Viewing distance is approximately 2-5km. Direct, prolonged viewing opportunities from Beaver Cove and Lewis Point.

EVC: The southwest aspect slopes within TFL 47 Blk 17, viewed from Beaver Cove, VP's #1 and #2, appear essentially unmodified. Previously logged areas (1940's) have fully recovered to a Visually Effective Green-up (VEG) condition.

Beaver Cove is site of the CanFor dry-land log sort, and the Fletcher Challenge Canada Ltd. booming grounds. There are also small boat facilities located on the west and east side of Beaver Cove. The industrial development in the foreground landscape tends to focus viewer attention when in Beaver Cove. Towards the entrance to the Cove, the visual and aural impact of the industrial sites diminishes and the landscapes above the cove become more focused.

VQO: The Beaver Cove LMU is a candidate for *Partial Retention* visual quality objective.

SUMMARY TABLES

TABLE 1 VISUAL QUALITY
OBJECTIVES (VQO)

VQO	AREA	%
P	0 ha	0 %
R	216 ha	2 %
PR	3037 ha	26 %
M	7766 ha	66 %
MM	663 ha	6 %
TOTAL AREA: 11,682 ha		

TABLE 2 EXISTING VISUAL
CONDITION (EVC)

EVC	AREA	%
P	2552 ha	22 %
R	833 ha	7 %
PR	2502 ha	21 %
M	4787 ha	41 %
MM	1008 ha	9 %
TOTAL AREA: 11,682 ha		

VQO AND EVC CODES:

P - Preservation
R - Retention
PR - Partial Retention
M - Modification
MM - Maximum Modification

TABLE 3 VISUAL ABSORPTION
CAPABILITY (VAC)

VAC	AREA	%
HIGH	3425 ha	29 %
MEDIUM	7320 ha	63 %
LOW	937 ha	8 %
TOTAL AREA: 11,682 ha		

TABLE 4 LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY
RATINGS (LSR)

LSR	AREA	%
HIGH	2766 ha	24 %
MEDIUM	7364 ha	63 %
LOW	1552 ha	13 %
TOTAL AREA: 11,682 ha		

REFERENCES

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Forest Landscape Handbook. Province of British Columbia. Ministry of Forests. ISBN 0-7718-8245-9. May, 1991.

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Outdoor Recreation Survey 1989/90. B.C. Ministry of Forests, Recreation Branch. Victoria, B.C. October, 1991.

The Soil Landscapes of British Columbia. Ministry of Environment, Resource Analysis Branch. 1978.

British Columbia Place Names. G.P.V. and Helen B. Akrigg. Sono Nis Press. 1986.

Recreation Resource Limited

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V0R 1L0 Tel/Fax: (604) 743-4046

MEMO

To: Gary Lawson, R.P.F.,
Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited - Beaver Cove

Fax:

From: Jeremy Webb
Recreation Resources Limited

Tel/Fax: 743-4046

RE: TFL 47 Block 17 Beaver Cove - Revised Landscape Inventory - Maps & Report.

July 5, 1993

Dear Gary:

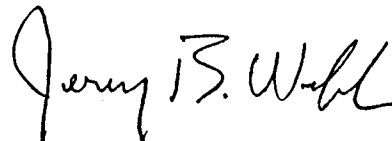
Enclosed are the following:

- Landscape Inventory:**
1. Set of Revised map mylars.
 2. 3 bound copies of report.
 3. 1 *camera ready* copy of report.
- Recreation Inventory:**
1. Set of Revised map mylars.
 2. 3 bound copies of report.
 3. 1 *camera ready* copy of report.

The revisions as recommended in C. Brady's letter of May 5 have been incorporated into both inventories.

An invoice for courier and materials costs, and a minimum service fee is enclosed. Do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to discuss any further details.

Sincerely,



Jeremy B. Webb

Enc.
