Clayoquot Sound
Sustainable Development Strategy

AREA BY AREA
INVENTORY OF
FEATURES AND RESOURCES

DRAFT

THE CLAYOQUOT SOUND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
SECRETARIAT

February 5, 1992
AREA BY AREA INVENTORY OF FEATURES AND RESOURCES

For the purposes of analyzing and planning land and water uses, Clayoquot Sound has been divided into 14 areas. Each area is either an island or a group of mainland watersheds draining into a common coastal water body:

1. Esowista Peninsula/Outer Tofino Inlet (south)
   A. Long Beach, Esowista Peninsula & Grice Bay watersheds
   B. Watersheds from Indian Bay to Kennedy Cove

2. Kennedy Cove
   A. Kennedy River (main) watersheds & Kennfalls Creek
   B. Clayoquot River watersheds

3. Upper Tofino Inlet
   A. Upper Tofino Inlet (east) watersheds
   B. Tofino Creek
   C. Deer Bay (west) watersheds
   D. McCaw Peninsula (shared with Tranquil Inlet)

4. Tranquil Inlet
   A. Tranquil Creek
   B. Tranquil Inlet (west) watersheds (including Rankin Cove)

5. Outer Tofino Inlet (north)/Fortune Channel/Warn Bay
   A. Watersheds from south of Rankin Cove to the head of Warn Bay
   B. Bulson Creek
   C. Warn Bay (north) watersheds

6. Matlset Narrows/Bedwell Sound/Cypress Bay
   A. Matlset Narrows/east Bedwell Sound watersheds
   B. Bedwell River
   C. West Bedwell Sound/east Cypress Bay watersheds
   D. Cypre River

7. Catface/Herbert Inlet
   A. Catface (watersheds from Rhodes Island to Whitepine Cove)
   B. East Herbert Inlet watersheds (north of Whitepine Cove)
   C. Moyeha River
   D. West Herbert Inlet watersheds

8. Ross Passage/Millar Channel
   Watersheds from the entrance of Herbert Inlet to the southern entrance of Sulphur Passage
9. Shelter Inlet
   A. Obstruction Island watersheds
   B. Watersheds from Sulphur Passage to the entrance of Bacchante Bay
   C. Bacchante Bay watersheds
   D. Watersheds from the entrance of Bacchante Bay to the Megin
   E. Megin River
   F. Outer Shelter Inlet (north) watersheds

10. Sydney Inlet/Hot Springs Cove
    A. Watersheds from the entrance of Shelter Inlet to the north side of Holmes Inlet
    B. Upper Sydney Inlet (east) watersheds
    C. Sydney River
    D. Upper Sydney Inlet (west) watersheds
    E. Watersheds from Stewardson Inlet to Hot Springs Cove

11. Hesquiat
    A. Watersheds from Mate Islands to Hesquiat Point
    B. East Hesquiat Harbour watersheds
    C. Hesquiat Lake watersheds
    D. West Hesquiat Harbour/East Hesquiat Peninsula watersheds
    E. West Hesquiat Peninsula watersheds (from Matlahaw Point to Escalante Point)

12. Meares Island
    Meares Island watersheds

13. Vargas Island & offshore islands
    A. Vargas Island watersheds
    B. Offshore islands

14. Flores Island
    Flores Island watersheds

The following data are being assembled for each area:

Watersheds. All watersheds marked on 1:50,000 topographic maps are listed by number, using the numbering system of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

Salmon escapement and spawning data. The first number given in a two-number set (e.g. 24/50) is the mean annual escapement recorded for 1979 to 1988. The second number is the maximum annual escapement recorded for 1979 to 1988. Source: DFO & local informants summarized in the Fisheries and Aquaculture study.

Size (hectares). In most cases this has not yet been calculated.
Biogeoclimatic units.

CWHvH = Very Wet Hypermaritime Coastal Western Hemlock
CWHvm1 = Submontane Very Wet Maritime Coastal Western Hemlock
CWHvm2 = Montane Very Wet Maritime Coastal Western Hemlock
MHmm = Moist Maritime Mountain Hemlock
MHmmp = Moist Maritime Parkland Mountain Hemlock
AT = Alpine Tundra


Condition of ecosystems (natural, modified, cultivated, built).

Coastal features. Source: Natural Environment study.

Places of special importance. Places of special importance to 5% or more of residents of either Tofino, the Ucluelet area or Alberni Valley. The entry gives the place name, the community whose residents feel the place is important, and the percentage of residents concerned. Source: Summary & Analysis of Community Values Surveys.

Established protected areas.

Proposed protected areas.

Data on natural diversity (see entries on watersheds and coastal features).

Tenure.

Timber resources: area; volume; species composition (inventory type group); condition (type identity); age classes; site classes. This information is not yet recorded here, because although much of it has been mapped, it is too complicated to put in writing.

Tourism resources. In preparation.

Mineral resources: past mines, mineral potential, mineral claims. Mapped separately.

Cultural heritage sites. Mapped separately.

At this stage, there are a lot of gaps which we will try to fill as soon as possible.
1. ESOWISTA PENINSULA/OUTER TOFINO INLET (SOUTH)

1A. Long Beach, Esowista Peninsula & Grice Bay watersheds

2683.
2695.
2723.
2727.
2805.
2855.
2894.
2900. Coho: spawning noted.
2904. Coho: spawning noted.
2938.
2979.
2992.
3006.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh.

Condition of ecosystems
Some natural; some built; mostly modified.

Coastal features
Exposed rocky coast:
Quisitis Point to Cox Point (18 km).
Lower Esowista Peninsula from Cox Point, & Frank I. (5 km).
Echachis, Tonquin, Lennard, & outer Wickaninnish Is (9 km)
(perhaps one of the richest and most productive areas along the outer coast of the study area [Natural Environment study p40]).

Exposed sand beaches:
Long Beach (11 km).
Schooner Cove; Cox Bay (2.5 km).
Chesterman Beach (2 km). 19,837 shorebirds counted (7% of Tofino area).
MacKenzie Beach (1.5 km)
Narrows with fast tidal currents:
- Duffin Passage (0.5 km).
- Tsapee Narrows (1.2 km). Used by many diving ducks & divers (such as cormorants, loons, grebes).

Mudflats & mixed sediment flats:
- Clayoquot Spit (N of Stubbs I.) (1.5 km, 88 ha).
- N of Tofino: Beck, Stone, Neilson, Riley Is (4.5 km, 51 ha).
- S side of Browning Passage: Usatzes/Tsapee (36 km, 760 ha).
- Grice Bay including S side of Indian I. (25 km, 564 ha).

Shallow banks:
- Unnamed bank, middle of Templar Channel (100 ha).
- Unnamed bank, between Wickaninnish & Stubbs Is (115 ha).
- Stubbs I. bank, associated with Stubbs I. flats (60 ha).
- Unnamed banks, N of Felice I., associated with flats (50 ha).
- Grice Bay, S of Indian I. (90 ha).

Herring spawning habitat: east (Templar Channel) side of Wickaninnish I.; west & north (Father Charles Channel & Heynen Channel) sides of Stubbs I., including Clayoquot Spit & Stubbs I. bank; flats & banks from Felice I. to Morpheus I.

Stubbs I. the main stopover site for migrating Brant on the west coast of Vancouver I. They use the mudflats with eelgrass beds immediately north of Stubbs I. for foraging, and stage primarily in adjacent Heynen Channel and Father Christmas Channel off the N and W sides of Clayoquot Spit. Stubbs I. also important for shorebirds.

McLean Point, North Grice Bay, Indian Island used by many diving ducks. Browning Passage used by many divers (such as cormorants, loons, grebes).

Mikes I. and adjacent Laddie I. area important for dabbling ducks. Extremely high densities of waterfowl recorded E of Laddie I. Head of Mikes I. flat major shorebird area in late summer and fall.

South Bay. 30,057 shorebirds counted (11% of Tofino area).
Grice Bay. 7,079 shorebirds counted (3% of Tofino area).

Doug Bank's Flats. 21,879 shorebirds counted (8% of Tofino area).
Maltly Slough. 30,678 shorebirds counted (12% of Tofino area).

Places of special importance

Chesterman Beach: Tofino 21%.
Tonguin Park: Tofino 13%.
"Tofino Inlet": Tofino 9% (since reasons given for naming this place include "Tofino viewscape" & "I live here" this is believed to mean the passage between Tofino & Meares).

Stubbs I.: Tofino 8%.
Tofino: 7%; Alberni 5%.
Long Beach/Wickaninnish: Tofino 7%; Ucluelet 33%; Alberni 40%.
Pacific Rim National Park: Ucluelet 17%; Alberni 6%.
Radar Hill: Ucluelet 6%.

Established protected areas

Pacific Rim National Park, Long Beach Unit (part). 6,921 hectares.

Proposed protected areas

Frank Island: tombolo identified as an outstanding feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review but not proposed for protection.

Tenure


TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL46 Block 4).

1B. Watersheds from Indian Bay to Kennedy Cove

3012.
3035.
3045.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

--

Established protected areas

None.
Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4).

2. KENNEDY COVE

2A. Kennedy River (main) watersheds including Kennfalls Creek


Kennedy Lake (Clayoquot arm). Sockeye: 18,510/80,000; migration July early Aug; spawning Aug-Oct; peak spawning early Sept.

Cold Creek (flows into Clayoquot arm). Sockeye: 672/3000; migration Oct early Nov; spawning Nov; peak spawning early Nov.


119. Staghorn Creek.
332. Sand River.
418. Boulder Creek.
501. Canoe Creek.
3070. Kennfalls Creek.

Size (hectares)

?
Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm + MHmmp.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified; some cultivated.

Coastal features
Estuary: Kennedy River (4 km, 21 ha).

Places of special importance
Kennedy River/Lake: Tofino 6%; Ucluelet 30%.

Established protected areas
Pacific Rim National Park, Long Beach Unit (part): Kennedy Lake section.

Proposed protected areas
Kennedy Lake: identified as an important feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review but not proposed for protection.

Tenure

TFL 44 Block 3; TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.

2B. Clayoquot River watersheds

Size (hectares)
6,998.

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.


Condition of ecosystems
Natural.

Coastal features
None.

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas

Clayoquot Plateau: proposed ecological reserve (to protect a self-contained highly diverse karst ecosystem with wet outer coast climate); caves identified as an outstanding feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review. Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Clayoquot River: proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve. Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Clayoquot River/Steamboat Mountain proposed by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.
Clayoqua IR 6.

TFL 44 Block 5.

3. UPPER TOFINO INLET

3A. Upper Tofino Inlet (east) watersheds

3091.
3097.
3098.
3099.
3100.
3103.
3108.
3112.
3115.
3117.
3122.
3143.
3146.
Size (hectares)

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features
Fjord:
  Upper Tofino Inlet (part).

Places of special importance
Tofino Inlet: Tofino 9% (but see note under area 1A); Ucluelet 5%.

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
None.

Tenure
Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations. Onadsilth IR 9 (part).
TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4).

3B. Tofino Creek


Size (hectares)
5,602.
Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features
Estuary:
Tofino River (1 km, 12 ha).

Places of special importance
Tofino Inlet: Tofino 9% (but see note under area 1A); Ucluelet 5%.

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
Upper Tofino Creek proposed by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure
Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations. Onadsilth IR 9 (part).
TFL 44 Block 5.

3C. Deer Bay (west) watersheds
3162.
3163.
3168.

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Size (hectares)
?
Coastal features

Fjord:
Upper Tofino Inlet (part).

Places of special importance

Tofino Inlet: Tofino 9% (but see note under area 1A); Ucluelet 5%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.

TFL 44 Block 5; Arrowsmith TSA.

3D. McCaw Peninsula (shared with Tranquil Inlet)

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural; some modified.

Coastal features

Fjord:
Upper Tofino Inlet (part).

Places of special importance

Tofino Inlet: Tofino 9% (but see note under area 1A); Ucluelet 5%.

Established protected areas

None.
Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.
Arrowsmith TSA.

4. TRANQUIL INLET

4A. Tranquil Creek

186. Elsul Creek.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2 + MHmm + MHmmp.

Condition of ecosystems

Some natural; mostly modified.

Coastal features

Estuary:
Tranquil Creek (2.5 km, 36 ha).

Established protected areas

None

Proposed protected areas

Bulson Creek/Tranquil Headwaters proposed by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.
Eelseuklis IR 10.
4B. Tranquil Inlet (west) watersheds (including Rankin Cove)

3266. Rankin Creek.

Size (hectares)

? 

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Fjord:

East slope of McCaw Peninsula: Upper Tofino Inlet (part).

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4).

5. OUTER TOFINO INLET (NORTH) / FORTUNE CHANNEL / WARN BAY

5A. Watersheds from south of Rankin Cove to the head of Warn Bay

3407.
3415.
3419.
3423.
3430.
3434.
3441.
3443. Virge Creek.
3450.  
3454.  
3455.  


Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvl + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems
Mostly modified; some natural.

Coastal features
Narrows with fast tidal currents: Dawley Passage (2.3 km) (with Lane Islet a rich subtidal fauna. A white hydrocoral is abundant at Lane Islet that has not been found elsewhere in BC and may be undescribed. The Spanish Shawl nudibranch is known in BC from Lane Islet and one other locality in Kyuquot Sound [Natural Environment study p53]).

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
None.

Tenure
Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations and the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.
5B. Bulson Creek

3456. Bulson Creek. 7,287 hectares. Chum: 78/300 (occasional: may be Warn Creek run). Rainbow: observed.

Size (hectares)
7,287.

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems
Mostly natural; some modified.

Coastal features
Estuary:
   Bulson Creek (2 km, 32 ha).

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
Bulson Creek proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve.
Bulson Creek/Tranquil Headwaters proposed by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure
Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Quortsowe IR 13.
TFL 44 Block 5.

5C. Warn Bay (north) watersheds

3466.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.
Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
With Bulson Creek proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve.

Tenure
Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.
TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.

6. MATLSET NARROWS/BEDWELL SOUND/CYPRESS BAY

6A. Matlset Narrows/east Bedwell Sound watersheds
3504.
3505.
3506.
3511.
3516.
3525.
3526.
3538.
3539.
3546.
3547.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2 + MHmn.

Condition of ecosystems
Mostly natural; some modified.
Coastal features

Narrows with fast tidal currents:
Matlset Narrows (5.2 km) (Rich subtidal fauna. Maltby Islets include a wall of the sea anemone-like species, Corynactis viridis, which is not recorded in any abundance elsewhere on the outer coast of Vancouver I [Natural Environment study p53]).

Fjord:
Bedwell Sound (part).

Herring spawning habitat: west- & south-facing shores of Bare Bluff.

Places of special importance

Bedwell Sound: Tofino 6%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Bedwell Sound proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Oinimitis IR 14.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.

6B. Bedwell River


000. Bedwell River (main). Recent sign of elk in the Bedwell (Natural Environment study p30).

116. Ursus Creek. 6,567 hectares.

000. Ursus Creek (main).

677. Thunderbird Creek.

137. Penny Creek.

363. Noble Creek.

518. Blaney Creek.
573. Ashwood Creek.
709. You Creek.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvl + CWHvm2 + MHmm + MHmmp + AT.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Estuary:
  Bedwell River (4 km, 51 ha).

Places of special importance
Bedwell Sound: Tofino 6%.

Established protected areas

Upper Bedwell River (10,700 hectares) in Strathcona Provincial Park. "Most of the lower slopes on both sides of the watershed within the park have been logged" [Moore 1991].

Proposed protected areas

Lower portion of the Bedwell River: proposed addition to Strathcona Provincial Park (further study recommended by the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee).

Ursus Creek watershed: proposed addition to Strathcona Provincial Park (further study recommended by the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee). Proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve. A protected area priority of BC Environment.

Bedwell/Ursus listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Bedwell Sound proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Ursus Creek proposed by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 5.

6C. West Bedwell Sound/East Cypress Bay watersheds

3554.
3555.
3557.
3559.
3570.
3584.
3598.
3657.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Fjord:

Bedwell Sound (part).

Herring spawning habitat: entire coast of Cypress Bay, including Quait Bay. North shore of Quait Bay west to the midpoint of Cypress Bay is most frequently used habitat.

Places of special importance

Bedwell Sound: Tofino 6%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Bedwell Sound proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Wahous IR 20.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.

6D. Cypre River


Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly modified; some natural.

Coastal features

Estuary:

Cypre River (5.5 km, (77 ha).

Herring spawning habitat: mouth of Cypre River, including River I., & coast between River I. & Rhode I.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Wahous IR 19.

TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4).
7. CATFACE/HERBERT INLET

7A. Catface (watersheds from Rhodes Island to Whitepine Cove)

3708.
3711.
3719.
3720.
3725.
3738.
3740.
3742.
3746.
3747.
3762.
3770.
3785. Bawden Creek. Coho: no escapement info; migration late Oct early Nov; spawning Nov early Dec; peak spawning late Nov. Chum: 4390/8500; migration late Oct; spawning late Oct Nov; peak spawning early Nov.
3792.
3810.

**Size (hectares)**

?

**Biogeoclimatic units**

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.

**Condition of ecosystems**

Mostly modified.

**Coastal features**

Fjord:

Herbert Inlet (part).

Herring spawning habitat: entire shore of Catface (from Rhodes I. to Whitepine Cove). Sutaquins shore & Whitepine Cove are most frequently used habitats.

**Established protected areas**

None.
Proposed protected areas
None.

Tenure
TFL 44 Block 5; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4).

7B. East Herbert Inlet watersheds (north of Whitepine Cove)
3861.
3868.
3877.
3886.
3901.
3903.
3908.
000. Cotter Creek (main).
263. Abco Creek.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features
Fjord:
Herbert Inlet (part).

Herring spawning habitat: from Whitepine Cove to Binns I.

Established protected areas
Upper slopes of the north side of Cotter Creek watershed in Strathcona Provincial Park.

Proposed protected areas
None.
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 5.

7C. Moyeha River


000. Moyeha River (main).

289. Mariner Creek.

437. Kowus Creek.

Size (hectares)

18,220.

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvml + MHmm + MHmm + AT.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Estuary:
Moyeha River (2.5 km, 50 ha).

Established protected areas

Strathcona Provincial Park contains entire drainage basin (18,220 hectares).

Proposed protected areas

Not applicable.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Moyehai IR 23.
7D. West Herbert Inlet watersheds

3923.
3837.
3952.
3974.
3975. Balbo Creek.
3984.
3991.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural & modified.

Coastal features
Fjord:
Herbert Inlet (part).

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas
None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.
TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).
8. ROSS PASSAGE/MILLAR CHANNEL

Watersheds from the entrance of Herbert Inlet to the southern entrance of Sulphur Passage

4005.
4016.
4031.
4034.

4046.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly modified; some natural.

Coastal features

Estuary:

Atleo River (1.5 km, 14 ha).

Herring spawning habitat: Ross Channel (all shores, including of islands); MacKay I. (except southwest shore); mouth of Atleo River.

Atleo River Beach (3 ha) important for clams [Natural Environment study p48].

Basking sharks occur in Millar Channel [Natural Environment study p50].

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Unnamed waterfall/creek, Millar Channel: proposed provincial park (local recreation goal--further study for parks status proposed by BC Parks in 1986 & 1991).
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Seektukis IR 24.

TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5). Arrowsmith TSA.

9. SHELTER INLET

9A. Obstruction Island watersheds

935.4035.000.
  107.
  164.
  178.
  333.
  640.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Narrows with fast tidal currents:
  Hayden Passage (3.3 km) (large population of Olympic oysters
  [Natural Environment study p53]).

Herring spawning habitat: south entrance of Hayden Passage.

Places of special importance

Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sulphur Passage: proposed provincial park (special feature
  conservation and backcountry recreation goals--further study for

Sulphur Passage/Shelter Inlet proposed by the Western Canada
Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

9B. Watersheds from Sulphur Passage to the entrance of Bacchante Bay

4066.
4069.
4082.
4084.
4086.
4095.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly natural; some modified.

Coastal features

Narrows (tidal currents not fast):
  Sulphur Passage (12.6 km).

Fjord:
  Upper Shelter Inlet (part).

Places of special importance

Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sulphur Passage: proposed provincial park (special feature conservation and backcountry recreation goals--further study for parks status proposed by BC Parks in 1986 & 1991).
Sulphur Passage/Shelter Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

9C. Bacchante Bay watersheds


4107.
4108.
4109.
4112.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm + MHmmp.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Fjord:
  Upper Shelter Inlet (part).

Estuary:
  Watta Creek (1.5 km, 17 ha).

Places of special importance

Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.

Established protected areas

Extreme upper end of Watta Creek watershed in Strathcona Provincial Park.
Proposed protected areas

Sulphur Passage/Shelter Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Watta IR 25.
TFL 44 Block 7.

9D. Watersheds from the entrance of Bacchante Bay to the Megin

4117.
4118.
4132.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Fjord:
Upper Shelter Inlet (part).

Places of special importance

Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sulphur Passage/Shelter Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".
Tenure
Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.
TFL 44 Block 7.

9E. Megin River


000. Megin River (main).

253. Talbot Creek.

544. Mitla Creek.

Size (hectares)
24,299.

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm + MHmmp + AT.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural.

Coastal features

Estuary:
Megin River (2 km, 11 ha).

Places of special importance
Megin River: Tofino 20%.
Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.

Established protected areas
Megin River Ecological Reserve. 50 hectares. Main purpose: to protect an old-growth stand of Sitka spruce and western redcedar on an alluvial flood plain.

Upper Megin (3,000 hectares) in Strathcona Provincial Park.
Proposed protected areas

Megin River watershed: proposed addition to Strathcona Provincial Park (further study recommended by the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee). A protected area priority of BC Environment. Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Megin River proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure


TFL 44 Block 7.

9F. Outer Shelter Inlet (north) watersheds

4141.
4150.
4157.
4166.
4170.
4190.
4197.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvm1.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Herring spawning habitat: 2 small patches at the west end of Outer Shelter Inlet (north).

Whiskey Jenny Beach (4 ha) due north of Clio Is. is important for clams; basking sharks occur in Outer Shelter Inlet [Natural Environment study p50].

Places of special importance

Shelter Inlet: Tofino 5%.
Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sulphur Passage/Shelter Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

10. SYDNEY INLET/HOT SPRINGS COVE

10A. Watersheds from the entrance of Shelter Inlet to the north side of Holmes Inlet

4210.
4218.
4219.
4236.
4240.
4266.
4276.
4277.
4289.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvml + CWHvm2 + MHmm.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.
Coastal features

Herring spawning habitat: shores of & between Young Bay, Adventure Point, Bottleneck Cove & outer Holmes Inlet. Adventure Point is most frequently used habitat.

Basking sharks occur in Outer Sydney Inlet & Holmes Inlet ([Natural Environment study p50]).

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Pretty Girl Cove: proposed provincial park (backcountry & local recreation goals--further study for parks status proposed by BC Parks in 1986 & 1991).

Sydney Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

10B. Upper Sydney Inlet (east) watersheds

4310.
4315.
4316.
4322.
4326.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.
Coastal features

Fjord:
   Upper Sidney Inlet (part).

Herring spawning habitat: entrance of Upper Sydney Inlet (east shore).

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sydney Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

10C. Sydney River

   Steelhead: winter run.

Size (hectares)

5,885.

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Estuary:
   Sydney River (2.5 km, 35 ha).

Established protected areas

None.
Proposed protected areas

Sydney Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Kishnacous IR29.

TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

10D. Upper Sydney Inlet (west) watersheds

4343.
4347.
4356.
4361.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Fjord:
  Upper Sidney Inlet (part).

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Sydney Inlet proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).
10E. Watersheds from Stewardson Inlet to Hot Springs Cove

4376.
4378.
4379.
4383.
4385.
4389.
4394.
4400.
4405.
4406.
4414.
4415.
4422.
4424.
4441.
4446.
4499.
4503.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly modified; some natural.

Coastal features

Fjord:
    Upper Sidney Inlet (part).

Exposed rocky coast:
    Entrance of Hot Springs Cove & Openit Peninsula (7 km).

Herring spawning habitat: small patch on south shore of Stewardson Inlet; part of west shore of Outer Sydney Inlet; Hot Springs Cove. Head of Hot Springs Cove most frequently used habitat.

Basking sharks occur in Outer Sydney Inlet [Natural Environment study p50].

Places of special importance

Hot Springs: Tofino 16%; Ucluelet 9%.
Established protected areas

Maquinna Provincial Park (Hot Springs Cove). 39 hectares. Main purpose: to preserve the hot springs and present them to the public. Almost 2500 parties visited the park in 1990. Expansion of the park to include the Mate Islands and adjacent upland is being considered.

Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure


TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

11. HESQUIAT

11A. Watersheds from Mate Islands to Hesquiat Point

4538.
4562.
4570. Hesquiat Point Creek.

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Exposed rocky coast:
North of Hot Springs Cove to Hesquiat Harbour (9 km).

Exposed sandstone reef:
5 km NW of Hot Springs Cove (2 km).
Hesquiat Point (2 km).
Exposed sand beaches:
   Along the open coast north of Hot Springs Cove.

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Hesquiat Trail proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

Hesquiat Point Creek proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Hisnit Fishery IR 34. TFL 44 Block 7; TFL 54 (TFL 46 Block 5).

11B. East Hesquiat Harbour watersheds

4584.
4596.
4597.
4601.
4604.

Above creeks combined. Coho: 24/50.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural & modified.

Coastal features

Mudflats & mixed sediment flats:
   Inner Hesquiat Harbour (4 km, 52 ha)

Shallow banks:
   Hesquiat Bar, Hesquiat Harbour (712 ha). A broad sand bar (6-11 metres deep) also extends from the entrance to Hesquiat Harbour
into and along the east and west margins of the harbour where it shallows out [Natural Environment study p57].

Herring spawning habitat: from Hesquiat Point to just north of Hisnit Lake creek (watershed 4584); from Rondeault Point to watershed 4604.

Hesquiat Harbour has concentrations of waterfowl [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

**Established protected areas**

None.

**Proposed protected areas**

Hesquiat Harbour: anchorage identified as an outstanding feature, and marine shores/beaches identified as an outstanding corridor feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review, but not proposed for protection.

Hesquiat Trail proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve".

**Tenure**

Traditional territory of the Hesquiaht Band.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

**11C. Hesquiat Lake watersheds**


000. Hesquiat Lake (main).

313. Satchie Creek. 1,850 hectares.

**Size (hectares)**

6,207.

**Biogeoclimatic units**

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

**Condition of ecosystems**

Natural & modified.
Coastal features

Herring spawning habitat: Rae Basin.

Hesquiat Harbour has concentrations of waterfowl [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Hesquiat Lake: proposed ecological reserve (to protect a population of the rare dwarf trillium).

Hesquiat Lake proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Hesquiaht Band.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5). Arrowsmith TSA.

11D. West Hesquiat Harbour/East Hesquiat Peninsula watersheds

4628.
4631.
4636.
4641.
4649.
4653.
4676. Purdon Creek.

Above creeks combined. Chum: 71/100.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly natural; some modified.
Coastal features

Shallow banks:
Hesquiat Bar, Hesquiat Harbour (712 ha). A broad sand bar (6-11 metres deep) also extends from the entrance to Hesquiat Harbour into and along the east and west margins of the harbour where it shallows out [Natural Environment study p57].

Estuary:
Hesquiat Harbour, west side (8 km).

Herring spawning habitat: entire west shore from Boat Basin to Hesquiat. Between Maahpe IR 4 & Teahmit IR 3 & around Antons Spit are most frequently used habitats.

Hesquiat Harbour has concentrations of waterfowl [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas


Hesquiat Harbour: anchorage identified as an outstanding feature, and marine shores/beaches identified as an outstanding corridor feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review, but not proposed for protection.

Hesquiat Peninsula proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve". Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Tenure


TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).
11E. West Hesquiat Peninsula watersheds (from Matlahaw Point to Escalante Point)

4696.
4714.
4724.
4729.
4749.
4753.
4765.
4783.
4790.
4794.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvml.

Condition of ecosystems

Natural.

Coastal features

Exposed sandstone reefs:
- Southeast Hesquiat Peninsula: Matlahaw Point (2 km).
- West coast of Hesquiat Peninsula south to Estevan Point (28 km).

Exposed boulder/cobble beaches:
- Along the south coast of Hesquiat Peninsula.

Exposed sand beaches:
- Outer coast of Hesquiat Peninsula (3 beaches) (3.5 km).

Established protected areas

None.

Proposed protected areas

Hesquiat Peninsula proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve". Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Estevan Point lighthouse: identified as an outstanding feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review but not proposed for protection.
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Hesquiaht Band. Homais IR 2.

TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 5).

12. MEARES ISLAND

Meares Island watersheds

935.3020.000.


078. Meares Creek. Coho: fry observed. Chum: 880/1700;
migration late Oct; spawning late Oct early Nov;
peak spawning late Oct.

131. Coho: spawn in lower 0.5 km. Chum: 95/220.

migration early Oct; spawning Oct early Nov; peak
spawning late Oct.

early Nov; peak spawning late Oct.

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly natural; some modified.
Coastal features

Narrows with fast tidal currents:
"Morpheus I. Passage" (1.7 km).
Tsapee Narrows, Dawley Passage, & Matlset Narrows shared with the mainland watershed area opposite (where the feature is recorded).

Mudflats & mixed sediment flats:
North side of Browning Passage: Ginnard to Ausethe Point (4 km, 40 ha).
East side of Lemmens Inlet & south to Ginnard Point (15 km, 563 ha). Arakun Flats. 148,266 shorebirds counted (56% of Tofino area). Ducking Flats. 6,269 shorebirds counted (2% of Tofino area).
Opitsat & Stockham I. (3.5 ha, 45 ha).

Shallow banks:
Arakun & banks, Lemmens Inlet associated with flats (100 ha).
Unnamed, north Heyman Channel, west of Opitsat (40 ha).
Yellow Bank, west of Saranac I. (75 ha).
Mosquito Inlet, at head associated with mudflats (70 ha).

Bay:
Lemmens Inlet. Upper inlet has some features not found elsewhere in Clayoquot Sound due to limited fresh water input and a "warm" water regime in summer [Natural Environment study p47].

Herring spawning habitat: Arakun Flats & the mouth of Lemmens Inlet in a band from north of Sharp Creek west to Stockham I.; from Stockham I. along the coast of Meares to & including Ritchie Bay; Saranac I. & Yellow Bank, west of Saranac I.; east shore of Mosquito Harbour. From Opitsat to the southern end of Ritchie Bay & northeast Mosquito Harbour are most frequently used habitats.

Arakun Flats & the mouth of Lemmens Inlet important for waterfowl and probably by far the most productive area for ducks, particularly in late summer and fall. Arakun Islands a major feeding area for herons [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

Around Meares Island, most important sites for overwintering waterfowl are Arakun Flats, Lemmens Inlet, Mosquito Harbour. Other important sites: Tsapee Narrows, Windy Bay, Matlset Narrows, Schindler Point, the flats S and E of Opitsat, N side of Browning Passage E to the entrance to Tsapee Narrows (including Ginnard Flats and Ducking Flats). Ginnard Creek flat supports high densities of ducks. South Bay is also important for ducks [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

Places of special importance

Meares Island: Tofino 59%; Ucluelet 11%.
Lemmens Inlet: Tofino 8%.
Established protected areas

Declared a Tribal Park by the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.

Proposed protected areas

Meares Island proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve". Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations and the Ahousaht Band. Opitsat IR 1, Cloolthpich IR 12. Declared a Tribal Park by the Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations.

TFL 44 Block 6; TFL 54 (formerly TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.

13. VARGAS ISLAND & OFFSHORE ISLANDS

13A. Vargas Island watersheds

935.2760.000. Coho: present.
261.
271.
478.
600.
842.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh.

Condition of ecosystems

Mostly natural; some modified.

Coastal features

Exposed rocky coast:
South coast of Vargas I. (18 km).
West coast of Vargas I. (4 km).
Southeast coast of Vargas I. (3 km) (perhaps one of the richest & most productive areas along the outer coast of the study area [Natural Environment study p40]).
Exposed sand beaches:
- Southwest side of Vargas I. (Ahaus Bay) (3 km).
- Northwest side of Vargas I. (3 km).

Lagoon:
- Entering Ahaus Bay, W coast of Vargas I.

Mudflats & mixed sediment flats:
- Yarksis & area to east side of Vargas I. (6 km, 80 ha).

Shallow banks:
- Elbow Bank, off northeast Vargas I. (210 ha).
- Coomes Bank, Calmus Passage (60 ha).

Herring spawning habitat: from the northernmost point of Vargas I., along Calmus Passage, Maurus Channel & Father Charles Channel, to opposite Stubbs I. Northeast Vargas I. & from Rassier Point to Yarksis are most frequently used habitats.

"Mud Bay" on east side of Vargas important feeding site for geese [Natural Environment study pp25-26].

East Calmus Passage & north Maurus Channel have walls of rock scallops, sponges, sea anemones, nudibranchs & decorator crabs, & a massive purple ascidian that is a new and rare species [Natural Environment study p48]).

Places of special importance

Vargas Island: Tofino 9%.

Established protected areas
None.

Proposed protected areas

Vargas Island (western half): proposed provincial park (special feature conservation and backcountry recreation goals--further study for parks status proposed by BC Parks in 1986 & 1991); marine shores/beaches identified as an outstanding corridor feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review.

Vargas Island proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve". Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.

Tenure


TFL 54 (TFL 46 Block 4). Arrowsmith TSA.
13B. Offshore islands

Size (hectares)
?

Biogeoclimatic units
CWHvh.

Condition of ecosystems
Natural.

Coastal features

Exposed rocky coast:
  Blunden I., Cleland I., & associated islets (13 km).
  Bartlett I. & associated islets (11 km).

Exposed sand beaches:
  East side of Bartlett I. (1 km).
  Whaler Islets (1 km).

Established protected areas

Cleland Island Ecological Reserve. 7.7 hectares. Main purpose: to protect offshore islet vegetation (including the rare Romanzoffia tracyii) and seabird populations. Has one of the largest concentrations of Leach's storm petrels (about 5,000 pairs), the largest tufted puffin colony (100-150 pairs) south of Triangle Island, and the largest colony of rhinoceros auklets (350-450 pairs) off the west coast of Vancouver Island. Also 1,800 pairs of glaucous-winged gulls, and 100-150 pairs each of pigeon guillemots, Cassin's auklets and black oystercatchers. Closed to the public.

Proposed protected areas

None.

Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Bartlett IR 32.
Arrowsmith TSA.
14. FLORES ISLAND

Flores Island watersheds

935.3740.000.
013.
067.
104.
124. Cow Creek. 1,369 hectares.
129.
189.
234.
251.
287.
309.
335.
388. Coho: 100/300; spawning Nov early Dec; peak spawning late Nov. Chum: 78/500; spawning Oct early Nov; peak spawning early Nov.
393.
394.
417.
462. Riley Creek. Coho: very few present. Chum: very few present.
521. Steamer Creek.
552.
578.
621.
634.
650.
673.
688.
728.
752.
757.
774.
792.

Cow Bay/Rafael Point creeks (067-189?). Coho: present. Chum: present.

Size (hectares)

?

Biogeoclimatic units

CWHvh + CWHvm1 + CWHvm2.

Condition of ecosystems

Some modified; some built; mostly natural.
Coastal features

Exposed rocky coast:
  South coast of Flores I. & Garrard Group (5 km).
  West side of Flores I. (15 km).

Exposed sandstone reefs:
  Southwest Flores I.: Dagger Point to Siwash Cove (6 km).

Exposed sand beaches:
  South coast of Flores I. (3 beaches incl. White Sands) (11 km).

Narrows with fast tidal currents:
  Hayden Passage (see Obstruction I. watersheds).

Mudflats & mixed sediment flats:
  Head of Matilda Inlet (5.5 km, 61 ha).

Shallow banks:
  Whitesand Cove, southeast Flores I. (390 ha).

Herring spawning habitat: northwest shore of Flores I. (Sydney Inlet portion) continuing round Starling Point to & including George Is & Steamer Cove; small patch south from the southern entrance of Hayden Passage; Matilda Inlet; Gibson Marine Provincial Park, Whitesand Cove & Kutcous Point. Tootoowiltena IR 28, south of Hootla-Kootla Bay, & around Starling Point & Riley Cove are most frequently used habitats.

Places of special importance

Flores Island: 9%.

Established protected areas

Gibson Marine Provincial Park (Flores Island). 140 hectares. Main purpose: to provide opportunities for the public to participate in marine-oriented activities. A warm, sulphur spring and a white sandy beach are the main features. Recreational use is not recorded.

Proposed protected areas

Flores Island (western coastal zone): proposed provincial park (further study for parks status proposed by BC Parks in 1986); marine shores/beaches identified as an outstanding corridor feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s review.

Flores Island proposed by Tofino as an interim rainforest reserve; and by the Western Canada Wilderness Committee as a "wilderness reserve". Listed as a wilderness study area by the Ministry of Forests.
Tenure

Traditional territory of the Ahousaht Band. Marktosis IR 15.
Kutkous Point IR 33. Tootoowiltena IR 28.
TFL 44 Block 8. Arrowsmith TSA.

GENERAL

Clayoquot Sound: sheltered waters identified as an outstanding
-corridor feature in the Parks and Forest Wilderness for the 90s
-review.

All of Clayoquot Sound identified as a place of special
importance by 40% of Tofino residents.