

RECREATION INVENTORY
INTERNATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED

Tree Farm Licence 38 - Squamish

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RRL Recreation Resources Limited

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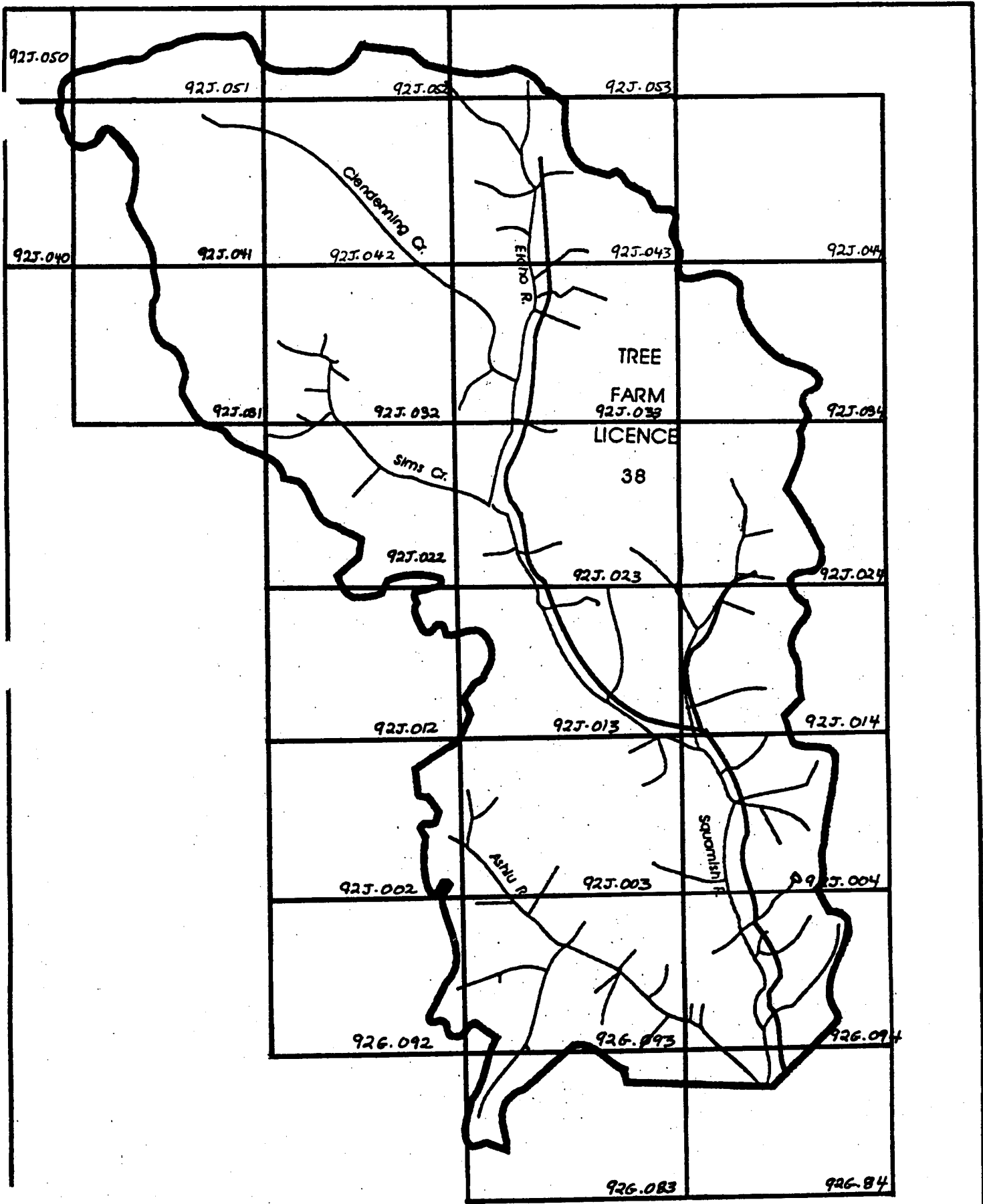
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TREE FARM LICENCE 38 - SQUAMISH

INTERNATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS LIMITED

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Project administration and support for the Recreation Inventory of TFL #38 - Squamish was originally provided by Mr. Jim Rodney, R.P.F., Silvicultural Forester, Weldwood of Canada Limited. Field support and background information was provided by Weldwood staff of the Empire Logging Division, Squamish office.

Support from Mr. John Tisdale, Resource Officer Recreation, Squamish Forest District, is greatly appreciated.

Support and materials for the September 1995 transfer to a new TRIM map base was provided by Mr. Gerald Sommers, International Forest Products Limited, Vancouver.

Information received through the recreation inventory survey and through interviews with individuals, groups and Provincial Government Ministries has been incorporated into the recreation inventory where applicable.

NOTE: The licence for TFL 38 was sold to International Forest Products Limited in March 1995.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**PROJECT BACKGROUND**

This recreation inventory project was completed under contract for Weldwood of Canada Limited. The project was undertaken by the staff of RRL Recreation Resources Limited and was initiated in November 1993. The first draft was completed in June 1994. Following a review by Weldwood staff, the second draft was completed in October 1994 and was submitted for further review. Minor revisions following this second review were undertaken for the third draft which was completed in December 1994.

The third draft (Vers. 3 12/11/1994) of the recreation inventory was reviewed by the Squamish Forest District and was approved in September 1995.

In March 1995, the licence for TFL 10, which was held by Weldwood of Canada Limited, was purchased by International Forest Products Limited.

In September 1995, following the approval of the Squamish Forest District, the recreation inventory was transferred to a new TRIM (Terrain Resource Information Management) map base to facilitate entry into INTERFOR's GIS (Geographic Information System) data base.

STUDY AREA

TFL #38 encompasses a total area of 218,000 ha, of which approximately 62,800 ha is considered productive for forestry. Three main drainages, the Squamish River, Elaho River and Ashlu River are located within TFL 38.

OBJECTIVES

1. To prepare a recreation inventory of all of the land base within TFL 38 as per the approved Ministry of Forests methodology.

Note: A landscape inventory and analysis has also been compiled for TFL 38. All landscapes visible from main vehicle travel corridors have been mapped and rated for landscape sensitivity, visual absorption capability, existing visual condition and have been assigned a recommended visual quality objective.

PROJECT PURPOSE

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

The purpose of the inventory is to provide a current recreation features data base which will assist with recreation analysis and integrated resource management planning. The data provided by this inventory and analysis serves as a baseline against which landscape designs and management options are evaluated and final harvesting prescriptions are developed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

PRODUCTS

There are three main products of the recreation inventory:

1. Recreation Inventory map folio - 28, 1:20,000 scale topographic maps.
2. Recreation Inventory Report. The written report describes the recreation polygon units which may require special management consideration.
3. Photograph folio and index.

PROJECT PROCESS

A pre-project meeting was held in November 1993 with Ministry of Forests Recreation staff from the Squamish Forest District. The meeting served to establish the terms of reference prior to the project being initiated. Follow-up discussions and meetings were held during the recreation inventory project with the Squamish Forest District Recreation Officer and with Weldwood - Empire Logging Division staff and with Weldwood staff in Vancouver, to review the interpretation and ratings of overall and of specific recreation features and opportunities within the TFL.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

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

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

Air photograph interpretation was supplemented by review of published and unpublished documents, reports, books, maps and data files. In addition, interviews were conducted with government ministry staff, commercial tour operators, recreationists and knowledgeable individuals. Contributors to the inventory are listed in the report appendices.

Field work took place in March, May and June 1994. Colour photographs were taken of key features and are contained in a 3-ring binder. An index which lists the photographs and subjects is included.

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

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

The biophysical features in the recreation inventory which are assessed Management Class "1" or "0" require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessed Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. They are indicated by NW (no writeup) in place of a unit description.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

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

The recreation inventory legend is enclosed in the back pocket of this report. The legend includes a brief description of management classes and feature significance, as well as feature and activity coding, recreation opportunity spectrum and landscape codes.

FEATURE SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS

The following sections provide an overview of feature significance and management class ratings. More detail is provided in the Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter 6.

The Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual, Chapter 6, outlines the procedures and standards for recreation inventory coding, labelling and polygon mapping. Assigning feature significance is part of the recreation inventory process. Four classes or categories of feature significance are defined. Quality, uniqueness and availability are the criteria used to determine each feature's recreational significance as follows:

CLASS	CRITERIA
A - Very High	very high capability to attract recreational, educational or scientific use provincial (or higher) significance
B - High	high capability to attract recreational use regional significance
C - Moderate	moderate capability to attract recreational use local significance (i.e., features common throughout the region)
D - Low	limited ability to attract recreational use features common locally and throughout the region.

Reference: Section 6.4.3 Feature Significance - *Ministry of Forests Recreation Manual*, Chapter 6.

Discussion

It is important to note that it is the capability or potential capability of a feature or combination of features to attract recreational use which determine feature significance. Current use levels are not necessarily indicative of potential use or of a feature's significance.

A degree of interpretation and subjectiveness is present in the evaluation of feature significance. However, by examining the availability and quality of features in an area/region, it is possible to make a general assessment of the capability of a feature to support or attract recreational use.

MANAGEMENT CLASS

Assigning a management class to a land unit is an important part of the inventory. It is meant to indicate whether commonly accepted ("normal") local management practices will or will not provide adequate protection to the recreation values within the land unit.

Three levels of management class are defined:

- "0" Area of outstanding recreational, educational, scientific or heritage value and is more appropriately managed exclusively for the recreational values noted (equivalent to ER1).
- "1" Area requires special management considerations to protect or maintain recreation values (equivalent to ER2). Consultation with recreation staff is essential prior to resource development.
- "2" Normal forest management practices are adequate to maintain recreation values. Consultation with recreation staff is desirable, but not essential.

Discussion

The following comments are provided to assist with interpretation of the recreation inventory polygon codes and related Feature Significance, Management Class ratings, with emphasis on the special management implications which may be associated with Management Class 1. Special management considerations may include:

- Maintaining some degree of access (rough track, trail or road) for recreation. Consultation with user groups and operational personnel may be used to identifying key recreation routes/trails/roads and to determine management options.
- Maintaining an inventory of trails, routes, recreation corridors within and adjoining or linking with TFL 38. Signing or marking of some of these recreation accesses may be undertaken.
- Management of recreation activities throughout the TFL, i.e. the quality of snowmobiling and back-country ski touring the Ashlu-Squamish divide may be managed through designated areas or time periods along portions of the travel routes.
- Management of a distribution of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes within the TFL which reflects current recreation requirements and allows for future changes. Emphasis may be placed, for example, on maintaining a specific amounts of roaded land, semi-primitive motorized land, semi-primitive non-motorized land and primitive land within the TFL. This distribution may change in response to recreational needs of user groups and in response to forest management activities.
- Recording the location of specific features or trails/routes on guide maps, planning maps, i.e. Nymph Pool, Peach Creek Falls etc., might be shown on the guide map for TFL 38 or identified by road signs within the TFL.
- Ongoing consultation with outdoor recreation groups, clubs to determine their areas of activity, interest, potential interest etc.
- The feature code "V0" is used where there is no landscape inventory. This code is used to recognize scenic landscape values which may require management in the future if forest harvesting is planned. These areas have been assigned Management Class 1, in the absence of a detailed landscape inventory and absence of VQO's. Refer to Recreation Manual section 6.8.1.

MANAGEMENT CLASS (continued)

"C1" - at this level of Feature Significance and Management Class, the net-down (used for timber supply analysis) is varied to reflect the polygon values. The net-down may range from 0% to 50% depending on the recreation values and type of special management required.

- In numerous roaded and developed areas, the recreation polygon may have a Management Class 1 designation to indicate that the road system, or a portion of the road, is used by recreationists as a route to reach destinations in the sub-alpine and alpine. While all roads will not be maintained to a standard suitable for motorized vehicles, the presence of these routes should be considered in any de-activation plan. Discussion with user groups may be used to develop a *recreation access management strategy*.

- Recreation polygons which include valley walls or slopes are generally not broken into separate units on the basis of informal routes or trails. One reason for this is that the location of routes and trails may be imprecise. In addition, the main basis for recreation polygon boundary definition is groupings of similar features or attributes.

- Access routes and trails generally require some degree of special management consideration. This may include recording route locations, flagging with tape or paint/blazes, cairns etc., and/or maintaining some level of access to trails (motorized vehicles - 4x4, 2wd or non-motorized). Provision of parking areas, blocking of roads to prevent vehicle access may be applicable. Discussion with user groups may be used to prioritize access importance. Adopt a trail, support of trail maintenance, signs, maps may be considerations.

Summary

The Feature Significance and Management Class ratings serve to rate and to "red flag" recreation and landscape resource values, some of which require special management.

Assessment of other resource values and of management options may be used to establish a final management prescription. Ongoing evaluation of recreation and landscape resources and consultation with recreation user groups and Ministry of Forests recreation staff will assist in establishing recreation and landscape issues and priorities and in finding suitable management solutions.

RECREATION INVENTORY REVISION NOTES

Revisions To The Second Draft

Revisions to the second draft included addition of a section describing Feature Significance and Management Class ratings. Some routes were re-rated as routes to more accurately reflect their condition. There are only two actual trails within TFL 38, the High Falls Creek Trail and the Sigurd Creek trail which starts from the end of branch A251. Both these trails are currently rated as informal trails or T1.

A limited number of recreation polygons were revised to include additional information which in some cases resulted in revision of Feature Significance or Management Class ratings. The Recreation Inventory Summary Table #1 was revised to reflect these minor changes.

The recreation and landscape inventories for TFL 38 have been reviewed to ensure compatibility for ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Area) analysis and forest cover constraints (visual landscape) and area exclusions (wilderness) calculations.

RECREATION INVENTORY REVISION NOTES

Revisions To The Second Draft (continued)

The Feature Significance, Management Class, ROS Classes and VQO's form the basis for factoring recreation and landscape resources into Timber Supply Analyses. Procedures for undertaking the recreation and landscape component of the ESA Analysis are outlined in: Procedures for Factoring Recreation Resources into Timber Supply Analysis. Recreation Branch Technical Report. Ministry of Forests. December 1993.

Revisions To The Third Draft

Following a second review by Weldwood of Canada Limited, minor technical corrections and updates were completed in December 1994.

Transfer to TRIM

Following a review and approval of the recreation inventory by the Squamish Forest District in September 1995, the inventory was transferred to the TRIM map base. Minor adjustments to mapsheet polygon numbering due to slight shifts in map grid location were the main changes which were made to the inventory. No changes have been made to any of the polygon attributes.

MAPSHEET 92G.083 Tatlow Lake

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Southernmost portion of TFL 38. Locally referred to as the *Tatlow Wilderness Area*. Southern portion of Sigurd Lake. High recreation values. Landscape sensitivity on forested valley slopes, viewed by users.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92G.083 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 L4 xml B0 1. High quality alpine area above treeline west of Tatlow Creek. The ridge has potential as a traverse route to Tzoonie Mountain and Phantom Lake.
- 002 E3 V0 L6 (E7) C1 1. East aspect valley walls on the west side of Tatlow Creek. Visual values to users within the drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 003 M2 L9 W5 (E1 E7) bxp (lq) C1 1. Tatlow Creek. Valley is wider and flatter in this section. Attractive sub-alpine, semi-open and open terrain suitable for hiking, ski-touring and viewing.
- 004 M2 L4 E1 ltx (pn) B0 1. Tatlow Lake. Twelve hectare tarn feeding Tatlow Creek. Backcountry recreation destination.
- 005 M2 L4 L9 (E1) lxd (p) B1 1. Creek draining into Tatlow Lake.
- 006 G1 R1 L4 xlm B0 1. Glacier at the head of the Tatlow valley.
- 007 E6 V0 E1 bxp B0 1. Open forest cover and alpine vegetation in a saddle leading over the divide to the Phantom Lake area. Pleasant hiking and ski touring. Visual values to users within the drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 008 Q1 R1 L6 xlm B0 1. Alpine area between Tatlow and Phantom Lakes.
- 009 E3 V0 E7 C1 1. West aspect, forested slopes on the east side of Tatlow Creek. Visual values to users in the Tatlow drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 010 Q1 R1 L6 lmx B1 2. Alpine area and unnamed peaks north of Sigurd Lake.
- 011 L4 M2 Q1 plx (l) B0 2. Sigurd Lake. Attractive cirque and 60 hectare tarn. Hiking and ski touring/mountaineering destination. High quality recreation area. Accessed via a horseshoe traverse from Pokosha Creek to Sigurd Creek.

MAPSHEET 92G.084 Lower Squamish

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Southeast part of Sigurd Lake area. Southeast corner of TFL 38. The main road to Squamish parallels the Squamish River in this mapsheet.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92G.084 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 L4 M2 Q1 plx (f) B0 2. Sigurd Lake. Attractive cirque and 60 hectare tarn. Hiking and ski touring/mountaineering destination. High quality recreation area. Accessed via a horseshoe traverse from Pokosha Creek to Sigurd Creek.
- 002 T1 V8 E3 lp C1 3. The Sigurd Creek trail traverses this unit.
- 003 L9 E4 W5 lqj C1 4. Floodplain on the west side of lower Ashlu Creek near the confluence with the Squamish River.
- 004 M3 L9 A1 (A3) aid B1 4. Lower reaches of Ashlu Creek at confluence with the Squamish River. The creek character changes dramatically as it exits the canyon into the broad, flat Squamish River valley. Channel width increases, and point bars and mid-channel islands are common. The creek branches into smaller secondary channels. This section of the creek is suitable for angling and for viewing fish spawning.
- 005 E4 L9 M2 (W5) lut (lqj) C1 4. Floodplain at the confluence of the Squamish River and Ashlu Creek. Numerous back-channels. Dominantly deciduous vegetation. Possible location of an old logging camp west of the Squamish bridge. Numerous gravel and sand bars are suitable for camping. The A 200 branch road is used by four wheel drive enthusiasts to visit favourite fishing holes and informal camping/picnic sites.
- 006 M3 A1 W5 (L9 A3) aid (qn) A0 4. Squamish River. Broadest section of the river within the TFL. After the constricted single channel near Shovelnose Creek, the river rapidly changes character to low gradient, braided and multi channelled with numerous mid-channel bars and islands. The river width is up to 1 kilometre. The forested floodplain provides wildlife habitats and are popular locations in the winter for counting eagles during the annual eagle count. Numerous opportunities for camping along sandy point bars. A recreation site (Riverside) is located on the west bank at the lower bridge over the Squamish River. The site is popular and receives regular use.

MAPSHEET 92G.092 Falk Lake

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western boundary of TFL 38. Alpine topography and vegetation. High quality recreation features.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92G.092 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 bxn C2 2. NW.
- 002 L4 R1 M2 (E1) lmx B1 2. Alpine portion of an attractive cirque. Covers the area from treeline to the icefields.
- 003 G2 Q1 R1 xmp B0 2. Icefield and peaks along the divide between Falk Creek and Ashlu Creek. Includes "Chimal Mountain" (2301 m).
- 004 R1 M2 E1 mxl B1 1. Alpine area north of Falk Creek.
- 005 L4 M2 E1 (E6) bxl (p) B0 1. Reay Lake. Ten hectare tarn in a cirque along the western TFL boundary. Subalpine and alpine vegetation surround the tarn. Attractive site for a hiking destination and camping.
- 006 M2 L4 E1 (L6) lmi (xp) B0 1. Falk Lake. 52 hectare tarn in an elongated cirque at the head of Falk Creek. Backcountry recreation destination. Attractive, scenic area with alpine meadows and ridge top hiking.

MAPSHEET 92G.093 Ashlu

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Southwestern side of TFL 38. Ashlu-Squamish divide and Icefield on the north. Ashlu drainage running northwest-southeast. Southern TFL divide to the south. Recreation values moderate to high. Ashlu Creek. Sigurd Lake. Tatlow/Falk wilderness area. Nymph Pool. Landscape values on landforms viewed from logging mainlines.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92G.093 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 bxn C2 2. NW.
- 002 L4 V5 M2 (E3 E7 E1) Imp B1 2. Attractive, large cirque containing Endall Creek. Steep terrain has potential to support hiking, mountaineering and viewing opportunities. Road access to north edge of polygon. A portion of this polygon was harvested in 1994. Conservative (5-10%) Partial Retention VQO recommended for this landscape.
- 003 L4 R1 M2 (E1) lmx B1 2. Alpine portion of the cirque in unit #002. Covers the area from treeline to the icefields.
- 004 G2 Q1 R1 xmp B0 2. Icefield and peaks along the divide between Falk Creek and Ashlu Creek. Includes "Chimial Mountain" (2301 m).
- 005 R1 M2 E1 mxl B1 1. Alpine area north of Falk Creek.
- 006 E3 V0 E7 C1 2. South aspect valley walls north of Falk Creek. Visual sensitivity to users in the Falk drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 007 R1 L6 E1 mx C1 2. Alpine area between treeline and icefields south of Ashlu Creek.
- 008 V5 E3 E2 (L6 E7 M2 F2) m C2 3. Attractive landscape along the west side of Ashlu Creek. A mosaic of old growth and brush covered avalanche chutes. VQO is PR.
- 009 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010 M2 L8 F3 a B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Resident Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. Canyon section of the creek.
- 011 M2 L9 E5 a B1 3. Ashlu Creek.

MAPSHEET 92G.093 Ashlu

- 012 M2 L9 C4 lp B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Section of river around Branch A1100 bridge. Informal recreation use for camping and picnicking.
- 013 V8 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 014 M2 F3 R1 lpg C0 4. "Nymph Pool". Attractive pool on Tatlow Creek at the A1105 bridge crossing. Informal use for camping and picnicking. Due to the high quality of the feature and the relatively short distance from Ashlu Main it could be included in the INTERFOR - TFL 38 map/brochure.
- 015 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 016 M2 F2 C2 3. Red Mountain Creek.
- 017 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 018 E3 V1 np B1 3. Stand of old growth red cedar, yellow cedar, balsam and hemlock along the Ashlu Mainline. One of the few remaining stands of forest along the travel corridor.
- 019 V8 E5 R1 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 020 V8 E3 L6 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 021 E6 E1 R1 bx C1 2. Open forest cover and alpine vegetation east of Mineral Creek.
- 022 M2 E7 F2 C2 2. Red Mountain Creek.
- 023 R1 L4 M2 bxn B1 2. Alpine area between treeline and the icefields. Suitable for hiking, mountaineering and ski touring/mountaineering.
- 024 G2 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Icefield over the Squamish-Ashlu Divide. Includes the named peaks Pykett Peak (2470 m), "Mount Charlie Charlie" (2410 m) and the Mount Wood massif which includes Zigzag Peak (2100 m) and Mount Storey (2290 m). The summits in the area are generally too icy for hiking and too easy for climbing, but with better access would be excellent for ski mountaineering/touring (Fairley, 1992). The glaciers are also used for heli-skiing.
- 025 M2 L9 L6 C2 2. Hagen Creek.
- 026 V8 E3 L6 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 027 M2 F2 C2 3. Hagen Creek.
- 028 V8 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 029 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 030 V8 E2 X1 utl C1 4. Logging roads provide alpine access. Route to alpine hiking and ski-touring areas leads from terminus of A730. Refer also to landscape inventory.
- 031 E3 V8 X1 (E7) xlm C1 3. Alpine access route traverses the unit.

MAPSHEET 92G.093 Ashlu

- 032 G1 L4 xmp B0 2. Valley glacier off the main Ashlu-Squamish icefield.
- 033 L4 R1 M2 C2 2. NW.
- 034 Q1 R1 L4 mxl C1 2. Peaks and alpine area south of the Ashlu-Squamish icefield. Named peaks include "Buck Mountain" (1980 m).
- 035 L6 M2 E7 C2 2. Pykett Creek.
- 036 M2 F2 C2 3. Pykett Creek.
- 037 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 038 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Logging roads provide ski-touring access to "Mount Charlie Charlie". Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 039 M2 L6 V8 (E7) C2 3. Stuyvesant Creek.
- 040 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Refer to unit #038.
- 041 M3 F3 L9 a B1 4. Ashlu Creek.
- 042 M3 L8 a B1 4. Canyon section of Ashlu Creek.
- 043 M3 L9 E5 a B1 3. Ashlu Creek.
- 044 V8 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 045 M2 F2 C2 4. Marten Creek.
- 046 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads provide access to the ski touring route to "Mount Jimmy Jimmy". Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in deactivation/development plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 047 M2 F2 p C2 4. Coin Creek.
- 048 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Similar values to unit #046.
- 049 V8 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 050 M2 F2 p C2 2. Roaring Creek.
- 051 R3 C4 E2 pn C1 4. Ashlu Mine site (also known as Osprey Mine, Ashloo, Golden Coin, Golden King). Past producer of silver, gold and copper. The mine operated intermittently from May 1937 until October 1939, when the ore was depleted. In 1979 a new mill was installed, but except for some milling in 1984, no further production has been recorded. (Ref: MINFILE, BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources). The site is closed and access is gated along A600, approximately 1 km from the mine site.
- 052 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92G.093 Ashlu

- 053 M2 F3 D2 3. Coin Creek.
- 054 V8 E3 X1 (R1 E7) bxn C1 2. The ski touring route to "Mount Jimmy Jimmy" traverses the unit. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 055 L4 R1 X1 (M2) xlm C1 2. Moraine and scoured bedrock at the headwaters of Marten Creek.
- 056 E6 E8 E1 bx C2 2. NW.
- 057 V8 E3 E7 (R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 058 V8 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 059 M2 L8 C2 3. Tatlow Creek.
- 060 M2 L9 E7 C1 2. Tatlow Creek.
- 061 R1 L4 E1 xlm B1 1. Alpine area located between treeline and icefields along the east side of Tatlow Creek.
- 062 E3 V0 E7 (R1) lmx C1 2. North and east aspect valley walls visible to users in the Tatlow and Falk drainages. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 063 M2 F3 E3 bx C1 2. Falk Creek.
- 064 M2 L9 E7 bx C1 2. Falk Creek.
- 065 E2 E5 utl C2 4. NW.
- 066 L6 V0 E3 (E7) C1 1. South aspect valley walls along the north side of Falk Creek. Visual values to users in the drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 067 L9 M2 W5 (E7 E1) bxl (pq) B1 1. Falk Creek. The creek valley is fairly level and wide along this section. The open forest and game trails provide easy walking to Falk Lake.
- 068 Q1 R1 E1 lmx B1 1. Alpine area on the south side of Falk Creek.
- 069 L4 M2 E1 (E6) bxl (p) B0 1. Reay Lake. Ten hectare tarn in a cirque along the western TFL boundary. Subalpine and alpine vegetation surround the tarn. Attractive site for a hiking or camping destination.
- 070 M2 L4 E1 (L6) lml (xp) B0 1. Falk Lake. 52 hectare tarn in an elongated cirque at the head of Falk Creek. Backcountry recreation destination. Attractive, scenic area with alpine meadows and ridge top hiking.
- 071 L4 G1 M2 (Q1) xlm (pl) B0 1. Small valley glacier draining into a turquoise tarn. Backcountry recreation destination.
- 072 M2 L4 Q1 (R1 E1) xml (pl) B0 1. Teare Lake (87 ha) and Goldbrick Lake (15 ha). Large connected tarns in an elongated cirque parallel to units 070 and 071. Backcountry recreation destination.

MAPSHEET 92G.093 Ashlu

- 073 Q1 R1 L4 xml B0 1. Alpine area above treeline west of Tatlow Creek. The ridge has potential as a traverse route to Tzoonle Mountain and Phantom Lake.
- 074 E3 V0 L6 (E7) C1 1. East aspect valley slopes on the west side of Tatlow Creek. Visual values to users within the drainage.
- 075 L6 V0 E7 (E3) C1 2. Similar values to unit #074.
- 076 M2 L9 W5 (E1 E7) lxp (lq) C1 1. Tatlow Creek. Valley is wider and flatter in this section .
- 077 E3 V0 E7 C1 1. West aspect forested slopes on the east side of Tatlow Creek. Visual values to users in the Tatlow drainage .
- 078 L4 M2 E1 (F2) lm C1 1. Small cirque and tarn draining into Tatlow Creek on the east side.
- 079 G1 Q1 R1 xmp B0 1. Valley glacier south of Mount Jimmy Jimmy (2204 m). Ski touring route up to Mount Jimmy Jimmy from the south traverses the entire length of the glacier.
- 080 L4 L9 M2 (E7) C2 2. NW.
- 081 G1 Q1 R1 xmp B1 1. Cirque and glacier at the head of Coin Creek.
- 082 Q1 R1 E1 xlm C1 2. Alpine area east of Coin Creek.
- 083 L4 M2 E1 lmx (l) C1 1. Cirque and 17 ha tarn draining into Pokosha Creek.
- 084 L9 M2 E1 xl C1 2. Headwaters of Pokosha Creek.
- 085 M2 L9 xl C1 2. Pokosha Creek. A hiking and ski touring route parallels the creek along the valley passing through attractive old growth forest.
- 086 E3 V0 E7 (F2) xl C1 2. Southeast aspect valley walls on the northwest side of Pokosha Creek. Visual values to users within the drainage.
- 087 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads up Pokosha Creek provide access to the Sigurd Creek area. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 088 M2 E3 D2 4. Pokosha Creek.
- 089 V8 E3 E7 (L6) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 090 E3 V0 E7 C1 3. Northwest aspect forested valley walls on the southeast side of Pokosha Creek. Visual values to users within the drainage. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 091 Q1 R1 L6 lmx B1 2. Alpine area and unnamed peaks north of Sigurd Lake.
- 092 L4 M2 Q1 plx (l) B0 2. Sigurd Lake. Attractive cirque and 60 hectare tarn. Hiking and ski touring/mountaineering destination. High quality recreation area. Accessed via a horseshoe traverse from Pokosha Creek to Sigurd Creek.
- 093 M2 F3 D2 3. Mineral (Gothic) Creek.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Southeastern part of TFL 38. Main Squamish valley in centre of mapsheet with the lower reaches of the Ashlu River on the west. Squamish Cheakamus Divide on the east and Ashlu-Squamish Divide on the west. Higher landscape values are located along the Squamish and Ashlu mainlines. Important features include Cloudburst Mountain, the Squamish River, the Ashlu River and Sigurd Lake.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92G.094 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Icefield over the Squamish-Ashlu Divide. Includes the named peaks Pykett Peak (2470 m), "Mount Charlie Charlie" (2410 m) and the Mount Wood massif which includes Zigzag Peak (2100 m) and Mount Storey (2290 m). The summits in the area are generally too icy for hiking and too easy for climbing, but with better access would be excellent for ski mountaineering/touring (Fairley, 1992). The glacier is also used for heli-skiing.
- 002 G1 R1 L4 xmp B1 2. Secondary glacier off the main icefield in unit #001.
- 003 V4 L6 E7 (M2 L9) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004 R1 L4 E1 xlm C1 2. Alpine area east of *Spork Lake*.
- 005 V4 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006 V7 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 007 L4 M2 F2 (E1) lmx C1 2. Small cirque with tarn lake north of *Buck Mountain*.
- 008 M2 F2 R1 C2 3. NW.
- 009 F1 M2 R1 C2 3. NW.
- 010 E3 M2 L9 nlp B1 3. Stand of large, old growth cedar and fir on the west bank of the Squamish River. No road access. Potential access from the Squamish River. Large, old growth valley bottom timber has increasing value for recreational and educational use as remaining stocks are decreased. This area is a potential candidate for use as a demonstration forest area, interpretative forest reserve or as part of a FEN (Forest Ecosystem Network).
- 011 E4 W5 M2 (L9) qjl C1 3. Floodplain on the west bank of the Squamish River.
- 012 E3 R1 E7 D2 3. NW.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

- 013 V5 E6 R1 I C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 014 E4 M2 L9 (W5) qIn C1 4. Floodplain in the west bank of the Squamish River. A large part of this unit is marked with a PRIVATE PROPERTY sign. The east banks of the Squamish River are frequented by Bald Eagles. This area is used for eagle counting in the winter.
- 015 E4 M2 L9 (W5) lql (p) C1 3. Floodplain on the west side of the Squamish River. Up to 900 metres wide.
- 016 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 017 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads provide access up to the Tricouni Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 018 V8 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 019 E3 E5 R1 ujt C2 4. NW.
- 020 E2 E5 ujt C1 4. Logging roads provide access up to the Tricouni Lakes.
- 021 E2 E5 ujt D2 4. NW.
- 022 M2 F2 C2 3. Seagram Creek.
- 023 E3 R1 E7 D2 3. NW.
- 024 V7 E3 X1 ml C1 3. The ski touring and hiking route to Tricouni Lakes traverses the unit. Refer to landscape inventory. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 025 L6 E3 M2 (E7) D2 3. Chuck Chuck Creek.
- 026 L4 M2 E1 (R1 W3) xli (mpn) B0 2. Tricouni (Seagram) Lakes. Cirque basin formed of connected small cirques with numerous (approx 20) tarns up to 45 hectares in surface area. Elevations from 1500 metres (treeline) to 2130 m (Tricouni Peak). Attractive alpine area popular for hiking, mountaineering, camping, ski mountaineering/touring. Reached via the High Falls Creek Trail north of the Powerhouse (Mile 23) along the Squamish Mainline.
- 027 M2 L8 E7 pll C1 3. Belia Creek. Drains Katherine Lake (one of the Tricouni Lakes). Hiking trail on the upper east banks of Belia Creek.
- 028 V8 E3 R1 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 029 V8 L6 E7 (M2) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 030 R1 L6 E7 ml C1 2. Alpine ridge south of the Tricouni Lakes.
- 031 E3 M2 E7 D2 3. NW.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

- 032 E3 T1 R5 (E7) bxn C1 3. The High Falls Creek Trail traverses the unit leading up to a logging road above. The logging road leads upward to an alpine route up to the Tricouni Lakes. The trail ascends steeply on bluffs above the falls in its early stages. The High Falls Creek Trail is a candidate for more formal management. Upper portions of the route to Tricouni Lakes are not well marked.
- 033 L4 M2 E1 (R1 W3) xli (mpn) B0 2. Refer to unit #026.
- 034 R5 L8 M2 (E5) pmn B1 2. High Falls Creek canyon. Volcanic cliff on the west side provides opportunities for viewing and nature study.
- 035 E3 E7 R5 m D2 3. NW.
- 036 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads are a continuation of the High Falls Creek Trail up to the Tricouni Lakes.
- 037 M2 F3 E7 C2 3. High Falls Creek.
- 038 E3 X1 bxn C1 3. Flagged routes lead from Branch 200 and Chance Creek logging roads up to Cloudburst Mountain. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 039 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Branch 200 roads provide access to Cloudburst Mountain.
- 040 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads are a continuation of the High Falls Creek Trail up to the Tricouni Lakes.
- 041 L6 M2 E7 D2 3. NW.
- 042 Q1 R2 X1 bxp B0 2. Cloudburst Mountain (1870 m). Relatively gentle dome at the south end of the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. Popular one day destination. Cloudburst Mountain gets its name from the tendency for rain around the peak. The peak provides spectacular views of the Tantalus group, Mount Garibaldi and Howe Sound.
- 043 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 M2 L9 C2 4. High Falls Creek.
- 045 E2 V8 E5 utl C1 4. Branch 200 logging roads. Important for access to Cloudburst Mountain and the Tricouni Lakes. Access is maintained by INTERFOR.
- 046 M2 F3 C2 3. High Falls Creek.
- 047 F1 M2 T1 pl C1 3. Falls along High Falls Creek. Located 700 metres from the road. The High Falls Creek Trail is along the west side of the creek.
- 048 M2 F3 T1 pl C1 3. Lower reaches of High Falls Creek and the High Falls Creek Trail.
- 049 M2 W5 T1 (E4 L9) lqn (jpl) C1 4. Floodplain on the east bank of the Squamish River. The trailhead for the High Falls Creek Trail is within this unit, near Mile 23 along the Squamish Mainline.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

- 050 M3 A1 W5 (L9 A3) aid (qn) A0 4. Squamish River. Broadest section of the river within the TFL. After the constricted single channel near Shovelnose Creek, the river rapidly changes character to low gradient, braided and multi channelled with numerous mid-channel bars and islands. The river width is up to 1 kilometre. The forested floodplain provides wildlife habitats and are popular locations in the winter for counting eagles during the annual eagle count. Numerous opportunities for camping along sandy point bars. A recreation site (Riverside) is located on the west bank at the lower bridge over the Squamish River. The site is popular and receives regular use.
- 051 E3 M2 L9 nlp B1 3. Similar values to unit #010. No road access.
- 052 V7 E3 F2 (W3 R1) mq C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 053 V8 E3 R1 (L6) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 054 V8 E2 X1 (E5) ujl C1 4. Logging roads have deteriorated but provide a non-motorized access route to the Ashlu-Squamish Divide peaks and icefields. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 055 V8 E2 X1 ujt C1 4. Similar values to unit #054.
- 056 V8 L6 E7 (M2 E3) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 057 V8 E3 X1 lm C1 3. Alpine access route (non-motorized) to Buck Mountain traverses the unit from the end of Branch road A720. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 058 M2 F2 V8 (L6 E7) C2 3. Rab Creek. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 059 Q1 R1 L4 mxl C1 2. Peaks and alpine area south of the Ashlu-Squamish Icefield. Named peaks include "Buck Mountain" (1980 m).
- 060 M2 L6 V8 (E7) C2 3. Stuyvesant Creek. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 061 V8 E3 L6 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 062 V8 E2 E5 ujt C1 4. Logging roads provide ski touring access to "Mount Charlie Charlie".
- 063 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads up Pokosha Creek provide access to the Sigurd Creek area. Refer to landscape inventory. Road is gated approximately 1km from the mine site.
- 064 M2 L9 D2 4. Pokosha Creek.
- 065 M3 F3 L9 B1 4. Ashlu Creek.
- 066 F1 M3 C4 lp B0 4. Ashlu Creek. Short section of the creek around Ashlu Mainline bridge crossing, near Mile 25. The attractive falls and rapids have potential for development of a picnic site. During low water in high summer, shallow rock pools on the upstream side of the bridge may be suitable for wading.
- 067 V8 Q2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

- 068 V8 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 069 M2 E3 D2 4. Pokosha Creek.
- 070 V8 E3 E7 (L6) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 071 M2 L9 E7 (L6) D2 2. Cassetta Creek.
- 072 Q1 R1 L6 lmx B1 2. Alpine area and unnamed peaks north of Sigurd Lake.
- 073 L4 M2 Q1 pbx (f) B0 2. Sigurd Lake. Attractive cirque and 60 hectare surface area tarn. Hiking and ski touring/mountaineering destination. High quality recreation area. Accessed via a horseshoe traverse from Pokosha Creek to Sigurd Creek.
- 074 M2 E3 V8 (L6 E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 075 V8 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 076 M2 E7 D2 3. Cassetta Creek.
- 077 V8 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 078 M3 F3 E3 B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Rapid mountain stream provides viewing opportunities along its most of its length.
- 079 V8 E3 R1 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 080 V8 E2 E5 ujt C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 081 E2 E5 ujt D2 4. NW.
- 082 V8 Q2 E3 (R1) ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 083 L8 M3 F3 pn B0 3. Ashlu Canyon. One kilometre section of canyon directly upstream of the first bridge over the Ashlu. Viewing opportunities from the upstream end and at a small pullout along the mainline.
- 084 T1 V8 E2 (E5) lt C1 4. The Sigurd Creek Trail starts from the end of Branch A251. Refer to landscape inventory. Maintenance provided by INTERFOR.
- 085 V8 E3 E7 (L6) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 086 L9 E4 W5 lqj C1 4. Floodplain on the west side of the lower Ashlu Creek near confluence with the Squamish River.
- 087 M3 L9 A1 (A3) aid B1 4. Lower reaches of Ashlu Creek at confluence with the Squamish River. The creek character changes dramatically as it exits the canyon into the broad, flat Squamish River valley. Channel width increases, and point bars and mid-channel islands are common. The creek branches into smaller secondary channels. This section of the creek is suitable for angling and for viewing fish spawning.

MAPSHEET 92G.094 High Falls Creek

- 088 E4 L9 M2 (W5) lut (lqj) C1 4. Floodplain at the confluence of the Squamish River and Ashlu Creek. Numerous back-channels. Dominantly deciduous vegetation. Possible location of an old logging camp west of the Squamish bridge. Numerous gravel and sand bars are suitable for camping. The A 200 branch road is used by four wheel drive enthusiasts to visit favourite fishing holes and informal camping/picnic sites.
- 089 M2 W5 E4 (L9) lqn (jpl) C1 4. Similar values to unit #049.
- 090 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 091 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Branch 100 logging roads are used to reach the microwave tower on the TFL boundary. From here, two hiking routes lead up Cloudburst Mountain. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 092 M2 E7 L6 D2 3. NW.
- 093 V8 E3 R1 C2 3.
- 094 V8 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads provide ski-touring access to "Mount Charlie Charlie". Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 095 T1 V8 E3 lp C1 3. The Sigurd Creek Trail traverses the unit. Refer also to unit #84.

MAPSHEET 92J.002 Snafu Creek

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western boundary of TFL 38. Dominantly alpine and sub-alpine areas. Notable features include Mount Crerar and Jill G. and Adrianna Lakes. Recreation values are moderate to high. Landscape sensitivity on landforms viewed from travel corridors.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.002 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 mxl C2 2. NW.
- 002 M2 L4 E1 bxn C1 2. Unnamed 15 hectare tarn draining into Ashlu Creek. The cirque is part of a "bushwhack" hike from the end of the Ashlu valley through to Deserted Bay in Jervis Inlet.
- 003 M2 L9 E7 bxn C1 2. Headwaters of Ashlu Creek.
- 004 M2 E8 E6 B1 3. Ashlu Creek. High quality water course viewed from numerous locations along the Ashlu Mainline.
- 005 V4 E3 E7 (M2) C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006 Q1 R1 E1 xlm C2 2. NW.
- 007 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009 L9 M2 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 010 Q1 R1 E1 xlm C2 2. NW.
- 011 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 012 M2 F2 p C2 2. NW.
- 013 M2 F2 p C2 2. Snafu Creek.
- 014 E6 E1 bxn C1 2. Open conifer forest and alpine vegetation in a bowl west of Ashlu Creek. Suitable for hiking, skiing and mountaineering.
- 015 M2 L9 C2 2. Snafu Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.002 Snafu Creek

- 016 L4 M2 A1 (E6 E1 F2 R1) alp B0 1. Jill G. Lake (31 ha) and Adrianna Lake (16 ha). Two tarns in attractive sub-alpine/alpine cirques along the western boundary of TFL 38. Both lakes support hell-fishing.

MAPSHEET 92J.003 Upper Ashlu

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Ashlu-Squamish divide icefield and offshoot glaciers. Upper Ashlu drainage on west side of map. Notable peaks include Ashlu Mountain, "Amicus Mountain", Icecap Peak and Pykett Peak. Recreation values are moderate to high. Landscape sensitivity on landforms viewed from logging mainlines.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.003 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G1 R1 xmp C2 1. NW.
- 002 L4 R1 E1 ml D2 2. NW.
- 003 G1 L4 R1 xmp C2 2. NW.
- 004 Q1 R1 E1 mxl C2 2. NW.
- 005 V4 E3 E7 (M2) C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006 M2 L6 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 007 L4 M2 R1 (E1) lml (xp) B0 1. Attractive cirque west of Ashlu Mountain. Contains 16 hectare Rugged Lake. A mountaineering route traverses the west ridge to access peaks within unit #004.
- 008 Q1 R1 E1 mxp B0 1. Ashlu Mountain. Spectacular, rugged pyramid-shaped peak which provides a challenging climb. At 2590 metres it is the highest peak in the Squamish-Ashlu divide. According to Fairley (1986), it is easily seen from Whistler Mountain on a clear day.
- 009 G1 xm B1 1. Glacier located on the north side of Ashlu Mountain.
- 010 E7 E3 R1 (L6) m D2 2. NW.
- 011 M2 E7 L6 (L4) ll D2 2. NW.
- 012 L1 L4 M2 (E7) bsm C2 2. NW.
- 013 G1 Q1 R1 xlm B0 1. Glaciers, aretes and peaks on the north side of the main icefield. Suitable for ski touring/mountaineering, hiking and mountaineering.
- 014 Q1 R1 E1 mx C2 2. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.003 Upper Ashlu

- 015 V8 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 016 M2 L9 E7 D2 2. Shadow Creek.
- 017 L4 R1 L9 m C2 2. Shadow Creek.
- 018 Q1 R1 L4 (L6) xml C1 2. High quality aretes and ridges suitable for mountaineering.
- 019 G1 L4 R1 xmp B1 1. Small valley glacier north of the main Icefield.
- 020 L4 L9 M2 (E7) xlm C1 2. Carol Creek headwaters. Hell-skiing pickup site in the bowl at the head of the creek.
- 021 V8 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 022 V8 E2 E3 ft C1 4. Alpine access to the Ashlu-Elaho divide. A boat is required to reach the road, as the bridge across the Elaho has been removed. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 023 V8 E2 E3 ft C1 4. Refer to unit #022.
- 024 V5 E3 E5 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 025 M2 F2 D2 4. Carol Creek.
- 026 V8 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 027 V7 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 028 L4 R1 W3 (M1) xmq C1 2. Mountain goat summer range on the east side of Icecap Peak.
- 029 G1 R1 xmp B0 2. Glacier off the main Icefield on the Ashlu-Squamish Divide.
- 030 G1 R1 xmp B0 2. Similar features to unit #029.
- 031 L4 R1 W3 (M1) xmq C1 2. Refer to unit #028.
- 032 L4 M2 X1 (R1) xml (I) B1 2. Cirque, southeast of Icecap Peak. Contains *Prem Lake*, a 6 hectare tarn. The unit is traversed by a hell-skiing and ski mountaineering route from Pykett Peak down to Spam Lake.
- 033 G1 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Large valley glacier draining into Carol Creek. A hell-skiing and ski mountaineering route traverses the glacier from Amicus Mountain down to the Carol Creek bowl.
- 034 G1 Q1 R1 xm B0 1. Large valley glacier west of Icecap Peak which drains into Mineral or Gothic Creek.
- 035 G2 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 1. Ashlu-Squamish Icefield. Unit contains the peaks "Amicus Mountain" (2530 m) and Porterhouse Peak (2380 m). The Icefield is the source for the surrounding glaciers and is suitable for ski mountaineering. Most of the summits are too icy for hiking and too easy for mountaineering/climbing. Access is from the Ashlu Mainline, as the lowest bridge over the Elaho is no longer present.

MAPSHEET 92J.003 Upper Ashlu

- 036 G1 X1 xmp B1 2. Valley glacier south of Porterhouse Peak.
- 037 L4 L9 X1 (M2 R1) btm C2 2. NW.
- 038 G1 xmp B1 2. Small valley glacier draining into Shortcut Creek.
- 039 Q1 L4 X1 (R1 M1) btm (p) C1 2. Alpine area on the east side of Ashlu Creek. One of the mountaineering routes up to Porterhouse Peak traverses the unit.
- 040 V8 X1 E3 (E7 R1) xl C1 3. Mountaineering access route traverse the unit. Refer to landscape inventory. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access should be considered.
- 041 M2 F2 p C2 3. Shortcut Creek.
- 042 M2 L9 E6 C2 2. Shortcut Creek.
- 043 E6 E1 X1 (R1) xlm C1 2. Open forest cover and alpine vegetation south of Rugged Lake. Two mountaineering routes traverse the unit.
- 044 V8 E2 E7 utp C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 045 V8 X1 E3 (R1 L6) tx C1 3. Mountaineering route traverse the unit. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 046 M2 E8 E6 B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Refer to previous descriptions.
- 047 Q1 R1 E1 xlm C2 2. NW.
- 048 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 049 E8 E6 W5 (E7) qnj C1 3. Open hemlock and yellow cedar forest and swamps on the east bank of Ashlu Creek. There are a limited number of this type of landscape within TFL 38 which are accessible by road.
- 050 M2 F2 p C2 2. NW.
- 051 V8 E2 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 052 M2 F2 p C2 2. Snafu Creek.
- 053 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 054 E6 E1 btm C1 2. Open conifer forest and alpine vegetation in a bowl west of Ashlu Creek. Suitable for hiking, skiing and mountaineering.
- 055 V8 E3 E7 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 056 M2 L8 B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Refer to previous descriptions
- 057 M2 L9 E8 B1 4. Ashlu Creek. Refer to previous descriptions

MAPSHEET 92J.003 Upper Ashlu

- 058 V8 L6 E5 (E7 M2) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 059 Q1 R1 E1 bxn C2 2. NW.
- 060 E1 E6 L4 bxn C1 2. Alpine meadow and open conifer forest in a bowl west of Ashlu Creek.
- 061 L4 V5 M2 (E3 E7 E1) Imp B1 2. Attractive, large cirque containing Endall Creek. Alternative forest harvesting methods may be considered for this polygon. Conservative (5-10%) Partial Retention VQO recommended for this landscape.
- 062 V8 E3 E6 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 063 V5 E3 E2 (L6 E7 M2 F2) m C2 3. Attractive landscape along the west side of Ashlu Creek. A mosaic of old growth and brush covered avalanche chutes. Recent harvesting (summer 1994) in northern portion of polygon.
- 064 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 065 V8 E3 E7 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 066 M2 F3 R1 a B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Opportunities for angling. Refer to previous descriptions.
- 067 E3 D2 4. NW.
- 068 V8 E2 E5 ujt C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 069 F1 M2 p C1 4. Waterfall directly beside the Ashlu Mainline.
- 070 E7 E3 W5 nqj C2 4. NW.
- 071 V8 E2 E5 ujt C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 072 V8 L6 E7 (M2) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 073 V8 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 074 M2 F2 C2 3. NW.
- 075 V8 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 076 M2 L8 F3 a B1 3. Ashlu Creek. Opportunities for angling. Refer to previous descriptions.
- 077 E3 V1 np B1 4. Stand of old growth red cedar, yellow cedar, balsam and hemlock along the Ashlu Mainline. One of the few remaining stands along the travel corridor.
- 078 V8 E5 R1 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 079 R1 E1 L4 bxn C1 2. Alpine area.
- 080 L4 R1 L9 (M2 E7) C2 2. NW.
- 081 L1 L4 L9 (E7 R1) lx C2 2. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.003 Upper Ashlu

- 082 L9 E1 M2 (E7) lx C2 2. Mineral (Gothic) Creek.
- 083 V3 E3 L6 (E7) C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 084 M2 F3 D2 3. Mineral (Gothic) Creek.
- 085 E3 L6 R1 D2 2. NW.
- 086 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 087 V8 E3 L6 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 088 E6 E1 R1 lx C1 2. Open forest cover and alpine vegetation east of Mineral Creek.
- 089 R1 L4 M2 bxn B1 2. Alpine area between treeline and the icefields. Suitable for hiking, mountaineering and ski touring/mountaineering.
- 090 G2 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Icefield over the Squamish-Ashlu Divide. Includes the named peaks Pykett Peak (2470 m), "Mount Charlie Charlie" (2410 m) and the Mount Wood massif which includes Zigzag Peak (2100 m) and Mount Storey (2290 m). The summits in the area are generally too icy for hiking and too easy for climbing, but with better access would be excellent for ski mountaineering/touring (Fairley, 1992). The glaciers are also used for heli-skiing.
- 091 L4 M2 X1 (R1 F2 E7) xml (lp) B0 2. "Spam Lake". Attractive, 32 hectare tarn lake in a steep-walled cirque southeast of Icecap Peak. Hiking destination along a flagged bushwack which follows Spam Creek. Spam Lake is also the end of a 1200 m glacier-ski descent from Pykett Peak.
- 092 L4 M2 R1 (E7 L6) xml (lp) B1 2. "Spork Lake". Twenty two hectare tarn lake in a cirque.
- 093 G1 R1 L4 xmp B0 2. Glacier south of "Spork Lake".
- 094 G1 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Large glacier with tongues into "Spam" and "Prem Lakes". Part of the heli sking traverse from Pykett Peak to "Spam Lake".

MAPSHEET 92J.004 Squamish

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

East side of TFL 38. Squamish-Cheakamus divide on the east, Squamish-Ashlu divide on the west. Significant features include the Squamish River, the Tricoun Lakes, and peaks along the eastern divide. Landscape concerns are centred along the Squamish River valley walls as viewed from the mainline and recreation sites.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.004 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 V5 E3 E5 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002 V8 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 003 V7 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004 V7 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005 V7 L6 M2 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006 V7 E3 W3 (E7 R1) q C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 007 V7 E3 E7 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008 E3 E5 W5 II C2 3. NW.
- 009 E3 C2 3. NW.
- 010 E2 E5 D2 4. NW.
- 011 M3 L9 A1 (W5 E4) adl (qn) A0 4. Squamish River. Section of the river from the Elaho confluence down to Endurance Creek. River character is wide and braided with numerous channels. Widths up to 700 metres including mid channel islands and bars. Islands and banks are covered with deciduous vegetation. Numerous informal camping sites along the river bank. At the west end of the Elaho Main bridge over the Squamish River is a company recreation site. Along the east bank of the river is "Hideaway", a Ministry of Forests recreation site (#900-0266) complete with totem poles and an outhouse.
- 012 E2 E5 W5 jql C2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.004 Squamish

- 013 E3 T1 nlp (f) B1 4. Stand of old growth fir and cedar covering 52 hectares along the east bank of the Squamish River north of Mile 35. High potential for an interpretive trail which could be used by both rafters and vehicle visitors.
- 014 M2 L9 F3 p C2 4. Terminal Creek.
- 015 V3 E2 X1 utl (x) C1 4. Alpine access route to Mount Cayley. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 016 E3 W3 R1 (E7 E2) D2 3. NW.
- 017 V8 E3 X1 (W3 R1 E7) lq C1 3. Southwest aspect slopes on the east side of the Squamish River. Goat winter range. The remains of an old mining track traverse the unit and are sometimes used to access the alpine. Location of parts of the road shown on the map are approximate.
- 018 E3 E5 D2 4. NW.
- 019 M3 A1 L9 (E3) adl (pn) A0 4. Squamish River. Defined stretch of the river from Endurance Creek to Shovelnose Creek. The river is confined to a single channel by steep, constricting rock walls on the west side. Width varies from 40 to 100 metres. South of Turbid Creek on the east bank is an informal campsite.
- 020 V3 E2 X1 (E5 E8) utl C1 4. Logging roads used to access Mount Cayley. Refer to landscape inventory. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access should be considered.
- 021 M2 F3 D1 p C2 4. Mud Creek.
- 022 M2 F3 L9 p C2 4. Turbid Creek.
- 023 V3 E2 E5 utl C1 4. Logging roads used to access the Squamish-Cheakamus divide. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 024 M2 F1 lp C1 4. Falls on Turbid Creek.
- 025 V3 E2 E5 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 026 M2 F2 L8 p D2 3. Terminal Creek.
- 027 Q2 V5 X1 (E3 E6 E7) bxn C1 3. Prominent, steep knoll in front of Mount Cayley. Open forest cover. Access route to Mount Cayley.
- 028 M2 L6 D1 p C2 4. Mud Creek headwaters.
- 029 Q1 R5 V4 (L6) mxx A0 2. Mount Cayley. Spectacular volcanic peak of the same vintage and rock type as Table and Ring Peaks. The most prominent peak along the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. The steep, non-forested slopes (in places near vertical) rise out of the forest on the east side of the Squamish Valley. Mount Cayley (2380 m) itself is a popular climbing destination as are the companion peaks to the south "Pyroclastic Peak" (2350 m) and the infamous yet-to-be-climbed "Vulcan's Thumb".
- 030 V4 E3 L6 (M2) C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.004 Squamish

- 031 V5 E3 L6 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 032 M2 E7 F3 D2 3. Turbid Creek.
- 033 V8 E3 X1 lm C1 3. Steep, forested, west aspect slopes between Turbid and Shovelnose creeks. A poorly marked route leads from logging roads in unit #025 through this unit to the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide south of Mount Fee. The route is becoming overgrown.
- 034 L8 L6 E7 pn C1 3. Hoodoo formations near the headwaters of Turbid Creek. Carved into soft volcanic pyroclastic material.
- 035 E3 S1 M2 mlg C1 2. Head of the Turbid Creek valley. A hot spring is reputed to exist somewhere between Mount Cayley and Mount Fee. It may be located within this unit or in units 036/037. Field check is suggested.
- 036 R5 L4 X1 (Q1 S1) xml (pgl) B1 2. Ridge between Mount Cayley and Mount Fee. Moraine and exposed volcanic rock. The ski touring/mountaineering route traverses the unit.
- 037 R5 W3 T1 (L4 S1) lxm B1 2. Moraine and scree covered slopes of Mount Fee. Exposed volcanic rock along the ridge top. Wolverines frequent the area. The marked trail from unit #033 traverses the unit.
- 038 G1 R5 Q1 mxl B0 2. Mount Fee (2130 m). Sharp-edged, double-towered volcanic peak along the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. Climbing destination.
- 039 P1 R5 M2 lpn B0 2. Possible archaeological site at the top of a creek draining into Shovelnose Creek. Chipped and heated obsidian have been reported by mountaineers familiar with the area.
- 040 Q1 L4 M1 lmx B1 2. Divide between Mount Fee and Cypress Peak. Part of the ridge route.
- 041 G1 Q1 W3 mxq B0 2. Cypress Peak (2070 m) and glacier. A herd of goats is reported to frequent the area. (Ref. interviews with Squamish/Whistler mountaineers).
- 042 E1 R1 X1 xlm C1 3. Alpine area at the head of Shovelnose Creek. Mountaineering route leads up to Cypress Peak.
- 043 V8 E6 E7 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 M2 E7 p D2 3. NW.
- 045 V8 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 046 M2 F3 p D2 3. NW.
- 047 M2 F2 p D2 3. Shovelnose Creek.
- 048 V8 E3 R1 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 049 M2 E7 p D2 3. Shovelnose Creek.
- 050 E2 E5 upt C2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.004 Squamish

- 051 E2 E5 upt C2 4. NW.
- 052 M2 F3 p C2 4. Shovelnose Creek.
- 053 E5 M2 W5 (L9) qjl C1 4. Floodplain and back channels on the east side of the Squamish River, near lower Shovelnose Creek.
- 054 V6 E3 L9 (W5) qjl C2 3. Conifer-covered bench on the west side of the Squamish River. Viewed from the informal campsite south of Turbid Creek. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 055 V5 F2 E3 (W3 R1) q C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory. Waterfall landscape viewed from the Squamish Mainline.
- 056 F1 M2 V5 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 057 E3 W3 nql C1 3. Stand of old growth on a bench along the west side of the Squamish River.
- 058 V5 E3 X1 (F2 R1) ml C1 3. Refer to landscape inventory. A flagged route to "Spam Lake" traverses the unit.
- 059 M1 E7 btl C2 3. NW.
- 060 L4 R1 W3 (M1) xmq C1 2. Mountain goat summer range on the east side of Icecap Peak.
- 061 G1 R1 xmp B0 2. Glacier off the main Icefield on the Ashlu-Squamish Divide.
- 062 L4 M2 X1 (R1 F2 E7) xml (lp) B0 2. "Spam Lake". Attractive, 32 hectare tarn lake in a steep-walled cirque southeast of Icecap Peak. Hiking destination along a flagged bushwack which follows "Spam Creek". "Spam Lake" is also the end of a 1200 m glacier-ski descent from Pykett Peak.
- 063 L4 M2 R1 (E7 L6) xml (lp) B1 2. "Spork Lake". Twenty two hectare tarn lake in a cirque basin.
- 064 M2 L9 E7 lx C1 2. Headwaters of "Spam Creek".
- 065 M2 F1 E1 mp C1 2. Waterfall draining out of "Spork Lake".
- 066 G1 R1 L4 xmp B0 2. Glacier south of "Spork Lake".
- 067 R1 L4 E1 xlm C1 2. Alpine area east of "Spork Lake".
- 068 G2 Q1 X1 (R1) xmp B0 2. Icefield over the Squamish-Ashlu Divide. Includes the named peaks Pykett Peak (2470 m), "Mount Charlie Charlie" (2410 m) and the Mount Wood massif which includes Zigzag Peak (2100 m) and Mount Storey (2290 m). The summits in the area are generally too icy for hiking and too easy for climbing, but with better access would be excellent for ski mountaineering/touring (Ref. Fairley, 1992). The glaciers are also used for heli-skiing.
- 069 M2 F2 X1 pl C1 3. "Spam Creek". A series of waterfalls from "Spam Lake" down to the Squamish River.
- 070 V4 X1 E3 (R1) ml C1 3. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.004 Squamish

- 071 L6 V4 E7 (F2) m C2 3. Avalanche chute with exposed rock and stunted, alpine and immature vegetation. Waterfall landscape. Viewed from the recreation site at Mile 29 1/2.
- 072 V4 L6 E7 (M2 L9) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 073 V4 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 074 E4 W5 M2 (L9) qji C1 3. Floodplain on the west bank of the Squamish River.
- 075 E4 L9 W5 llq C1 4. Floodplain on the east bank of the Squamish River.
- 076 E5 L9 M2 (W5) qji C1 3. Similar values to unit #074.
- 077 M3 A1 W5 (L9 A3) aid (qn) A0 4. Squamish River. Broadest section of the river within the TFL. After the constricted single channel in upstream unit #019, the river rapidly changes character to low gradient, braided, and multi channel with numerous mid-channel bars and islands. The river width is up to 1 kilometre. The forested floodplains provide wildlife habitat. Numerous opportunities for camping along sandy point bars. Two recreation sites at 29 1/2 and 30 Miles. Both sites are small, with space for 3-4 vehicles.
- 078 E2 E3 p C2 4. NW.
- 079 E2 E5 W5 utj D2 4. NW.
- 080 L6 E3 E7 D2 3. NW.
- 081 E3 R1 E7 D2 3. NW.
- 082 E2 E5 ujt D2 4. NW.
- 083 M2 L9 X1 bxp C1 3. Seagram Creek. The ski touring and hiking route to the Tricouni Lakes follows the creek along part of its course.
- 084 M2 F2 C2 3. Seagram Creek.
- 085 V7 E3 X1 ml C1 3. The ski touring and hiking route to Tricouni Lakes traverses the unit.
- 086 L6 E3 M2 (E7) D2 3. Chuck Chuck Creek.
- 087 L4 M2 E1 (R1 W3) xli (mpn) B0 2. Tricouni (Seagram) Lakes. Cirque basin formed of connected small cirques with numerous (approx 20) tarns up to 45 hectares. Elevations from 1500 metres (treeline) to 2130 m (Tricouni Peak). Attractive alpine area popular for hiking, mountaineering, camping, ski mountaineering/touring. Reached via the High Falls Creek Trail north of the Powerhouse (Mile 23) along the Squamish Mainline.
- 088 M2 L4 E1 (V0) xli (pn) B0 2. Seagram (Outpost) Lake. Largest (45 ha) of the tarns in the Tricouni Lakes area.
- 089 G1 R1 xmp B0 2. Glacier along the ridge between Cypress Peak and Tricouni Peak.
- 090 M2 L8 E7 pli C1 3. Belia Creek. Drains Katherine Lake (one of the Tricouni Lakes). Hiking trail on the east above the creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.012 Bierman Lakes

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

West side of TFL 38 along the divide east of Princess Louisa Inlet. Rugged, mountainous alpine area with glaciers and tarn lakes. Moderate recreation values. Access dominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.012 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 L4 M2 R1 mli C1 1. Cirque and tarn lake at the head of Outrigger Creek. Potential camping area for alpinists.
- 002 G1 Q1 mx C1 1. Glacier along the TFL boundary. Unnamed peak (2067 m) rises above the glacier.
- 003 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Alpine area encircling the Bierman Lakes.
- 004 M2 E1 R1 lmi B1 1. The Bierman Lakes. Headwaters of Bierman Creek. Three tarn lakes (8, 11 and 13 ha) within an attractive alpine valley. Alpine meadows. Potential camping area and hiking destination.
- 005 G1 xmp C1 1. Isolated glacier along the TFL boundary.
- 006 Q1 G1 R1 mxl C2 1. NW.
- 007 G1 R1 xmp C2 1. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Elaho drainage. West side of the upper Squamish River valley. Blanca Lakes on the divide. Landscape values along the valley walls. Alpine areas west of Elaho have moderate potential only for recreation. Blanca Lakes area is regionally significant.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.013 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Alpine area encircling the Bierman Lakes.
- 002 M2 E1 R1 lml B1 1. The Bierman Lakes. Headwaters of Bierman Creek. Three tarn lakes (8, 11 and 13 ha) within an attractive alpine valley. Alpine meadows. Potential camping area and hiking destination.
- 003 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Refer to unit #001.
- 004 E3 R1 L6 (E7) m D2 2. NW.
- 005 M2 L9 E7 D2 2. Bierman Creek.
- 006 E3 L6 E7 m D2 2. NW.
- 007 M2 L4 R1 mll C2 2. NW.
- 008 V8 L6 E7 (M2) m C2 3. Avalanche chute. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010 M2 F2 p D2 3. Bierman Creek.
- 011 V8 E3 E7 (L6 R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 012 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Meandering section of the river with multiple channels, mid channel islands and point bars. Numerous sand bars and beaches for camping. Intensive logging on the floodplain has reduced the landscape quality of the area.
- 013 E2 E4 M1 utl C2 4. NW.
- 014 V7 E2 E5 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

- 015 V7 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 016 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Refer to unit #012.
- 017 V3 E2 E4 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 018 V7 E6 L6 (R1 E7) lm C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 019 V7 E2 E7 (R1 E5) m C2 3. Burn. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 020 V7 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 021 M2 F2 E5 D2 3. Gazette Creek.
- 022 V7 R1 E3 (E7 W3) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 023 V7 E7 E2 (R1) m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 024 V7 E3 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 025 M2 R1 E1 ltx B0 2. Blanca Lake. Tarn lake covering 38 hectares. Rocky shoreline with alpine vegetation. Hiking/ski touring destination.
- 026 M2 R1 E1 ltx B0 2. One of the Blanca Lakes. Tarn covering 22 hectares. Similar values to unit #025.
- 027 M2 R1 E1 ltx B0 2. Similar values to unit #026. Seventeen hectares.
- 028 E3 E6 tx D2 2. NW.
- 029 M2 E7 F3 p C1 2. Maude Frickett Creek. Upper reaches draining Blanca Lake.
- 030 L4 M2 G1 ltx B0 2. Tarn lake (13 hectares) and small glacier.
- 031 Q2 M2 R1 (G1 E1) xml (lp) B0 2. Blanca Lakes/Peaks/Maude Frickett Lakes. Attractive alpine area with numerous lakes and gentle peaks. Six larger lakes, two of which have small glaciers, and numerous small lakes. Popular for hiking, ski touring/mountaineering, heli skiing and climbing/mountaineering. Accessed by ascending through steep forest from the logging spurs (E140, S420) on the west flank of the Squamish River valley and hiking NW along a broad ridge. Also approached through gentle open timber on Maude Frickett Creek off Branch 300.
- 032 E3 X1 E7 xlm C1 3. Forested slopes west of Dipper (Headman) Creek. A ski touring and hiking access route to the Blanca Lakes passes through the unit.
- 033 M2 E3 D2 3. Dipper (Headman) Creek.
- 034 V8 E2 ut(x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit provide access to Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access may be considered.
- 035 M2 L8 p D2 4. Dipper (Headman) Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

- 036 V8 E3 X1 (E7 R1) m_{bx} C1 3. Hiking and ski touring route to Blanca Lakes passes through the unit. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 037 V8 L6 X1 (E7 E3) m_{bx} C1 3. Hiking and ski touring route to Blanca Lakes passes through the unit. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 038 V8 E2 E5 utl (x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit provide access to Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 039 M2 F3 C1 4. The upper Squamish River. Section of rapids between canyons.
- 040 V8 E2 E3 (R1 M2) utl C1 4. Large logging slash on the east side of the Squamish River valley. Roads provide access to Powder Mountain.
- 041 M2 L8 A1 ad B1 4. The upper Squamish River. Canyon section.
- 042 V8 E2 E3 (R1 M2) utl C1 4. Refer to unit #040.
- 043 V8 E3 R1 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 E2 E7 X1 (R1) m_{bx} C1 3. Burn along a ridge north of the Elaho River. Hiking and ski touring route to the Blanca Lakes.
- 045 E6 X1 Q2 bom B1 2. North south trending ridge with open forest cover. Pleasant hiking and ski touring. Access route to the Blanca Lakes.
- 046 E3 M2 ml D2 2. NW.
- 047 M2 F2 p D2 2. Maude Frickett Creek.
- 048 M2 F3 L9 D2 2. Maude Frickett Creek.
- 049 M2 F2 p C2 3. Maude Frickett Creek.
- 050 E2 E5 utl D2 4. NW.
- 051 E3 W3 R1 m_{qj} D2 3. NW.
- 052 V7 E2 E3 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 053 V8 E2 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 054 E3 W5 j_q C2 4. NW.
- 055 M3 L9 F3 adp B0 4. Elaho River. River channel is constricted in this section. Widths average 50 metres. No meanders and fewer point bars. Gradient has increased over unit #016.
- 056 V7 E2 L6 ſ_{tu} (j) C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 057 V3 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

- 058 F1 M2 R1 pn C0 3. Peach Creek Falls. Spectacular falls drop 200 metres. Can be viewed from the Elaho Mainline and from the base of the falls. A short road leads off G Main to within 100 metres of the base. Feature should be noted on the TFL 38 brochure.
- 059 M2 L9 I C2 3. Ponor and Peach Creeks.
- 060 M2 F2 D2 3. Peach Creek.
- 061 V7 E3 E6 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 062 V7 E3 L6 (R1) m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 063 E3 L6 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 064 Q1 G1 R1 m_{xl} C2 2. NW.
- 065 L9 M2 E7 (L6) D2 2. NW.
- 066 G1 R1 m_{xp} C2 1.
- 067 Q1 G1 R1 m_{xl} C2 1. NW.
- 068 L9 M2 L4 m_{bx} C2 1. NW.
- 069 G1 R1 x_{mp} C2 1. NW.
- 070 Q1 R1 E1 m_{xl} C2 2. NW.
- 071 M2 E7 E6 (L6) I D2 2. NW.
- 072 V3 E3 L6 (E7) m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 073 L9 L4 M2 (E7) I D2 2. NW.
- 074 L4 R1 E1 ml D2 2. NW.
- 075 G1 L4 R1 x_{mp} C2 2. NW.
- 076 Q1 R1 E1 m_{xl} C2 2. NW.
- 077 M2 E7 L6 (L4) II D2 2. NW.
- 078 E7 E3 R1 (L6) m D2 2. NW.
- 079 V8 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 080 E2 R1 utl D2 4. NW.
- 081 V8 E3 M2 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 082 M2 F2 E7 p D2 3. Limelite Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

- 083 Q1 R1 E1 mx C2 2. NW.
- 084 M2 L9 E7 D2 2. Shadow Creek.
- 085 V8 E7 F2 (L6 E5 R1) m C0 3. Attractive waterfall landscape viewed from Elaho Mile 42. A steep avalanche track with conifer and brush vegetation, exposed rock and numerous small waterfalls cascading down to the Elaho River.
- 086 L8 M3 F3 pd B0 4. Elaho Canyon. 1.5 km section of canyon. Attractive scenic features. The Elaho Mainline runs within the canyon, east of the river. The canyon walls on the east side rise above the road.
- 087 F1 M2 E3 pg C0 4. Maude Frickett Creek. "Truck Wash." Forty metre waterfall cascades directly beside the road where it sprays over the bridge. Unique feature that should be indicated on the TFL 38 brochure/map.
- 088 V8 E2 E3 utl C1 4. Logging roads which provide access to the Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 089 E3 nlp B1 4. Stand of large old growth fir and cedar just north of 40 Mile.
- 090 M3 F3 L8 pd B0 4. Elaho River. Section of the river between the canyon at 42 Mile and Devil's Elbow at 39 Mile. River rafters, kayakers, and canoeists put in at the water gauge near 40 Mile to start their run down the Elaho to the Squamish, then down to the Ashlu-Squamish junction. Mile 39.5 is the upper limit to anadromous fish.
- 091 V8 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 092 V8 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 093 M2 F2 D2 3. Shadow Creek.
- 094 V8 E2 E3 R C1 4. Alpine access to the Ashlu-Elaho divide. A boat is required to reach the road, as the bridge across the Elaho has been removed.
- 095 V8 E2 utl C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 096 D1 M3 F3 (L8) dpc A0 4. Devil's Elbow. Tight, constricted 45° bend along the Elaho River. A highlight of rafting/canoeing/kayaking along the river. This feature can be viewed from the Elaho Mainline north of the river.
- This is a dangerous section of the Elaho River which has claimed the lives of several river rafters. Restrictions are in place which limit passage through Devil's Elbow to specific times when flow rates are considered passable by experienced river rafting guides.**
- 097 V9 E2 E5 ut C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 098 E3 R1 I D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.013 Lower Elaho

- 099 M3 L9 A1 adl (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Lower reach of the river from below Devil's Elbow to its confluence with the Squamish River. Gradient decreases markedly after the preceding 3 units. The river character returns to riffles and point bars. Angling for salmon and steelhead. There was a vehicle bridge across this section providing access to Branch 200 on the south bank. The bridge is no longer present. Numerous informal camping sites along the north bank.
- 100 V5 E3 E5 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 101 M2 F2 D2 4. Carol Creek.
- 102 V8 E2 E3 R C1 4. Alpine access to the Ashlu-Elaho divide.
- 103 V8 E3 R1 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 104 Q2 M2 R1 (G1 E1) xml (fp) B0. Refer to unit #031.

MAPSHEET 92J.014 Camp No. 3

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

East side of TFL 38. East side of the upper Squamish Valley. Landscape values along the slopes. Moderate to very high recreation values along the Cheakamus-Squamish Divide. The spectacular peak, Mount Cayley is on this mapsheet.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.014 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 V8 E2 utl(x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit are important as they provide access to Blanca Lakes. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access should be considered. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 002 M2 L8 p D2 4. Dipper (Headman) Creek.
- 003 V8 E2 E5 utl(x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit are important as they provide access to Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004 E2 E3 V8 (R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005 M2 L8 p C1 4. Canyon along the Squamish River.
- 006 M2 L8 F1 (R1 E3) p C0 4. Attractive canyon viewed from the S400 Branch bridge over the Squamish River. Potential for picnic site nearby.
- 007 M2 F3 C1 4. The upper Squamish River. Section of rapids between canyons.
- 008 V8 E3 M2 (L6) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009 V8 E3 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010 M2 L9 E2 p D2 4. Leger Creek.
- 011 M2 F2 E3 p D2 4. Leger Creek.
- 012 M2 L9 E7 D2 3. Leger Creek.
- 013 V8 E3 X1 lx C1 3. Unit contains marked alpine access route above the logging road access in unit #014.

MAPSHEET 92J.014 Camp No. 3

- 014 V8 E2 E3 utl (x) C1 4. Large logging slash which reaches to within 1 km of the alpine. Branch roads provide valuable access routes to high quality alpine areas. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 015 Q1 R1 L4 (L6 E1) xml (vp) B1 2. Alpine area and peaks along the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide south of Ring Mountain.
- 016 R5 L4 L6 xml C1 2. Moraine piles, scree slopes and exposed volcanic rock slopes between treeline and the icefields. The Powder Mountain access route traverses the unit.
- 017 G2 V1 R5 (Q1) xvm (p) B0 2. Icefield straddling the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. Part of the spring ski touring/mountaineering route. Honed knife edged aretes form the northern boundary. Powder Mountain (2347m) is the promotional name for snow domes North of Mount Cayley (Fairley, 1993).
- 018 G1 V1 xmp B0 2. Ice tongue off the icefield in unit #017.
- 019 L4 R5 M2 (L9) mxl C1 2. Moraine, exposed volcanic rock in a cirque at the head of Huberts Creek.
- 020 E6 E1 X1 (M1) bd B1 3. Gently sloping alpine meadows north of Huberts Creek. Some open forest. Scattered small lakes. Powder Mountain access traverses the unit.
- 021 V8 E2 E3 (R1 M2) utl C1 4. Large logging slash on the east side of the Squamish River valley. Roads are important for recreation access to Powder Mountain.
- 022 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 023 M2 F2 p C2 3. Huberts Creek.
- 024 V8 E3 R1 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 025 M2 L8 A1 ad B1 4. The upper Squamish River. Canyon section.
- 026 M3 L9 A1 (E4) adl B0 4. Squamish River immediately upstream of confluence with the Elaho River. The river gradient decreases in this unit as the width of both the valley floor and the river channel increases. Multiple channels and bar deposits are common.
- 027 V9 E2 E5 ut C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 028 C4 E5 D2 4. Camp Three. INTERFOR logging camp.
- 029 E3 R1 l D2 4. NW.
- 030 M3 L9 A1 adl (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Lower reach of the river from below Devil's Elbow to its confluence with the Squamish River. Gradient decreases markedly from the upriver canyon sections. The river character returns to riffles and point bars. Angling for salmon and steelhead. There used to be a bridge across this section providing access to Branch 200 on the south bank. Numerous, informal camping sites along the north bank.
- 031 E2 E5 W5 lq C2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.014 Camp No. 3

- 032 V5 E3 E5 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 033 V7 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 034 M3 L9 A1 (W5 E4) adi (qn) A0 4. Squamish River. Section of the river from the Elaho confluence down to Endurance Creek. River character is wide and braided with numerous channels. Widths up to 700 metres including mid channels islands and bars. Islands and banks are covered with deciduous vegetation. Numerous informal camping sites along the river bank. At the west end of the Elaho Main bridge over the Squamish River is a company recreation site. Along the east bank of the river is "Hideaway", a Ministry of Forests recreation site (#900-0266) complete with totem poles and an outhouse.
- 035 E2 E5 W5 jqi C2 4. NW.
- 036 V4 R1 W3 (E6) qml C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 037 V8 E3 X1 (W3 R1 E7) lq C1 3. Southwest aspect slopes on the east side of the Squamish River. Portion of polygon supports goat winter range. The remains of an old mining track traverse the unit and are sometimes used to access the alpine. Location of the mining track shown on map is approximate.
- 038 E6 E1 X1 (M1) lxx C1 2. Alpine meadows and open forest at the end of the old mining track below treeline. Attractive, hummocky terrain suitable for hiking.
- 039 E3 W3 R1 (E7 E2) D2 3. NW.
- 040 V3 E2 X1 utl (x) C1 4. Alpine access route to Mount Cayley. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 041 Q2 V5 X1 (E3 E6 E7) bum C1 3. Prominent, steep knoll in front of Mount Cayley. Open forest cover. Access route to Mount Cayley.
- 042 M2 F2 L8 p D2 3. Terminal Creek.
- 043 R5 V4 X1 (L4) xlm C1 2. Moraine and exposed volcanic rock between treeline and the Icefield in unit #017. Mount Cayley access route crosses the unit.
- 044 Q1 R5 V4 (L6) mlx A0 2. Mount Cayley. Spectacular volcanic peak of the same vintage and rock type as Table and Ring Peaks. The most prominent peak along the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. The steep, non-forested slopes (in places near vertical) rise out of the forest on the east side of the Squamish Valley. Mount Cayley (2380 m) itself is a popular climbing destination as are the companion peaks to the south "Pyroclastic Peak" (2350 m) and the infamous yet-to-be-climbed "Vulcan's Thumb".
- 045 G1 V1 xvm (p) B0 2. Glacier north of Mount Cayley.
- 046 E3 S1 M2 mlg C1 2. Head of the Turbid Creek valley. A hot spring is reputed to exist somewhere between Mount Cayley and Mount Fee. It may be within this unit.
- 047 R5 L4 X1 (Q1 S1) xml (pgl) B1 2. Ridge between Mount Cayley and Mount Fee. Moraine and exposed volcanic rock. The ski touring/mountaineering route traverses the unit. The reputed hot spring in unit #046 may be in this unit.

MAPSHEET 92J.014 Camp No. 3

- 048 M2 L8 F1 p C1 4. Hubert's Creek. Waterfall and canyon viewed from road bridge along the Squamish Mainline.
- 049 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.021 Mount Casement

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western side of TFL 38. Clendenning - Hunaechin Divide. Alpine area with glaciers.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.021 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G1 R1 V1 mb B1 1. Glaciers and peaks along the western TFL boundary. Includes Mount George Edward (2260 m).
- 002 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mb B1 1. Mountains, moraine piles, and alpine areas near the western TFL boundary stretching from Sims Creek southeast to Outrigger Creek. Contains the named peaks Mount Tinniswood (2590 m) which affords excellent eastward views into the TFL and Mount Casement (2290 m). Access to the peaks is predominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.
- 003 M2 E6 E7 (R1) ml C2 1. NW.
- 004 G2 V1 xmp C1 1. Icefield on the Sims - Hunaechin Divide. Recreation opportunities include ski mountaineering and ice climbing.

MAPSHEET 92J.022 Sims Creek

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western side of TFL 38. Predominantly upland mountainous, alpine and icefield areas divided by the steep walled Sims Creek drainage. Moderate to high recreation values due to the remoteness and natural quality of the area.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.022 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mb B1 1. Mountains, moraine piles, and alpine areas near the western TFL boundary stretching from Sims Creek southeast to Outrigger Creek. Contains the named peaks Mount Tinniswood (2590 m) which affords excellent eastward views into the TFL and Mount Casement (2290 m). Access to the peaks is predominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.
- 002 M2 E6 E7 (R1) ml C2 1. NW.
- 003 G2 V1 xmp C1 1. Icefield on the Sims - Hunaechin Divide. Recreation opportunities include ski mountaineering and ice climbing.
- 004 G1 xmp C2 1. NW.
- 005 M2 E7 E6 ml C2 1. NW.
- 006 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. East aspect slopes on the west side of Sims Creek. Visual values to alpine users and from the Sims Valley. Landscape values require more detailed assessment. The area from the Sims drainage to the northern boundary of the TFL is valued for remoteness, natural qualities and wilderness recreation.
- 007 R1 V0 E7 m C1 1. Steep rock bluff on the west side of Sims Creek. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 008 E7 V0 R1 (E6) m C1 1. Sparsely forested slopes on the west side of Sims Creek.
- 009 E6 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. Northeast aspect slopes on the southeast side of Sims Creek. Visual values to alpine users and from the valley floor.
- 010 M2 F2 V0 p C1 1. Scenic waterfalls at the base of Arseneau Creek.
- 011 M2 L9 E7 (W3 E8) bxq (pl) B1 1. Sims Creek. The creek narrows after passing through a wide, extremely braided section. Gradient is still shallow. The creeks meanders and is locally braided.

MAPSHEET 92J.022 Sims Creek

- 012 Q1 R1 L6 (E1) mx B1 1. Alpine area on the east side of Sims Creek.
- 013 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. South and west aspect valley walls on the north and east sides of Sims Creek. Conifer forest interspersed with brushy avalanche chutes and rock bluffs. Attractive alpine valley with high visual quality. Landscape sensitivity to alpinists and viewers on the valley floor. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 014 G2 G1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield covering the Clendenning-Sims divide. Recreational use includes mountaineering, ski touring/mountaineering, ice climbing and rock climbing. Named peaks Mount Oswald (2530 m) and Mount Ralph (2519 m) are named after military casualties.
- 015 G2 G1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Refer to unit #014.
- 016 Q1 R1 L6 (E1) mx B1 1. Refer to unit #012.
- 017 E2 E3 V0 (E7) lm C1 2. South aspect slopes on the north side of Sims Creek. Site of a forest fire. Vegetation is immature or non-existent with the exception of some isolated hemlock cedar stands at the base of the slope.
- 018 Q1 V4 R1 (E7 E6) lmx B1 2. Alpine area west of the Elaho River visible from the Elaho Mainline.
- 019 G1 xmp B1 2. Isolated glacier viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 020 E3 E5 C2 3. NW.
- 021 V8 E3 R1 (E7) lm C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 022 V8 E2 E3 lm C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 023 V7 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 024 E5 E8 W5 ljq (I) C1 3. Forested floodplain along the west side of the Elaho River and north of the Sims-Elaho confluence. Mixed cottonwood and conifer forest cover. Some marshland. Wildlife habitat.
- 025 V8 E3 E7 (L6 R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 026 E3 L6 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 027 M2 L9 E5 (W3) bxq (pl) B1 3. Lower reaches of Sims Creek down to confluence with the Elaho River. Sims Creek is braided and up to 120 metres wide. Mid-channel point bars and islands are common.
- 028 E3 E8 V0 l C1 2. Valley floor north of Sims Creek. Marshland with scattered conifer forest.
- 029 M2 F2 E7 p D2 2. Outrigger Creek.
- 030 E3 V0 E7 (R1) m C1 2. North aspect valley walls on the south side of Sims Creek. Visual values from the alpine and the valley floor. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.

MAPSHEET 92J.022 Sims Creek

- 031 M2 F3 L9 (W3 L6) bxq (pl) B1 1. Sims Creek. Section of the creek in which the valley narrows and the gradient increases, constricting the creek. Some canyon sections. Low amplitude meanders and less bar deposits than in the upstream and downstream sections. Some sections of rapids.
- 032 V8 E3 E7 m C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory. Viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 033 V4 R1 mxl C2 1. Refer to landscape inventory. Viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 034 M2 L9 E7 (E1) lpl C2 1. Outrigger Creek.
- 035 G1 V1 mxp C1 1. Glacier along the Princess Louisa-Sims divide.
- 036 E3 E7 V0 m C1 2. Similar values to unit #030. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 037 R1 E7 E6 ml C2 1. NW.
- 038 M2 L9 E7 C2 1. Arseneau Creek.
- 039 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mx B1 1. Mountains, moraine piles, and alpine areas near the western TFL boundary stretching from Sims Creek southeast to Outrigger Creek. Contains the named peaks Mount Tinniswood (2590 m) which affords excellent eastward views into the TFL and Mount Casement (2290 m). Access to the peaks is predominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.
- 040 G1 V1 xmp C1 1. Similar values to unit #035.
- 041 R1 V1 L1 lip (n) A0 1. Rock erosion features along the divide at the Head of Princess Louisa. Two hectare areas of solid white granite with small pools. Formed by water under ice. (Ref. pers comm R. Stoltman).
- 042 Q1 R1 E1 mxl C1 1. Mountainous and alpine area above the headwaters of Outrigger Creek. Includes "Sun Peak" (2290 m) a pleasant one day return hike from Princess Louisa Inlet (Fairley).
- 043 L4 M2 R1 ml C1 1. Cirque and tarn lake at the head of Outrigger Creek. Potential camping area for alpinists.
- 044 G1 Q1 mx C1 1. Glacier along the TFL boundary. "Christina Crest" (2067 m) rises above the glacier.
- 045 G1 Q1 mx C1 1. Glacier and peaks viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 046 Q1 R1 mxl C1 2. Alpine area viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 047 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Alpine area north of the Bierman Lakes.
- 048 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Refer to unit #047.

MAPSHEET 92J.023 Elaho Sims Junction

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Elaho drainage and Pemberton Icefield. Range of topographic expression from forested, level valley floor to rugged peaks rising above a large icefield. High recreation values are associated with the icefield and landscape values are associated with the slopes of the Elaho valley.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.023 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

The Biophysical Feature, Activity, Feature Significance and Management Class coding used in the land unit descriptions is described in Recreation Manual Chapter 6.

LAND UNITS

- 001 E3 E5 C2 3. NW.
- 002 E8 E5 W5 ljq (f) C1 3. River terrace on the west side of the Elaho River. Mixed forest vegetation including some stands of large cedar. Wetland areas. Wildlife habitat.
- 003 V8 E3 R1 (E7) lm C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004 M2 E8 W1 lqj C1 3. Eight hectare pond and marsh on the valley floor along the west side of the Elaho River.
- 005 V7 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 006 R1 E3 m D2 4. NW.
- 007 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 008 V8 E3 R1 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 009 V7 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 010 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Braided section of the river below confluence with Clendenning Creek. The river is considerably wider than in unit 033. Widths up to 300 metres including mid channel bars/islands and side channels. Moose winter in the valley, especially at creek confluences. Angling for resident Dolly Varden and rainbow trouts. Wolf, black bears and mountain goats are found within the valley. Point bars and sand beaches along the river provide informal campsites.
- 011 E8 E5 E4 (W5) qn C1 4. Forested floodplain on the east side of the Elaho River. Large cottonwoods and swampy meadows. Wildlife habitat.
- 012 V7 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.023 Elaho Sims Junction

- 013 V8 E3 E7 lm C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 014 Q1 L4 R1 lmx B1 2. Alpine area adjoining the Pemberton Icefield.
- 015 L9 M2 p D2 2. Blakeney Creek.
- 016 E3 E6 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 017 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, hell-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.
- Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists. Increasing use of motorized vehicles for recreation (i.e. snowmobiles, helicopters) in backcountry areas concerns many skiers, climbers and hikers.
- The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.
- The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the south off Squamish Main.
- 018 R1 L4 xml C1 1. Exposed bedrock and moraine south of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 019 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Glacier off the main icefield.
- 020 Q1 R1 L6 mxl B1 2. Upland areas west of the Squamish River and east of the southern extent of the Pemberton Icefield. Recreation opportunities include mountaineering, ski touring/mountaineering, hell-skiing, snowmobiling and hiking.
- 021 G1 V1 L4 xmp B1 2. Glacier off the main icefield.
- 022 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lml C1 2. Outwash plain for tongues of the Pemberton Icefield. Tarn lakes may be suitable for camping.
- 023 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lml C1 2. Refer to unit #022.
- 024 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield. Refer to unit #017.
- 025 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lml C1 2. Refer to unit #022.
- 026 M2 L9 E7 D2 2. Squamish River.
- 027 G1 L4 xmp C1 2. Small isolated glacier separate from the main Pemberton Icefield.
- 028 E3 R1 W3 (M1) lm D2 3. NW.
- 029 L1 L4 L9 (M2 R1) mxl C1 2. Outwash plains and moraine from glaciers off the Pemberton Icefield. Headwaters of Carnival Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.023 Elaho Sims Junction

- 030 Q1 R1 L4 mxl B1 2. Rebecca Ridge located east of the Pemberton Icefield surrounded by moraines and glaciers.
- 031 V7 R1 L6 bsm B1 2. Alpine area adjoining the Pemberton Icefield. Viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 032 V7 E3 R1 (E7 W3) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 033 V8 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 034 V7 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 035 E4 E5 W5 (E8) ljq C1 4. Floodplain on the east side of the Elaho river. Overgrown, abandoned meander bends. Some marsh areas. Wildlife habitat.
- 036 V3 E2 E4 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 037 E5 E8 W5 ljq (I) C1 3. Forested floodplain along the west side of the Elaho River and north of the Sims-Elaho confluence. Mixed cottonwood and conifer forest cover. Some marshland. Wildlife habitat.
- 038 E4 E7 lj C1 4. Stand of large cottonwood along the east side of the Elaho River.
- 039 M2 L9 E5 (W3) bxq (pl) B1 2. Lower reaches of Sims Creek down to confluence with the Elaho River. Sims Creek is braided and up to 120 metres wide. Mid channel point bars and islands are common.
- 040 V9 E2 E8 (W3) utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 041 B2 B4 L9 (E4) ll C0 4. Attractive informal camping site along the east side of the Elaho River. A large point bar is covered with cobbles near the river and with sand at flood level. The sand would only be underwater during extreme high water. The site is reached from the Elaho Mainline near Mile 50 via a 400 m two wheel drive road. The site offers a broad westward view and a limited eastward view.
- 042 E5 E8 V9 (W5 E2) tjq (I) C1 4. Broad level floodplain on the west side of the Elaho River. Road access via G-Main. Wildlife habitat.
- 043 V8 E3 E7 (L6 R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 V8 L6 M2 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory. Avalanche chute.
- 045 Q1 R1 mxl C1 2. Alpine area viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 046 Q1 R1 E1 (L6) mxl C1 1. Alpine area north of the Bierman Lakes.
- 047 V8 E3 E7 (L6 R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 048 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Straighter section of the river in which the flow is restricted to one channel.
- 049 V8 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.023 Elaho Sims Junction

- 050 E5 E4 IJ C1 4. Stand of mixed forest cover on the east side of the Elaho River.
- 051 E3 W3 nIq B1 4. Stand of large, attractive old growth cedar, fir and hemlock along the east side of the Elaho River, south of Ling Creek. The Elaho Mainline traverses the stand allowing for viewing opportunities. Approximately 50% of polygon is a moose reserve.
- 052 E2 E3 D2 4. NW.
- 053 M1 E8 E5 (W5) qj C1 4. "Frank's Lake". One hectare pond along the Elaho Mainline. Surrounded by marsh and mixed forest cover. Aquatic bird and wildlife habitat.
- 054 V7 E2 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 055 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Meandering section of the river with multiple channels, mid channel islands and point bars. Numerous sand bars and beaches for camping. Intensive logging on the floodplain has reduced the landscape quality of the area.
- 056 E5 E4 W5 jql C1 4. Dominantly deciduous forest on the inside of a meander bend.
- 057 E4 W5 qIj C1 4. Similar values to unit #056.
- 058 V7 E2 E3 C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 059 V7 E7 E2 (R1) m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 060 E3 M1 W3 D2 3. NW.
- 061 V7 R1 E3 (E7 W3) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 062 M2 F3 D2 3. Ling Creek.
- 063 Q2 M2 R1 (G1 E1) xml (Ip) B0 2. Blanca Lakes/Peaks/Maude Frickett Lakes. Attractive alpine area with numerous lakes and gentle peaks. Six larger lakes, two of which have small glaciers, and numerous small lakes. Popular for hiking, ski touring/mountaineering, heli skiing and climbing/mountaineering. Accessed by ascending through steep forest from the logging spurs (E140, S420) on the west flank of the Squamish River valley and trekking NW along a broad ridge. Also approached through gentle open timber on Maude Frickett Creek off Branch 300.
- 064 V7 E3 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 065 M2 F2 E5 D2 3. Gazette Creek.
- 066 V7 E3 R1 m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 067 M2 R1 E1 Iix B0 2. Blanca Lake. Tarn lake covering 38 hectares. Rocky shoreline with alpine vegetation. Hiking/ski touring destination.
- 068 L4 M2 G1 Iix B0 2. Tarn lake (13 hectares) and small glacier. Part of the Blanca Lakes.
- 069 L4 M2 G1 Iix B0 2. Similar values to unit #068.

MAPSHEET 92J.023 Elaho Sims Junction

- 070 E3 X1 E7 xIm C1 3. Forested slopes west of Dipper (Headman) Creek. A ski touring and hiking access route to the Blanca Lakes passes through the unit.
- 071 E3 R1 X1 xIm C1 3. Forested slopes between Headman Creek and Carnival Creek. Alpine access route traverses the unit.
- 072 M2 L9 E7 D2 3. Carnival Creek.
- 073 M2 E3 D2 3. Headman (Dipper) Creek.
- 074 V8 E2 ul(x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit provide access to Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 075 V8 E3 R1 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 076 Q1 R1 L4 Imx B1 2. Alpine area between Blakeney and Jervis Creeks.
- 077 E2 E4 M1 utI C2 4. NW.
- 078 M2 F3 D2 4. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.024 Upper Squamish

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Eastern boundary of TFL 38. Southern extent of the Pemberton Icefield and the northern end of the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. Headwaters of the Squamish River. Notable features include the volcanic edifices of Ring Mountain and Table Mountain. Generally high recreation values on the alpine and icefield areas. Landscape values on the walls of the Squamish valley.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.024 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, heli-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.
- Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness, and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists. Increasing motorized recreation (i.e. snowmobiles, helicopters) is a concern among skiers, climbers and hikers.
- The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.
- The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the end of the Squamish main line.
- 002 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lmi C1 2. Outwash plain for tongues of the Pemberton Icefield. Tarn lakes may be suitable for camping.
- 003 Q1 R1 L4 (E1) mix B1 2. Peaks at the south end of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 004 L4 M2 R1 ilm (xp) B1 1. Isolated cirque north of the Squamish River.
- 005 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Refer to unit #001.
- 006 L1 L4 R2 (M1) ilm (xvp) C1 2. Outwash plain for the Squamish Glacier, one of the larger glaciers flowing out of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 007 Q2 R2 M1 (E1) ll C1 2. Bedrock knoll (1530 m) with small ponds between terminal moraines. Potential for camping.

MAPSHEET 92J.024 Upper Squamish

- 008 L4 M1 X1 (E1) ilm (xvp) B1 1. Mountain pass used as part of the ski touring route over the Pemberton Icefield.
- 009 Q1 R1 L4 (E7 E1) mix B0 1. Ridge along the eastern TFL boundary.
- 010 Q1 R5 L6 mbx (vp) A0 2. "Table Mountain" or "Little Ring Peak" (2260 m). Eroded volcanic plug. Remains of an extinct volcano which was active during the Quaternary (less than 2.0 mya). Table Mountain is part of a line of recent volcanic centres extending north from Mount Garibaldi to the head of the Bridge River, which also includes the Black Tusk, Ring Mountain, Mount Cayley and Mount Fee (Holland, 1976). Table Mountain is an easy climb and is also popular for ski touring and snowmobiling.
- 011 M2 L9 p D2 2. NW.
- 012 M2 L8 R1 p C0 2. Squamish River. Box canyon at the headwaters of the river. The river's main water source is meltwater from the Pemberton Icefield.
- 013 M2 L9 E7 C1 3. Section of the Squamish River downstream of the canyon. Point bars are common.
- 014 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lmi C1 2. Refer to unit #002.
- 015 M2 L9 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 016 Q1 R1 L6 mxl B1 2. Upland areas west of the Squamish River and east of the southern extent of the Pemberton Icefield. Recreation opportunities include mountaineering, ski touring/mountaineering, heli-skiing, snowmobiling and hiking.
- 017 G1 L4 xmp C1 2. Small, isolated glacier separate from the main Pemberton Icefield.
- 018 L4 G1 xmi C1 2. Isolated small cirque and glacier west of the Squamish River.
- 019 Q1 R1 M1 lmx (p) B1 2. Similar values to unit #016. Additional landscape values as viewed from the Squamish Mainline.
- 020 V8 E3 L6 (R1 E7) m C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 021 M2 F3 C1 3. Squamish River.
- 022 M2 L8 C1 4. Canyon along the Squamish River.
- 023 M2 L9 E5 C1 4. Squamish River.
- 024 E2 R1 utj D2 4. NW.
- 025 E2 E3 utj D2 4. NW.
- 026 V8 E3 R1 (W3 E7) q C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 027 E2 E3 utj D2 4. NW.
- 028 E3 D2 3. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.024 Upper Squamish

- 029 Q1 R1 E1 mlx (v) B1 2. Ridge along the eastern TFL boundary south of Table Mountain.
- 030 L4 L1 M1 xml (v) B1 2. Outwash plain and terminal moraines at the toe of the icefield around Mount Callaghan.
- 031 G2 V1 R5 xmp (v) A0 2. Icefield around Mount Callaghan. South end of the Pemberton icefield traverse and north end of the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide. The divide is a 6 to 7 day compass/topographic map traverse from Rainbow Lake west of Whistler to Tricouni Peak. It is a popular spring or winter ski touring route. Snowmobiling and heli-skiing are also common in the area. Mount Callaghan is an easy peak to ascend and is part of the same volcanic series as Table and Ring Mountains.
- 032 L4 L6 M1 xml (v) B1 2. Moraine and talus along the saddle between Ring Mountain and Mount Callaghan. Ski access route.
- 033 Q2 E6 lxp C1 3. Open conifer forest close to treeline. Moderate slopes. Potential for alpine access route from branch road S913.
- 034 M2 R1 E5 D2 4. Gestetner Creek.
- 035 E3 R1 D2 3. NW.
- 036 E2 E5 utj D2 4. NW.
- 037 V8 E3 R1 ml C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 038 E3 R1 W3 (M1) lm D2 3. NW.
- 039 V8 E2 ult (x) C1 4. Logging roads within this unit provide access to Blanca Lakes. Refer to landscape inventory. Access to hiking/ski touring routes should be addressed in development/deactivation plans. Consultation with user groups regarding maintenance of access should be considered.
- 040 V8 E2 ult (x) C1 4. Refer to unit #039.
- 041 M2 L8 p C0 4. Spectacular, narrow canyon section of the Squamish River. The downstream end can be viewed from the Squamish Mainline at approximately Mile 45 (south of Rendell Creek).
- 042 M2 F3 C1 4. Squamish River.
- 043 V8 E2 E3 utl (x) C1 4. Large logging slash which reaches to within 1 km of the alpine. Branch roads provide access routes to the alpine, glaciers and ice fields. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 M2 F2 E7 D2 3. Rendell Creek.
- 045 E3 E7 W3 (R1) qj C2 3. NW.
- 046 L6 M2 E7 D2 3. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.024 Upper Squamish

- 047 Q1 R5 L6 mlx (vp) A0 2. Ring Mountain (2195 m). Volcanic crater similar to Table Mountain. High quality, spectacular feature visible from the Squamish Mainline.
- 048 V8 E3 X1 lx C1 3. Unit contains marked alpine access route above the logging road access in unit #043.
- 049 M2 L9 E7 D2 3. Rendell Creek.
- 050 Q1 R1 L4 (L6 E1) xml (vp) B1 2. Alpine area and peaks along the Squamish-Cheakamus Divide south of Ring Mountain.
- 051 M2 L8 p C1 4. Canyon along the Squamish River.

MAPSHEET 92J.031 Mount Tinniswood

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

West side of TFL 38. Predominantly high elevation, non-forested areas and icefields. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and natural quality of the area as a whole. Notable features include Ross Ridge, Clendenning Glacier, Sims Creek headwaters and the Tinniswood Glacier.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.031 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 E1 mx B1 1. Alpine area along the west side of the Clendenning Glacier.
- 002 G1 V1 L4 mxp A0 1. Clendenning Glacier. Spectacular, 10 km long, "textbook quality" valley glacier. Source: two cirques between Blumisalp Mountain and Ross Ridge. An important part of the extensive glacier/icefield network used to provide quick access to peaks in the area (Fairley, 1993).
- 003 Q1 R1 L6 (L4) ml B1 1. Alpine area east of the Clendenning Glacier. Contains Corporal Mountain (2498 m) and Sergeant Mountain (2559 m).
- 004 G2 G1 V1 (Q1 R1 L4) mxp B0 1. Large icefield feeding numerous tongues and valley glaciers. Isolated peaks rise above the ice. The icefield is used to access many of the peaks for climbing/mountaineering. Named peaks include Mount Broadman (2650 m), Howitzer Peak (2530 m), Bottinger Peak (2505 m) and Mount Whiting (2592 m). Mount Whiting is the crest of the Ross Ridge. Although this area is south of the Upper Lillooet River PAS Study Area, it retains high values for the remoteness and mountaineering quality of both icefields and peaks.
- 005 R1 E1 E7 (L6 E3) m C2 1. NW.
- 006 G1 L4 V1 mxp B1 1. Large valley glacier. May provide access to Ross Ridge.
- 007 G1 V1 Q1 mxp A0 1. Glacier surrounding Mount Perkins (2605 m). Spectacular icefalls (Fairley, 1993).
- 008 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier detached from the main icefield.
- 009 Q1 R1 E1 mx B1 1. Alpine area, including aretes between glaciers, reaching to the headwaters of Sims Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.031 Mount Tinniswood

- 010 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. South and west aspect valley walls on the north and east sides of Sims Creek. Conifer forest interspersed with brushy avalanche chutes and rock bluffs. Attractive alpine valley with high visual quality. Landscape sensitivity to mountaineers and viewers on the valley floor. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 011 L1 L4 L9 (M2) tx C1 1. Outwash plain and moraines from the Tinniswood Glacier and another unnamed glacier. Braided stream is the start of Sims Creek. Seasonal wildflowers are found on the outwash.
- 012 G1 V1 L4 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier flowing from the large icefield in unit 004.
- 013 Q1 R1 E1 mx B1 1. Steep, rocky alpine area west of the Tinniswood Glacier.
- 014 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mx B1 1. Mountains, moraine piles, and alpine areas near the western TFL boundary stretching from Sims Creek southeast to Outrigger Creek. Contains the named peaks Mount Tinniswood (2590 m) which affords excellent eastward views into the TFL and Mount Casement (2290 m). Access to the peaks is predominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.
- 015 M2 L9 E7 llp B1 1. Sims Creek. Braided stream section downstream of the outwash plain headwaters. The creek flows down an attractive, remote alpine valley to its confluence with the Elaho River.
- 016 G1 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B1 1. Glacier north of Mount Tinniswood.
- 017 G1 V1 L4 mxp B0 1. Tinniswood Glacier. Five km long valley glacier flowing from a source north of Mount George Edwards down to the head of Sims Creek. Unique, spectacular ice/snow fall with a smooth "poured pudding" appearance on the southernmost corner of the glacier (Pers. comm. R. Stoltman).
- 018 G1 R1 V1 mx B1 1. Glaciers and peaks along the western TFL boundary. Includes Mount George Edward (2260 m).
- 019 G1 V1 L4 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier.
- 020 L4 M2 L6 ml C1 1. Moraines and scree slopes associated with the glacier in unit #019.

MAPSHEET 92J.032 Clendenning

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

High elevation non-forested areas and icefields. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and natural quality of the area as a whole. The low elevation (350-500 metre) drainages, Sims and Clendenning and adjoining, high elevation icefields and peaks are entirely within the Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Classes of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.032 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G1 V1 Q1 mxp A0 1. Glacier surrounding Mount Perkins (2605 m). Spectacular icefalls (Fairley, 1993).
- 002 Q1 R1 E1 mxb B1 1. Alpine area, including aretes between glaciers, reaching to the headwaters of Sims Creek.
- 003 L4 M2 R1 lm C1 1. Outwash plain draining into Clendenning Creek.
- 004 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier detached from the main icefield.
- 005 G1 L4 V1 mx B1 1. Isolated valley glacier.
- 006 E1 R1 L6 m D2 1. NW.
- 007 Q1 G1 R1 mxl B1 1. Isolated hanging glacier on unnamed peak.
- 008 L4 R1 M2 ml C1 1. Outwash plain draining into Clendenning Creek. May provide access to icefield.
- 009 Q1 R1 E1 ml B1 1. Alpine area south of Clendenning Creek.
- 010 E3 E7 V0 (L6 R1) m C1 1. Northeast aspect valley walls on the southwest side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential for alpine access routes. Visual values from alpine users and from the valley floor. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 011 M2 L4 E7 lm C1 1. Terminal moraines and creek.
- 012 E3 L6 V0 (R1 E7) m C1 1. North aspect slopes on the south side of Clendenning Creek. Visual sensitivity to viewers in the alpine and from the valley floor. Avalanche tracks, rock bluffs and talus are common. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.

MAPSHEET 92J.032 Clendenning

- 013 M2 L9 W3 (E7 E3) lqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Unit includes the creek and the valley floor up to the slope break boundary (approx). Attractive unmodified valley with stands of old growth. The Clendenning/Sims Creeks area is considered the most remote area in southwestern B.C. (Fairley, 1993).
- At present the avalanche alder makes traverses along the valley floor difficult. Grizzly bears and moose inhabit the area.
- 014 E3 E7 V0 (L6 W3 R1) mq C1 1. Southwest aspect valley walls on the northeast side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential as access to alpine and for wildlife viewing. Visual values to alpine users and from the valley floor. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 015 V5 E3 W3 (R1) lq C1 1. South aspect slopes on the north side of Clendenning Creek. Also part of unit is viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 016 V5 E3 W3 (E6 R1 M2) lmq C1 2. South aspect slopes on the north side of Clendenning Creek. Viewed from the Elaho Mainline and from the Clendenning Valley.
- 017 E3 W3 R1 lmq C2 2. NW.
- 018 M2 E7 W3 (L9) lqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Refer to unit #013. River channel is braided and floodplain wider than upstream.
- 019 Q2 V0 E3 (R1) ln C1 2. West aspect, rocky slopes of a hill (890 m.) between the Elaho Clendenning junction. Ecologically significant area within biogeoclimatic zone CWHds1. Potential mountain goat winter range. Visual values to alpine users and viewers in the Clendenning valley.
- 020 E7 M2 W3 imp (q) B1 1. Avalanche chute (rock failure) on the west side of Clendenning Creek. Brush vegetation and two ponds.
- 021 Q2 V0 E3 (R1) ln C1 2. Refer to unit #019. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 022 M2 E5 W3 lqn (dl) B0 2. Clendenning Creek. Refer to unit #013. Upstream of confluence with the Elaho River.
- 023 E3 R1 W3 q D2 2. NW.
- 024 E3 E7 V0 (L6) m C1 2. East aspect slopes on the west side of Clendenning Creek. Avalanche chutes and talus are common. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 025 Q1 R1 E1 (L4 L6) ml B1 1. Alpine area west of Clendenning Creek. May provide access to peaks and icefields in unit #026.
- 026 G2 G1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield covering the Clendenning-Sims divide. Recreational use includes mountaineering, ski touring/mountaineering, ice climbing and rock climbing. Named peaks Mount Oswald (2530 m) and Mount Ralph (2519 m) are named after military casualties. Mount Ralph has a Ministry of Forests radio repeater visible from the Elaho Mainline.

MAPSHEET 92J.032 Clendenning

- 027 Q1 R1 L4 (L5) mx B1 1. Alpine area east and north of Sims Creek. May provide access to icefields and peaks in unit #026.
- 028 Q1 G1 R1 mxp B1 1. Isolated glacier and peak - Mount Vanstone (2320 m).
- 029 M2 L9 E7 lp B1 1. Sims Creek. Braided stream section downstream of the outwash plain headwaters. The creek flows down an attractive, remote alpine valley to its confluence with the Elaho River.
- 030 M2 E7 lp B1 1. Sims Creek. Steeper gradient section upstream of wide braided section.
- 031 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mx B1 1. Mountains, moraine piles, and alpine areas near the western TFL boundary stretching from Sims Creek southeast to Outrigger Creek. Contains the named peaks Mount Tinniswood (2590 m) which affords excellent eastward views into the TFL and Mount Casement (2290 m). Access to the peaks is dominantly from Princess Louisa Inlet.
- 032 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. East aspect slopes on the west side of Sims Creek. Visual values to alpine users and from the Sims valley. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 033 M2 F2 E7 p C2 1. NW.
- 034 L4 M2 L6 ml C1 1. Moraines and scree slopes.
- 035 G1 V1 L4 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier.
- 036 Q1 R1 E1 (L6 L4) mx B1 1. Refer to unit #031.
- 037 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. Refer to unit #032.
- 038 L9 M2 E7 (W3 E8) bxq (pl) B1 1. Sims Creek. Wide braided section of the creek. Width varies from 120 to 600 metres.
- 039 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. South and west aspect valley walls on the north and east sides of Sims Creek. Conifer forest interspersed with brushy avalanche chutes and rock bluffs. Attractive alpine valley with high visual quality. Landscape sensitivity to alpinists and viewers on the valley floor.
- 040 R1 V0 E7 m C1 1. Steep rock bluff on the west side of Sims Creek.
- 041 M2 L9 E7 (W3 E8) lxq (pl) B1 1. Sims Creek. The creek narrows after passing through wide section in unit #038.
- 042 Q1 R1 L6 (E1) mx B1 1. Alpine area on the east side of Sims Creek.
- 043 E3 V0 L6 (E7 R1 M2) ml C1 1. Refer to unit #039.
- 044 Q1 R1 L6 (E1) mx B1 1. Refer to unit #042.
- 045 E3 E7 L6 (M2) D2 2. NW.
- 046 M2 L9 E7 p D2 2. Jacobsen Creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.032 Clendenning

- 047 L4 R1 m C2 2. NW.
- 048 G1 xmp B1 2. Isolated glacier viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 049 R1 E7 C2 2. NW.
- 050 E5 L6 E7 ml D2 2. NW.
- 051 M2 F2 E7 p D2 2. Jacobsen Creek.
- 052 Q1 R1 E7 (E6) lm B1 2. Alpine area west of the Elaho River visible from the Elaho Mainline.
- 053 V8 E3 R1 (E7) lm C2 3. East aspect slopes on the west side of the Elaho River viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 054 E3 W3 lqn C1 1. Clendenning Creek. Unit includes the valley floor up to the slope break boundary (approx) on the north side of Clendenning Creek. Attractive unmodified valley with stands of old growth. Wildlife habitat.
- 055 E5 E7 W3 lqn C1 1. Similar features to unit #054. Located on the south side of Clendenning Creek.
- 056 E3 W3 lqn C1 2. Similar features to unit #55.
- 057 E5 M2 W5 (V8) ljq(l) C1 3. Floodplain south of the Clendenning-Elaho confluence. Mixed forest cover. Wildlife habitat. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.033 Upper Elaho

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Elaho drainage. Bordered to the west by the Pemberton Icefield, a regionally significant feature. Lower portion of the Clendenning drainage. Visual sensitivity for landscapes viewed from the Elaho Mainline and from alpine areas.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.033 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 E3 W3 R1 lmq C2 2. NW.
- 002 V5 E3 W3 (E6 R1 M2) lmq C1 2. South aspect slopes on the north side of Clendenning Creek. Viewed from the Elaho Mainline and from the Clendenning valley.
- 003 V5 E3 W3 (R1) lq C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 004 V8 E3 R1 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 005 M2 L8 E3 pl C1 2. Canyon section of the Elaho River.
- 006 M2 F3 E3 C1 3. Elaho River. Section of the river between canyons.
- 007 M2 F2 E7 D2 3. Sundown Creek.
- 008 E3 D2 2. NW.
- 009 M2 L8 R5 C2 2. Lava Creek.
- 010 M2 F2 D2 2. Lava Creek.
- 011 E3 R1 D2 2. NW.
- 012 M2 F3 E3 (E7) p D2 2. Cesna Creek.
- 013 M2 F2 p D2 3. Chadwick Creek.
- 014 E3 E7 R1 D2 2. NW.
- 015 E6 R1 E7 lx C2 2. NW.
- 016 E6 E3 D2 2. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.033 Upper Elaho

- 017 Q1 R1 E1 mix B1 2. Alpine area above Sundown Creek.
- 018 M2 L9 D2 2. Lava Creek.
- 019 Q1 R1 L4 mix B1 1. Alpine area between Cesna and Lava Creeks. Moraines from the Pemberton Icefield cover the top of the unit. Easy access from the Icefield.
- 020 Q1 L4 R1 (E7) mix B1 1. Lava Creek headwaters. Moraine piles in cirques and scoured bedrock below and between tongues off the Pemberton Icefield.
- 021 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large Icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the Icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, heli-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.
- Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness, and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists. Increasing motorized recreational use (snowmobiles, helicopters) is a concern among skiers, climbers and hikers.
- The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.
- The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the south off Squamish Main.
- 022 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Refer to unit #021.
- 023 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Individual glacier off the main Icefield.
- 024 Q1 R1 mix B1 1. Peak rising above the Pemberton Icefield. Opportunities for hiking, mountaineering, rock climbing and ski mountaineering.
- 025 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Refer to unit #021.
- 026 G1 V1 xmp (v) A0 1. Large glacier with four tongues down into the Lava Creek headwaters. Reached from the main Icefield.
- 027 L4 R1 M2 (E7) lm C2 2. NW.
- 028 Q1 E1 R1 lmx B1 2. Alpine area between Jarvis and Sundown Creeks.
- 029 V8 E6 R1 (E7) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 030 V8 E3 M2 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 031 V8 E2 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Large clearcut at the end (May 94) of the Elaho Mainline. This area burned as a result of a lightning strike in August 1994.
- 032 V8 E2 utj C2 4. Similar to unit #031.

MAPSHEET 92J.033 Upper Elaho

- 033 M2 L8 R5 p C1 3. Canyon along the Elaho River north of confluence with Clendenning Creek. Canyon walls are columnar basalts. Scenic feature with moderate potential to attract viewers.
- 034 V8 E3 M2 I C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 035 V8 Q2 E3 (R1) In C1 3. East aspect rocky slopes of an unnamed hill (890 m.) located between the Elaho-Clendenning junction. Ecologically significant area within biogeoclimatic zone CWHds1. Visual values from the Elaho Mainline.
- 036 M2 E7 W3 (L9) Iqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Unit includes the creek and the valley floor up to the slope break boundary (approx). Attractive unmodified valley with stands of old growth conifer forest. The Clendenning/Sims creeks area is considered the most remote area in southwestern B.C. (Ref. Fairley, 1993).
- Although at present the avalanche alder makes traverses along the valley floor close to impossible there is potential for a maintained route/trail along the valley. Grizzly bears and moose are known to inhabit the area. River channel is braided and covers a wider floodplain than in the previous upstream unit.
- 037 Q2 V0 E3 (R1) In C1 2. West aspect rocky slopes of a hill (890 m.) between the Elaho Clendenning junction. Ecologically significant area within biogeoclimatic zone CWHds1. Visual values to alpine users and from the Clendenning valley.
- 038 M2 E5 W3 Iqn (dl) B0 2. Clendenning Creek. Refer to unit #036. Upstream of confluence with the Elaho River.
- 039 E5 E8 W5 (V8) Ij (qn) C1 3. Clendenning Creek floodplain north of the creek. Mixed forest and wetland vegetation. Wildlife habitat.
- 040 M2 L9 W5 (E4 E7) Iqn (dl) B0 3. Clendenning Creek at confluence with the Elaho River. The river reaches a width of 500 metres in this unit including the main channel, side channels and mid channel islands.
- 041 E5 M2 W5 (V8) Ijq (l) C1 3. Floodplain south of the Clendenning-Elaho confluence. Mixed forest cover. Wildlife habitat. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 042 V8 E3 R1 (E7) Im C2 3. East aspect slopes on the west side of the Elaho River viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 043 V8 E3 E5 (W5) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 044 E8 E5 W5 Ijq (l) C1 3. River terrace on the west side of the Elaho River. Mixed forest vegetation including some stands of large cedar. Wetland areas. Wildlife habitat.
- 045 E3 E5 C2 3. NW.
- 046 E8 E5 E4 (W5) qn C1 4. Forested floodplain on the east side of the Elaho River. Large cottonwoods and swampy meadows. Wildlife habitat.
- 047 M2 L8 F3 p C1 3. Blakeney Creek. Canyon section viewed from the Elaho Mainline as it crosses the creek.

MAPSHEET 92J.033 Upper Elaho

- 048 M2 L9 p C1 4. Blakeney Creek. Alluvial fan at the base of the creek where it enters the Elaho River valley. Boulder substrate.
- 049 V8 E2 E5 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory. Further recovery required.
- 050 M3 L9 A1 dia (p) B0 4. Elaho River. Braided section of the river below confluence with Clendenning Creek. The river is considerably wider than in unit 033. Widths up to 300 metres including mid channel bars/islands and side channels. Moose winter in the valley, especially at creek confluences. Angling for resident Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. Wolf, black bears and mountain goats are found within the valley. Point bars and sand beaches along the river.
- 051 E5 V8 E8 (W5) Iij (qn) C1 4. River terrace along the east side of the Elaho River. Wildlife habitat. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 052 V8 E2 E3 utj C2 4. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 053 V8 E2 E3 (E4 R1) C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory. Immature timber after forest fire.
- 054 V8 E2 E3 (E4 R1) J C2 3. Refer to unit #053.
- 055 V7 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 056 E2 E3 E4 (R1) D2 2. NW.
- 057 M2 F3 D2 2. Blakeney Creek.
- 058 V8 E3 E7 Im C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 059 L9 M2 p D2 2. Blakeney Creek.
- 060 E3 E6 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 061 M2 F2 p D2 3. Jervis Creek.
- 062 E6 R1 E7 D2 2. NW.
- 063 M2 L9 E7 p D2 2. Jervis Creek.
- 064 Q1 R1 L4 Imx B1 2. Alpine area between Blakeney and Jervis Creeks.
- 065 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) ImI C1 2. Outwash plain for tongues of the Pemberton Icefield. Tarn lakes.
- 066 R1 L4 xml C1 1. Exposed bedrock and moraine south of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 067 Q1 R1 L4 (E1) mlx B1 2. Peaks at the south end of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 068 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) ImI C1 2. Refer to unit #065.
- 069 V8 E3 C2 3. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 070 V8 E3 E7 Im C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.

MAPSHEET 92J.034 Squamish Headwaters

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northeastern side of TFL 38. Pemberton Icefield and exposed peaks and ridges above ice level. High recreation values due to the remoteness of the area and the high quality features present.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.034 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 Q1 R1 mix B1 1. Peak rising above the Pemberton Icefield. Opportunities for hiking, mountaineering, rock climbing and ski mountaineering.
- 002 Q1 R1 L4 mix B0 1. Rocky ridge along the TFL boundary.
- 003 Q1 R1 L4 mix B0 1. Similar values to unit #001.
- 004 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the Icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, hell-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.
- Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness, and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists. Increasing motorized recreational use (i.e. snowmobiles, helicopters) is a concern among skiers, climbers and hikers.
- The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.
- The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the end of the Squamish main line.
- 005 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Refer to unit #004.
- 006 Q1 R1 L4 (E1) mix B1 2. Peaks at the south end of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 007 L1 L4 M2 (L9 R2) lml C1 2. Outwash plain for tongues of the Pemberton Icefield. Tarn lakes may be suitable for camping.
- 008 L4 M2 R1 llim (xp) B1 1. Isolated cirque north of the Squamish River.

MAPSHEET 92J.034 Squamish Headwaters

- 009 Q1 R1 L4 (E1) mix B1 2. Refer to unit #006.
- 010 L1 L4 R2 (M1) llim (xvp) C1 2. Outwash plain for the Squamish Glacier. One of the larger glaciers flowing out of the Pemberton Icefield.
- 011 L1 L4 R2 (M1) llim (xvp) C1 2. Refer to unit #010.
- 012 L4 M1 X1 (E1) llim (xvp) B1 1. Mountain pass used as part of the ski touring route over the Pemberton Icefield.
- 013 Q1 R1 L4 (E7 E1) mix B0 1. Ridge along the eastern TFL boundary.

MAPSHEET 92J.040

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western edge of TFL 38. Mountainous area with icefields.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.040 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield containing numerous mountain peaks suitable for mountaineering, climbing and ski mountaineering. Peaks include Breaker Peak (2290 m), Comber Peak (2225 m), Blackfin Mountain (2525 m) and Beach Mountain (2541 m). These four peaks are part of the "Beach Group" named for the unusual ridge-top sand dunes on Beach Mountain (Fairley, 1993).

NOTE: No TRIM map available.

MAPSHEET 92J.041 Mount Broadman

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Western side of TFL 38. Dominantly high elevation non-forested areas and icefields. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and natural quality of the area as a whole. Notable features include the Clendenning Creek headwaters, the "Beach Group", Clendenning Glacier and numerous peaks above 2400 metres.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.041 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield containing numerous mountain peaks suitable for mountaineering, climbing and ski mountaineering. Peaks include Breaker Peak (2290 m), Comber Peak (2225 m), Blackfin Mountain (2525 m) and Beach Mountain (2541 m). These four peaks are part of the "Beach Group" named for the unusual ridge-top sand dunes on Beach Mountain (Fairley, 1993).
- 002 Q1 R1 E1 mxp B1 1. Mountainous area bordered by "Staircase Summit" (2292 m).
- 003 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Wave Glacier. Provides access to the north ridge of Blackfin Mountain.
- 004 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Surf Glacier. The icefall provides an alternate, more technically difficult route up Beach Mountain.
- 005 E6 E7 R1 Inl B1 1. Forested valley walls above Wave and Doolittle Creeks. Open conifer vegetation and brush. Attractive alpine meadows on the lower slopes of the tributary valley. High quality backcountry recreation opportunities.
- 006 Q1 R1 L6 (L4) mxp B1 1. Mountainous alpine area above Wave and Doolittle Creeks. Terminal moraines from upper glaciers and talus slopes are common. Windiger Mountain (2435 m).
- 007 M2 L9 E3 (E7) lpl C2 1. Wave Creek.
- 008 E3 V0 R1 (E7) lm C1 1. Wave Creek valley walls have visual sensitivity to users in the alpine/glacial regions.
- 009 Q1 R1 E1 lmx B1 1. Mountainous alpine area containing Raccoon Mountain (2468 m), Teeter Peak (2440 m) and Totter Mountain (2500 m).
- 010 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Tongue from the Elaho Plateau Icefield that forms a valley glacier.

MAPSHEET 92J.041 Mount Broadman

- 011 M2 R1 L4 (L9) xl C1 1. Terminal and recessional moraines at the toe of the valley glacier in unit #010. A kettle lake covering 2 hectares drains into Wave Creek. Potential for camping.
- 012 Q1 L4 E1 (R1) mxl B1 1. Aretes and horns on the south side of the Elaho Plateau Icefield. Unit includes Elaho Mountain, which at 2822 m is the highest summit in the Clendenning and Sims Creeks region.
- 013 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Valley glacier on the south side of the Elaho Mountain arete.
- 014 L4 R1 lm C1 1. Terminal and recessional moraines at the toe of a glacier.
- 015 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Similar values to unit #013.
- 016 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Similar values to unit #013.
- 017 Q1 L4 E1 (R1) mxl B1 1. Refer to unit #012.
- 018 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Elaho Glacier. Large valley glacier flowing from the Elaho Plateau Icefield to the Elaho valley. Source of the Elaho River. Used for ski mountaineering and touring.
- 019 L6 E7 D2 1. NW.
- 020 E3 E7 V0 (L6 W3 R1) mq C1 1. Southwest aspect valley walls on the northeast side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential as access to alpine and for wildlife viewing. High visual values to alpine users and hikers in the Clendenning Valley.
- 021 M2 W3 L9 (E7 E3) lqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Unit includes the creek and the valley floor up to the slope break boundary (approx). Attractive unmodified valley with stands of old growth. High quality backcountry recreation opportunities.
- Although at present the avalanche alder makes traverses along the valley floor close to impossible there is potential for a maintained route/trail along the valley. Grizzly bears and moose are known to habit the area.
- 022 E3 E7 V0 (L6 R1 M2) m C1 1. Northeast aspect valley walls on the southwest side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential for alpine access routes. Visual values for alpinists and from the valley floor.
- 023 L9 M2 W3 (E7) lqn (f) B0 1. Braided stream section at the headwaters of Clendenning Creek.
- 024 L1 L4 L9 (M2 E7 W3) qlx (in) B0 1. Outwash plain at the toe of the Clendenning Glacier north of Clendenning Lake. Wildflowers grow on the plain (R. Stoltman pers. comm). Potential for camping.
- 025 M2 E7 L6 lpl C2 1. Doolittle Creek.
- 026 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Valley glacier. Potential for ice climbing and ski mountaineering.

MAPSHEET 92J.041 Mount Broadman

- 027 M2 R1 L4 (L6) llp B0 1. Clendenning Lake. Glacial lake at the toe of the Clendenning Glacier covering 58 hectares. Source of Clendenning Creek. The lake is within a steep-walled valley. Potential for camping near the lake outlet. The traverse around Clendenning Lake (which you have to make to gain the Clendenning Glacier) involves crossing dangerous, stagnating ice (Ref. Fairley, 1993).
- 028 R1 L6 E7 ml C1 1. Rocky, talus covered valley walls below treeline.
- 029 Q1 R1 E1 xlm B1 1. Alpine area east of Clendenning Lake. Contains Frontline Mountain (2272 m). Unclimbed as of 1993.
- 030 R1 M2 mx C1 1. Scoured bedrock at the toe of a glacier.
- 031 R1 M2 mx C1 1. Scoured bedrock at the toe of a glacier.
- 032 Q1 R1 E1 xlm B1 1. Alpine area, part of the Sims-Clendenning divide.
- 033 Q1 R1 E1 xlm B1 1. Ridge between two glaciers.
- 034 G1 V1 mp B1 1. Glacier on the east aspect slopes of Mount Doolittle (2659 m) and Mount Clendenning (2530 m).
- 035 G2 G1 V1 (Q1 R1 L4) mxp B0 1. Large icefield feeding numerous tongues and valley glaciers. Isolated peaks rise above the ice. The icefield is used to access the peaks for climbing/mountaineering. Named peaks include Mount Broadman (2650 m), Howitzer Peak (2530 m), Bottinger Peak (2505 m) and Mount Whiting (2592 m). Mount Whiting is the crest of the Ross Ridge. Although this area is south of the Upper Lillooet River PAS Study Area, it retains high values for the remoteness and mountaineering quality of both icefields and peaks.
- 036 G1 V1 mp C1 1. Schlüsselach Glacier. Tributary to the Clendenning Glacier.
- 037 Q1 R1 E1 mx B1 1. Alpine area along the west side of the Clendenning Glacier.
- 038 G1 V1 L4 mxp A0 1. Clendenning Glacier. Spectacular, 10 km long valley glacier. Source: two cirques between Blumisalp Mountain and Ross Ridge. Important part of the extensive glacier/icefield network used to provide access to peaks in the area (Fairley, 1993).
- 039 Q1 R1 L6 (L4) ml B1 1. Alpine area east of the Clendenning Glacier. Contains Corporal Mountain (2498 m) and Sergeant Mountain (2559 m).
- 040 G2 G1 V1 (Q1 R1 L4) mxp B0 1. Refer to unit #035.
- 041 R1 E1 E7 (L6 E3) m C2 1. NW.
- 042 L4 M2 L6 lm C1 1. Outwash plain for large valley glacier.
- 043 Q1 R1 E1 mx B1 1. Alpine area including aretes between glaciers reaching to the headwaters of Sims Creek.
- 044 G1 L4 V1 mxp B1 1. Large valley glacier, may provide access to Ross Ridge.
- 045 G1 V1 Q1 mxp A0 1. Glacier surrounding Mount Perkins (2605 m). Spectacular icefalls.

MAPSHEET 92J.042 Upper Clendenning

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Upper Elaho and Clendenning drainages and upland areas. Dominantly high elevation non-forested areas and icefields separated by the Elaho and Clendenning drainages. A large part of the mapsheet is under study as part of the Upper Lillooet River Protected Area Strategy. Notable features include the Elaho Glacier, the Clendenning valley, and icefalls surrounding Mount Perkins. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and natural quality of the area as a whole.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.042 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Elaho Glacier. Large valley glacier flowing from the Elaho Plateau icefield to the Elaho valley. Source of the Elaho River. Used for ski mountaineering and touring.
- 002 R1 L4 E1 xml B1 1. Area of rock and moraine surrounded by glaciers.
- 003 G1 V1 L4 xmp B1 1. Tributary glacier to the Elaho Glacier.
- 004 R1 E1 L4 xml B1 1. Rock and moraine separating two glaciers.
- 005 G1 V1 L4 xmp B1 1. Tributary glacier to the Elaho Glacier.
- 006 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Refer to unit #001.
- 007 L4 R1 E1 (L6) xml B1 1. Large area of moraine and scoured bedrock. Small lake.
- 008 M2 L4 E1 lfp B1 1. Two tarns 4 and 9 hectares surrounded by moraine and rock. Some alpine vegetation around the larger lake. Potential camping area for alpine recreationists.
- 009 M2 L9 E7 lp C1 1. Elaho River. Downstream of the braided stream section of the river which drains the glacial source lake. Valley narrows in this unit and the river course is less braided.
- 010 E5 V0 E7 (L6) C1 1. Valley walls up to treeline on the southwest side of the upper Elaho River. Visual values for viewers in the upland areas. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 011 M2 F3 L8 lp C1 1. Elaho River. Downstream of unit #009. Gradient is increased and the river starts to downcut.

MAPSHEET 92J.042 Upper Clendenning

- 012 E5 V0 E6 (E7) C1 1. Valley walls up to treeline on the northeast side of the Elaho River. Some visual values for viewers in the upland areas.
- 013 E3 V0 W3 (E6) bxq C1 1. Forested slopes on the west side of Moose Pasture Creek. Open coniferous forest cover. Potential for moose/goat winter range on the south aspect slopes. Visual values for users of upland areas. Potential for ski touring/hiking trails and routes to be flagged allowing access to the alpine.
- 014 M2 F3 L9 lp C1 1. Elaho River. Downstream of unit #011. The river has exited the canyon and entered a moderate gradient section with some point bar deposits.
- 015 E8 M1 W3 jq C2 1. NW.
- 016 E3 R1 V0 (E6) lmx C1 1. East aspect valley walls up to treeline on the west side of the Elaho valley. Visual concerns to users of upland areas and the Elaho valley. Ridges could be used to access the alpine due to open forest cover. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 017 L4 R1 E1 xml B1 1. Large area of bedrock and moraine.
- 018 G1 V1 xmp B0 1. Glacier feeding the tarn lakes in unit #008.
- 019 G2 V1 xmp B0 1. Icefield feeding most of the smaller valley glaciers in the area. Potential for ski touring routes.
- 020 L6 E7 D2 1. NW.
- 021 Q1 L4 E1 (R1) mxl B1 1. Large alpine area above treeline and below the permanent ice. Moraine from ablating glaciers covers much of the bedrock.
- 022 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Isolated glacier.
- 023 G1 V1 xmp B0 1. Isolated valley glacier.
- 024 G1 V1 xm B0 1. Isolated glacier.
- 025 L4 M2 R1 lm B1 1. Moraine at the toes of the glaciers in units #023 and 024. Yeti tracks reported.
- 026 E3 R1 E6 lmx C2 1. NW.
- 027 R1 E1 mxl B1 1. Alpine area.
- 028 E3 E6 L6 ml C2 1. NW.
- 029 M2 F3 E3 lp D2 1. Jacques Pierre Creek.
- 030 E3 R1 E6 lmx C2 1. NW.
- 031 E3 E6 V0 (R1) l C1 1. East aspect valley walls on the west side of the Elaho River. Visual values for upland users and from the Elaho valley.

MAPSHEET 92J.042 Upper Clendenning

- 032 L4 M2 R1 lm C1 1. Outwash plain from ablating glaciers.
- 033 R1 E1 mxl B1 1. Arete between glaciers and moraine.
- 034 Q1 R1 E1 mxl B1 1. Large alpine area stretching from above treeline up to peaks and aretes above the glaciers and icefields.
- 035 E3 E7 V0 (L6 W3 R1) mq C1 1. Southwest aspect valley walls on the northeast side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential as access to alpine and for wildlife viewing. High visual values to alpine users. Viewed from the Clendenning Valley. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 036 M2 W3 L9 (E7 E3) lqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Unit includes the creek and the valley floor up to the slope break boundary (approx). Attractive, unmodified valley with stands of old growth conifer forest.
- Although at present the avalanche alder makes traverses along the valley floor close to impossible there is potential for a maintained route/trail along the valley. Grizzly bears and moose are known to inhabit the area.
- 037 E3 E7 V0 (L6 R1 M2) m C1 1. Northeast aspect valley walls on the southwest side of Clendenning Creek. Moderate recreation potential for alpine access routes. Visual values to alpine users and from the valley floor.
- 038 Q1 R1 E1 xlm B1 1. Alpine area, part of the Sims-Clendenning divide.
- 039 G2 G1 V1 (Q1 R1 L4) mpx B0 1. Large icefield feeding numerous tongues and valley glaciers. Isolated peaks rise above the ice. The icefield is used to access many of the peaks for climbing/mountaineering. Named peaks include Mount Broadman (2650 m) and Howitzer Peak (2530 m) and Mount Whiting (2592 m). Mount Whiting is the crest of the Ross Ridge. Although this area is south of the Upper Lillooet River PAS Study Area it retains high values for the remoteness and mountaineering quality of both icefields and peaks.
- 040 R1 E1 E7 (L6 E3) m C2 1. NW.
- 041 L4 M2 L6 lm C1 1. Outwash plain for large valley glacier.
- 042 G1 L4 V1 mpx B1 1. Large valley glacier. May provide access to Ross Ridge.
- 043 Q1 R1 E1 mix B1 1. Alpine area, including aretes between glaciers reaching to the headwaters of Sims Creek.
- 044 G1 V1 Q1 mpx A0 1. Glacier surrounding Mount Perkins (2605 m). Spectacular icefalls (Fairley, 1953).
- 045 L4 M2 R1 lm C1 1. Outwash plain draining into Clendenning Creek.
- 046 E1 R1 L6 m D2 1. NW.
- 047 M2 L4 F3 pl D2 1. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.042 Upper Clendenning

- 048 M2 L9 W3 (E7 E3) lqn (dl) B0 1. Clendenning Creek. Refer to unit #036. The main channel increases in width over the upstream unit.
- 049 E3 E7 V0 (L6 R1) m C1 1. Similar values to unit #037.
- 050 Q1 G1 R1 mxl B1 1. Isolated, hanging glacier on unnamed peak.
- 051 L4 R1 M2 ml C1 1. Outwash plain draining into Clendenning Creek. May provide access to the icefield in unit #050.
- 052 V5 E3 W3 (R1) lq C1 1. Unmodified south aspect slopes on the north side of Clendenning Creek. Part of unit is viewed from the Elaho Mainline.
- 053 E3 W3 R1 lmq C2 2. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.043 Cesna Creek

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Upper Elaho River drainage bordered to the east by the Elaho Ryan Divide and the Pemberton Icefield. Landscape concerns focus on landscapes along the Elaho Valley. Upper elevation areas have high recreation values due to their unmodified condition and high quality features.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.043 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 E3 V0 W3 (E6) lxq C1 1. Forested slopes on the west side of Moose Pasture Creek. Open coniferous forest cover. Potential for moose/goat winter range on the south aspect slopes. Visual values for users of upland areas. Moderate potential for ski touring/hiking trails and routes to be flagged allowing access to the alpine.
- 002 E3 E8 W3 (M1) xiq C1 1. Headwaters of Moose Pasture Creek. Area of swamps and dispersed forest cover. Potential for ski touring. Hiking trails and routes to be flagged/constructed allowing access over the divide through to Meagher Creek. Some potential for moose viewing and photography.
- 003 M2 F3 L9 lp C1 1. Elaho River. Between two canyon sections. The river has exited the canyon and entered a moderate gradient section with some point bar deposits.
- 004 M2 L8 p C1 1. Canyon section of the Elaho River.
- 005 E8 M1 W3 jq C2 1. NW.
- 006 M2 F3 E3 D2 1. NW.
- 007 E3 E8 W3 (M1) xiq C1 1. Dispersed forest cover and wetlands on the east side of Moose Pasture Creek.
- 008 M2 F3 E3 pl C1 1. Elaho River. Sections of rapids.
- 009 Q2 M1 R1 (E7 E1) lxx (pm) B0 2. Attractive upland plateau on the TFL boundary. Elevations approximately 1580 metres. Numerous lakes, alpine vegetation. High potential for ski touring, hiking and camping. Easiest access via Meagher Creek.
- 010 R1 E6 V0 (M1) lmx (l) C1 1. Rock bluffs and open forest cover. Moderate potential for hiking/ski touring routes and trails.
- 011 E3 W3 L6 q C2 1. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.043 Cesna Creek

012 M2 F3 E7 D2 1. Marlow Creek.

013 E3 L6 E7 D2 1. NW.

014 Q1 R1 E1 xml B1 1. Alpine area along the Squamish-Ryan Divide. Used for hiking, mountaineering, ski touring/mountaineering, snowmobiling, heli-skiing.

015 L4 M2 E7 lm C1 1. Recessional and terminal moraines at the toe of a retreating glacier.

016 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, heli-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.

Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists.

The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.

The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the south off Squamish Main.

017 G1 V1 L4 mp B1 1. Unnamed valley glacier off the main Pemberton Icefield.

018 L4 M2 R1 (L6) imp B1 1. Cirque at the head of Cesna Creek. Two hectare lake, moraines.

019 G1 V1 L4 xvm (p) B0 1. Valley glacier off the main Pemberton Icefield.

020 Q1 R1 E1 xml B1 1. Alpine area between treeline and the permanent snow.

021 E3 V0 R1 (E6 W3) lxm C1 1. West aspect valley walls on the east side of the Elaho River. Landscape sensitivity from upland areas. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.

022 M2 L8 E3 pl C1 1. Canyon section along the Elaho River.

023 F2 M2 L8 pl C1 1. Steeper canyon section of the Elaho River. Waterfalls on tributary creeks joining the river.

024 M2 L8 E3 pl C1 2. Canyon section of the Elaho River.

025 E8 E5 W5 jq C2 1. NW.

026 E3 R1 V0 (E6) lmx C1 1. East aspect valley walls up to treeline on the west side of the Elaho valley. Viewed from upland areas and the Elaho valley. Landscape values require more detailed assessment. Ridges could be used to access the alpine due to open forest cover.

027 E3 R1 E6 lmx C2 1. NW.

028 M2 F3 E3 lp D2 1. Jacques Pierre Creek.

029 E3 R1 E6 lmx C2 1. NW.

MAPSHEET 92J.043 Cesna Creek

- 030 E3 E6 V0 (R1) | C1 1. East aspect valley walls on the west side of the Elaho River. Visual values for upland users and viewers from the Elaho valley. Landscape values require more detailed assessment.
- 031 E3 W3 R1 lmq C2 2. NW.
- 032 E3 E8 W5 jq C2 1. NW.
- 033 V8 E3 R1 C2 2. Refer to landscape inventory.
- 034 M2 F3 E3 (E7) p D2 2. Cesna Creek.
- 035 E3 R1 D2 2. NW.
- 036 E3 W3 q C2 1. NW.
- 037 E3 E7 R1 D2 2. NW.
- 038 L6 E3 E7 D2 1. NW.
- 039 E3 L6 W3 q C2 1. NW.
- 040 E7 E6 W3 q C2 1. NW.
- 041 Q1 R1 L4 mxb B1 1. Alpine area between Cesna and Lava Creeks. Moraines from the Pemberton Icefield cover the top of the unit. Easy access from the Icefield.
- 042 G1 R1 V1 xmp B1 1. Individual glacier tongue off the main Pemberton Icefield.
- 043 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Similar values to unit #042.
- 044 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Refer to unit #016.
- 045 Q1 L4 R1 (E7) mxb B1 1. Lava Creek headwaters. Moraine piles in cirques and scoured bedrock below and between tongues off the Pemberton Icefield.

MAPSHEET 92J.044 Pemberton Icefield

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Pemberton Icefield on the eastern TFL boundary.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.034 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 R1 xmv (p) A0 1. Pemberton Icefield (Icecap). Large Icefield covering 33,000 hectares (approx.) extending from Exodus Peak north to Overseer Peak and east to Longspur Peak. Recreation activities on the Icefield include: snowmobiling, ski touring/mountaineering, hiking, heli-skiing, ice climbing, rock climbing/mountaineering.

Proximity to Vancouver, remoteness, and low number of users compared to Garibaldi Park and the Whistler/Blackcomb area make this a popular destination for backcountry recreationists.

The Pemberton Icefield Traverse is a 4 to 7 day ski touring route from Meagher Creek to Callaghan Lake. An alternate route is to exit via the Blanca Lakes down Dipper Creek to S400 or E300 near Maude Frickett Creek.

The quickest approach to the main Squamish Glacier is from the end of the Squamish main line.

NOTE: No TRIM map available.

MAPSHEET 92J.J050

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northern boundary of TFL 38. Predominantly high elevation, non-forested areas and icefields. Most of the area is under study as part of the Upper Lillooet River Protected Area Strategy.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.050 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield containing numerous mountain peaks suitable for mountaineering, climbing and ski mountaineering. Peaks include Breaker Peak (2290 m), Comber Peak (2225 m), Blackfin Mountain (2525 m) and Beach Mountain (2541 m). These four peaks are part of the "Beach Group" named for the unusual ridge-top sand dunes on Beach Mountain (Fairley, 1993).

NOTE: No TRIM map available.

MAPSHEET 92J.051 Clendenning Headwaters

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northern boundary of TFL 38. Predominantly high elevation non-forested areas and icefields. Most of the area is under study as part of the Upper Lillooet River Protected Area Strategy. Notable features include the Elaho Plateau Icefield, the Elaho Glacier, Raccoon Pass, and Elaho Mountain. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and unmodified quality of the area as a whole. This area is all within the Primitive Class 1 of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.051 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G2 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Icefield containing numerous mountain peaks suitable for mountaineering, climbing and ski mountaineering. Peaks include Breaker Peak (2290 m), Comber Peak (2225 m), Blackfin Mountain (2525 m) and Beach Mountain (2541 m). These four peaks are part of the "Beach Group" named for the unusual ridge-top sand dunes on Beach Mountain (Fairley, 1993).
- 002 Q1 R1 E1 mxp B1 1. Mountainous area bordered by "Staircase Summit" (2292 m).
- 003 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Wave Glacier. Provides access to the north ridge of Blackfin Mountain.
- 004 L4 R1 ml B1 1. Raccoon Pass. Moraine and scoured bedrock at the toe of Wave Glacier. Raccoon Pass on the TFL height of land boundary is an attractive remote area between Raccoon Creek and Wave Creek. Three small lakes in the pass are the location of the Alpine Club of Canada and the Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C. annual camps.
- 005 G2 V1 Q1 (R1) mxp B0 1. Refer to unit #001.
- 006 Q1 R1 L6 (L4) mxp B1 1. Mountainous alpine area on the east side of Wave Creek. Terminal moraines from upper glaciers and talus slopes are common.
- 007 G1 V1 mxp B1 1. Surf Glacier. The icefall provides an alternate, more technically difficult route up Beach Mountain.
- 008 M2 L9 E3 (E7) lpl C2 1. Wave Creek.
- 009 E3 V0 R1 (E7) lm C1 1. Wave Creek valley slopes have visual sensitivity to users in the alpine/glacial regions.
- 010 Q1 R1 E1 lmx B1 1. Mountainous alpine area containing Raccoon Mountain (2468 m), Teeter Peak (2440 m), and Totter Mountain (2500 m).

MAPSHEET 92J.051 Clendenning Headwaters

- 011 G1 V1 mx B1 1. Isolated glacier along the ridge between Raccoon Mountain and Teeter Peak. Terminal moraines at the base of the glacier are used as campsites for mountaineers (Per. comm., R. Stoltman).
- 012 G2 R1 V1 mxp B0 1. Elaho Plateau Icefield. Source of the Elaho Glacier. Isolated peaks rise above the ice surface. Mittleberg Mountain (2706 m).
- 013 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Tongue from the Elaho Plateau Icefield that forms a valley glacier.
- 014 Q1 L4 E1 (R1) mx B1 1. Aretes and horns on the south side of the Elaho Plateau Icefield. Unit includes Elaho Mountain, which at 2822 m is the highest summit in the Clendenning and Sims Creeks region.
- 015 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Valley glacier on the south side of the Elaho Mountain arete.
- 016 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Similar values to unit #015.
- 017 G1 V1 xmp B1 1. Similar values to unit #015.
- 018 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Elaho Glacier. Large valley glacier flowing from the Elaho Plateau Icefield to the Elaho valley. Source of the Elaho River. Used for ski mountaineering and touring.
- 019 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Refer to unit #018.

MAPSHEET 92J.052 Elaho Glacier.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northern boundary of TFL 38. Dominantly high elevation non-forested areas and icefields under study as part of the Upper Lillooet River Protected Area Strategy. Notable features include the Elaho Glacier, and the headwaters of the Elaho River. Features in the area have high recreation values due to the remoteness and unmodified condition of the area as a whole. This area is all within the Primitive Class 1 of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.052 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 G1 V1 L4 xmp B0 1. Elaho Glacier. Large valley glacier flowing from the Elaho Plateau Icefield to the Elaho valley. Source of the Elaho River. Used for ski mountaineering and touring.
- 002 Q1 L4 E1 (R1) mx B1 1. Aretes and horns on the south side of the Elaho Plateau Icefield. Unit includes Elaho Mountain, which at 2822 m is the highest summit in the Clendenning and Sims Creeks region.
- 003 R1 L4 E1 xml B1 1. Area of rock and moraine surrounded by glaciers.
- 004 L4 G1 R1 mbx (p) B1 1. Isolated cirque with small valley glacier along the northern TFL boundary.
- 005 Q1 L6 R1 (E1) lmx (p) B1 1. Mountainous alpine area between the Elaho Glacier and the northern TFL boundary.
- 006 M2 L4 L6 (V0) lim (p) B1 1. Meltwater lake (25 ha) at the toe of the Elaho Glacier. Source of the Elaho River. Valley walls rise steeply from the north shore.
- 007 L4 R1 E1 (L6) xml B1 1. Large area of moraine and scoured bedrock. Some upper elevation vegetation and small lake.
- 008 E5 V0 E7 (L6) C1 1. Valley walls up to treeline on the southwest side of the upper Elaho River. Some visual values for viewers in the upland areas.
- 009 L9 M2 R1 (E7) bxp C1 1. Elaho River. Braided stream section at the beginning of the river. Broad valley with brush vegetation.
- 010 M2 L9 E7 lp C1 1. Elaho River. Downstream of unit #009. Valley is narrower and the river course less braided.

MAPSHEET 92J.052 Elaho Glacier.

- 011 E5 V0 E6 (E7) C1 1. Valley walls up to treeline on the northeast side of the Elaho River. Visual values for viewers in the upland areas.
- 012 Q1 R1 E1 lmx (p) B1 1. Mountainous alpine area along the northern TFL boundary.
- 013 E3 V0 W3 (E6) bxq C1 1. Forested slopes on the west side of Moose Pasture Creek. Open coniferous forest cover. Potential for moose/goat winter range on the south aspect slopes. Visual values for users of upland areas. Potential for ski touring/hiking trails and routes to be flagged allowing access to the alpine.

MAPSHEET 92J.053 Moose Pasture Creek.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Northern boundary of TFL 38. Moose Pasture Creek is the northernmost tributary to the Elaho River. The area can be accessed through Meagher Creek to the north. Generally low forestry values and moderate to high recreation capability. This area is largely within the Primitive Class 1 of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

LAND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Listed below are biophysical features on Map 92J.053 assessed Management Class "1" or "0". These features require special management consideration in order to protect or maintain recreation values. (Ref. Recreation Manual Chapter 6, Sect. 6.4.4).

Biophysical features assessment Management Class "2" are not described in this narrative. The annotation NW represents No Writeup.

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

LAND UNITS

- 001 E3 V0 W3 (E6) lxq C1 1. Forested slopes on the west side of Moose Pasture Creek. Open coniferous forest cover. Potential for moose/goat winter range on the south aspect slopes. Visual values for users of upland areas. Potential for ski touring/hiking trails and routes to be flagged allowing access to the alpine.
- 002 E8 M2 W3 (E6) bxq (lp) C1 1. Headwaters of Moose Pasture Creek. Area of swamps and dispersed forest cover. Potential for ski touring/hiking trails and routes to be flagged/constructed allowing access over the divide through to Meagher Creek. Some potential for moose viewing and photography.
- 003 E3 E8 W3 (M1) xlq C1 1. Dispersed forest cover and wetlands on the west side of Moose Pasture Creek.
- 004 M2 F3 E3 D2 1. NW.
- 005 E3 E8 W3 (M1) xlq C1 1. Dispersed forest cover and wetlands on the east side of Moose Pasture Creek.
- 006 R1 E6 V0 (M1) lmx (l) C1 1. Rock bluffs and open forest cover. Potential for hiking/ski touring routes and trails.
- 007 Q2 M1 R1 (E7 E1) lix (pm) B0 2. Attractive upland plateau on the TFL boundary. Elevations approximately 1580 metres. Numerous lakes, alpine vegetation. High potential for ski touring, hiking and camping. Easiest access via Meagher Creek.

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- Sea to Sky Local Resource Use Plan. Ministry of Forests - Squamish Forest District. August 1991.
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APPENDIX I - PROJECT SCHEDULE

November 15, 1993	- Project Start date.
November 19, 1993	- Pre-project meeting - Review of terms of reference, project scheduling.
November 1993	- Contact list compilation. - Questionnaire development. - Assembly of Background information. - Field work.
December 1993 /January 1994	- Information packages to agencies, recreational groups and interested individuals. (Covering letter, study area map(s), questionnaire, return envelope, recreation inventory brochure). - Press Release, local and regional newspapers. - Follow-up telephone inquiry to all contacts (3 weeks following mailing of information package).
February /March 1994	- Aerialphoto Interpretation - recreation and landscape inventory and analysis. - Interviews with agencies and contacts. - Compilation of questionnaire information. - Project review with Weldwood of Canada Limited and Ministry of Forests District and Regional staff. - Field work.
April/May 1994	- First draft landscape inventory available for review. - Field Work.
June 1994	- First draft recreation inventory mapping and reports completed.

APPENDIX II - PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS

December 8, 1993	- Letter to Weldwood Employees.
December 14, 1994	- Contact Packages sent comprising: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Covering letter 2. Recreation survey 3. Brochure "Keeping Track of Outdoor Recreation" 4. Map and brochure for TFL 38 5. Prepaid return envelope
December 21, 1993	Press Release - Squamish Chief - Public Notice.
December 23, 1993	Press Release - Whistler Question - Public Notice.
Winter 1993/94	Outdoor Recreation Council Newsletter - Public Input Invited.
January 10/11, 1994	Follow-up letter to all contacts.
January 28, 1994	Tony Eberts Outdoor Column - The Province Newspaper.
January/February March/April	Meetings and interviews with resource contacts.
May 6, 1994	Acknowledgement letter to all contributors to the recreation inventory.

Note: A number of inquiries were received throughout the recreation inventory project. All requests for information were provided with an information package comprising a covering letter, recreation survey for TFL 38, brochure explaining the recreation inventory process and a return envelope.

APPENDIX III - CONTACT LETTER

December 14, 1993

Dear :

Recreation Resources Limited is conducting a Recreation Inventory Study of the public lands administered under Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 38 (Squamish) held by Weldwood of Canada Limited. A map of the study area is enclosed. The inventory of outdoor recreation features and opportunities will be used by Weldwood of Canada Limited and the B.C. Forest Service in future planning and management efforts.

To assist us in obtaining recreation information about this area we are requesting that you (or your group) complete the enclosed survey and include any other relevant information or concerns you may have. A pamphlet describing the recreation inventory process is enclosed for your review.

This survey is being mailed to organizations and/or individuals who may have a recreational interest in the inventory area. We are also interested in your suggestions as to other people we might contact for information. The completed survey form and/or any other submissions should be returned by February 7, 1994 in the self-addressed envelope enclosed. If you require additional information or would like to arrange a personal interview, please contact us at the above address. Thank you for your interest and cooperation in this study.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resources Ltd.

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

APPENDIX IV - FOLLOW-UP LETTER

January 10, 1994

Dear:

This letter is just a follow-up to our earlier survey and request for information on recreational opportunities and values in Tree Farm Licence (TFL) 38 (Squamish) for Weldwood of Canada Limited. If you have already responded, or have considered our request but found it inapplicable, then we would like to thank you for your participation. However, if you have not yet had a chance to do so and you would like to contribute, we are anxious to hear from you!

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

February 7, 1994 so that your input can be included.

If you have any further questions or would just like to pass on some information by phone, feel free to contact us anytime at the address or phone/fax number included above. We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resources Ltd.

APPENDIX V - ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER

Dear:

RE: Recreation Inventory and Landscape Inventory and Analysis - Tree Farm Licence #38 - Squamish.

The recreation and landscape inventory undertaken for Weldwood of Canada Limited by RRL Recreation Resources Limited encompasses Tree Farm Licence #38 - Squamish. The area includes the Clendenning, Sim, Elaho, Ashlu and Squamish drainages.

Approximately 45 recreation groups, clubs, guides, government ministries, forestry workers and other knowledgeable individuals have responded to the request for recreation and landscape resource information. A substantial amount of detailed information was received from returned recreation surveys and through interviews conducted with numerous individuals. This information has contributed to a comprehensive inventory of recreation and landscape resources within the study area.

The recreation and landscape inventories for TFL #38 are currently in First Draft. Following a detailed review process, which includes opportunities for public and agency input, final versions of the inventories will be produced.

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

Mr. Jim Rodney, R.P.F., OR
Silvicultural Forester
Weldwood of Canada Limited
P.O. Box 2179
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3V8

Mr. John Tisdale,
Recreation Resource Officer
Ministry of Forests
Squamish Forest District
42000 Loggers Lane
Squamish, B.C.
V0N 3G0

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

Sincerely,
Jeremy B. Webb
Recreation Resource Consultant

APPENDIX VI - PRESS RELEASE

**PUBLIC NOTICE - RECREATION AND LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
of
TFL #38 - (Squamish)**

Weldwood of Canada Limited is undertaking an inventory of outdoor recreation and landscape features and opportunities within Tree Farm Licence 38, (Squamish).

To ensure recreation and landscape values are recognized and recorded, public input is requested. Interested individuals and user groups who would like to discuss the inventory and record information regarding recreation or landscape features and values within the above mentioned areas, are encouraged to contact Mr. Jeremy Webb at Recreation Resources Limited, 3156 Cobble Hill Road, R.R. #1, Cobble Hill, B.C. V0R 1L0. Telephone 743-4046.

Mr. Webb will be available to meet with local recreation groups, commercial guides and operators and other knowledgeable people during the month of January 1994. Please contact Mr. Webb 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.

Squamish Chief
Whistler Question
The Province

Fax: 892-8483
Fax: 932-2862
Fax: 732-2704

APPENDIX VII - LETTER TO EMPLOYEES OF WELDWOOD OF CANADA LIMITED

December 6, 1993

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

RECREATION/LANDSCAPE INVENTORY - T.F.L. 38 SQUAMISH

As required by the Ministry of Forests, we are undertaking an inventory of recreation values and landscape features within TFL #38.

Jeremy B. Webb, Recreation Resource Consultant, has been hired by Weldwood of Canada 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. Squamish Area Clubs,
4. Native Groups,
5. Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C. - Lower Mainland,
6. Regional and Provincial Organizations,
7. Weldwood Employees
8. The General Public.

You will see display ads in the local and regional 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. There will be copies of the contact letter available from the Empire Logging office in Squamish. 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 to pass on please contact Jeremy Webb at:

3156 Cobble Hill Road
R.R. #1
Cobble Hill B.C. Phone: 743-4046
V0R 1L0

or contact me at:

Weldwood Canada Limited
P.O. Box 280
Squamish, B.C. Phone: 892-5244
V6B 3V8

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! Please advise us as to what concerns you have over their maintenance, access, etc.

Thank you

Dave Miller,
Manager - Squamish

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF RESOURCE CONTACTS

AGENCIES

Mr. A.J. Ionson	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Squamish, B.C.
Ms. D. Hughes	Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. John Tisdale	Resource Officer Recreation, Ministry of Forests	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Charlie Western	Regional Recreation Specialist, Ministry of Forests	Burnaby, B.C.
Mr. Ken Fairhurst	Regional Landscape Forester, Ministry of Forests	Burnaby, B.C.
Mr. Dave Elliot	District Conservation Officer, Ministry of Environment	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Paul McFadden	District Conservation Officer, Ministry of Environment	Chilliwack, B.C.
Mr. Jeff Morgan	Forest Ecosystem Specialist, Ministry of Environment	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Dave Suttill	Archaeology Branch of B.C. Min. of Municipal Affairs	Victoria, B.C.
Mr. Robert Gowan	Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture	Victoria, B.C.
Mr. John Thornton	Blometrician, Ministry of Environment	Victoria, B.C.
Mr. Peter Caverhill	Fisheries Biologist, Ministry of Environment	Surrey, B.C.
Ms. Kristine Wallach	Parks Division, Ministry of Environment	Victoria, B.C.
-	B.C. Lands, Lower Mainland Region	Burnaby, B.C.
-	B.C. Parks, South Coast Region	North Vancouver, B.C.

REGIONAL CONTACTS

-	BC Travel Information Centre	Squamish, B.C.
-	Tourism Association of Southwestern B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Ron Enns	c/o Squamish Chief Newspaper	Squamish, B.C.
-	Whistler Question Newspaper	Whistler, B.C.
Tony Eberts	The Province Newspaper - Outdoor Calendar	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Outdoor Recreation Council	Vancouver, B.C.

FOREST INDUSTRY

Mr. Jim Rodney	Silvicultural Forester, Weldwood of Canada	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Geoff Tindle	Engineer, Weldwood of Canada	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Gerald Sommers	Staff Forester, Weldwood of Canada	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Dave Miller	Manager, Empire Logging Division	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Charlie K. Deminger	Empire Logging Division, Weldwood of Canada	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Dave Guilbride	Empire Logging Division, Weldwood of Canada	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Gord Prescott	Empire Logging Division, Weldwood of Canada	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Dave Doubek	Empire Logging Division, Weldwood of Canada	Squamish, B.C.

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCE CONTACTS

Mr. John Clarke	B.C. Mountaineering Club	Richmond, B.C.
Mr. Paul Kubir	British Columbia Federation of Mountain Clubs	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Peter Partridge	Four Wheel Drive Association of B.C.	Surrey, B.C.
Ms. Nola Johnston	Recreational Canoeing Association of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Anders Ourum	Federation of Mountain Clubs of British Columbia	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Kevin McLane	Merlin Productions	Squamish, B.C.
Jim Firstbrook	-	Brackendale, B.C.
Michele Desjardins	Squamish Search and Rescue	Brackendale, B.C.
Mr. Dave Jones	-	Squamish, B.C.

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF RESOURCE CONTACTS

LOCAL, REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND RESOURCE CONTACTS (continued)

Pierre Friele	-	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Doug Woods	-	Squamish B.C.
Mr. George Hamilton	Alpine Club of Canada/B.C. Mountain Clubs	North Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Scott Flavelle	Association of Canadian Mountain Guides	Squamish, B.C.
Ms. Betty Shore	-	Britannia Beach, B.C.
Mr. and Mrs. Scremin	Alpine Club of Canada - Vancouver Region	North Vancouver, B.C.
-	Squamish Field Naturalist Club	Brackendale, B.C.
Mr. Andrew Wilkinson	Federation of B.C. Mountain Clubs	Vancouver, B.C.
Ms. Myrna Richter	Fraser Valley Hikers	Aldergrove, B.C.
Mr. Dana Protti	-	Richmond, B.C.
Dr. Charles Dick	Federation of Mountain Clubs of British Columbia	Vancouver, B.C.
Boudi Van Oldenborgh	Valley Outdoor Association	New Westminster, B.C.
Ms. Shirly Rempel	Federation of B.C. Mountain Clubs	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Leonard Goldsmith	Federation of B.C. Naturalists	Brackendale, B.C.
Mr. Jim Riseborough	Tourism Association of Southwestern B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. and Ms. Dixon	Richmond Outdoor Club	Richmond, B.C.
Mr. T. Kyle	-	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Frank Bauman	-	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Clive Roberts	British Columbia Whitewater Kayaking Assoc.	Nth Vancouver, B.C.
Ms. Susan Nesbit	-	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Dana Protti	-	Richmond, B.C.
Mr. Jim Wisnia	-	Garibaldi Highlands
Mr. and Ms. Gailey	N.V.R.C. Outdoor Club	North Vancouver, B.C.
Ms. Libby Covertton	Klister Outdoor Club	Burnaby, B.C.
Ms. Lynn Webster	North Shore Hikers	West Vancouver, B.C.
Ms. Judy Gaudin-Reese	Outsetters Club	New Westminster, B.C.
Mr. Eric Nodwell	V.O.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
Erling Grenager	Valley Outdoor Association	Port Coquitlam, B.C.
-	Association of Canadian Mountain Guides	Banff, Alberta
-	B.C. Snowmobile Federation	Sardis, B.C.
Sabine Jessen	Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Cross Country B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Guide Outfitters Association of B.C.	100 Mile House, B.C.
-	Bicycling Association of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Lapidary, Rock & Mineral Society of B.C.	North Vancouver, B.C.
-	Orienteering Association of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Heritage Society of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	River Outfitters Association of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Sierra Club of Western Canada	Victoria, B.C.
Ms. Rebecca Robertson	Sierra Club of Western Canada	Richmond, B.C.
-	Steelhead Society of B.C.	Vancouver, B.C.
-	B.C. Forestry Association	Vancouver, B.C.
-	B.C. Wildlife Federation, Lower Mainland Region	Surrey, B.C.
-	B.C. Historical Federation	Vancouver, B.C.
-	Cdn. Scientific Pollution & Environmental Control Soc.	Vancouver, B.C.
NATIVE BANDS		
Ms. Rose Marie Smith	Samahquam	Pemberton, B.C.
Mr. P. Williams	Skookum Chuck	Pemberton, B.C.
Mr. J. William Mathias	Squamish	North Vancouver, B.C.

APPENDIX VIII - SUMMARY LIST OF RESOURCE CONTACTS

COMMERCIAL/RECREATION BUSINESS

Mr. Randy Stoltman	Wilderness Adventure	West Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Don Jamieson	Sea to Sky Kayaking School	Squamish, B.C.
Mr. Mike Sadar	Wedge Rafting Ltd.	Whistler, B.C.
-	Rivers and Oceans Unlimited Expeditions	Vancouver, B.C.
-	REO Rafting Adventures	Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. Brian Leighton	Whistler Fishing Guides Ltd.	Whistler, B.C.
Sue and Marty Vanderhoof	Glacier Valley Farm, Mile 16.5	Brackendale, B.C.
Mr. Kelly Davison	Sea-Run Guiding	Maple Ridge, B.C.
Mr. Mel Klein	West Coast Quality Charters	Port Coquitlam, B.C.
Mr. Robert Melliceur	Whistler Backcountry Adventures Ltd.	Whistler, B.C.
Mr. Michael Palangio	Placo Consulting	Maple Ridge, B.C.
Mr. Ken Ruddick	Tight Lines Guiding Service	Mission, B.C.

APPENDIX IX - RESOURCE CONTACT INPUT SUMMARY

Approximately 35 completed survey responses. A total of 96 recreation surveys were distributed. The completed surveys are contained in a folio which should be kept with the recreation inventory report and maps.

RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY - TABLE 1

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 38 - Squamish	4	9,237	4	6,170	E2, E3, A1, W5, V1, V2, M2, M3, L9	a, p, q, l, j, u, d, l, t	landscape management facility provision and maintenance
	3	9,565	3	30,998	E2, E3, M2, M3, W5	a, p, q, l, t, j, u	access management motorized - non-motorized interface
	2	39,390	2	16,523	Q1, R1, W5, E1, E7, L6	l, m, p, q, i, m, x, v	trails, routes access management
	1	103,177	1	5,411	Q1, R1, G1, G2, W5, E1	l, m, x, p, n, q, l	access management activity impacts and compatibility
TOTAL: (0,1) 161,369 ha (2) 59,102 ha (0,1,2) 220,471 ha							

RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY - TABLE 2

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

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹				TRAILS ²			
	VEHICLE ACCESS		BACKCOUNTRY ³		Type	#	kms	
	#	vus	#	Units				
TFL 38 - Squamish	900-0266 (Hideaway) 900- (Riverside) - (Ashlu Canyon) - (Elaho/Squamish Bridge) - (Squamish River, Mile 29.5) - (Turbid Creek, Mile 33)				T1	—	9.5 km	
	<p>NOTE: There are no formally developed or maintained trails within TFL 38, however, there are numerous informal or non-status routes which lead from the end of secondary (spur) logging roads and which access high quality sub-alpine and alpine areas.</p> <p>The High Falls Creek trail which leads from the Squamish Mainline to Katherine Lake is a well known, informal trail within TFL 38.</p> <p>There are approximately 10-11 informal campsites, which are generally located adjacent to the main rivers or creeks.</p>							
TOTAL							9.5 km	

RECREATION INVENTORY SUMMARY - TABLE 3

TABLE 3 - EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS (INTERFOR)

RESOURCE EMPHASIS AREA	SITES ¹						TRAILS ²			
	VEHICLE ACCESS			BACKCOUNTRY			Agency	Type	#	Unit
	Agency	#	vus	Agency	#	Unit				
TFL 38 - Squamish										
	Refer to Table 2.									
TOTAL										

- 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 mathematical total of the column.