

**LAKESHORE CLASSIFICATION:
FORT ST. JAMES FOREST DISTRICT**

August 11, 2000

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Lakeshore Classification Process: Fort St. James Forest District

Legal Framework for Lakeshore Classification

Under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, Operational Planning Regulation, Part 3, Division 3, lakes lying within an area for which timber harvesting or silviculture activities are planned must be identified in the operational plans for the area. Part 8, Division 3 provides for lake riparian reserve zones and lake riparian management zones. The Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan recommends completion of a lakeshore classification and the *Lake Classification and the Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region (September 1996)* provides technical guidance for this process. Lakeshore classification ensures that the special values of lakeshores, including fisheries, water quality, wildlife habitat/biodiversity, recreation and visual quality can be managed. This introduction describes the lake classification process used in the Fort St. James Forest District.

Which Lakes are Classified?

Currently, the lakeshores of 60 lakes are individually classified, including 14 lakes over 1000 hectares in size. These 60 lakes were prioritized based on their special values and/or proximity to anticipated forest development activities. It is recommended that the lakeshores of all other lakes over five hectares in size in the Fort St. James Forest District be treated as 'C' class, unless the proponent can demonstrate that the lake is not fish bearing as per Appendix 1 of the Lake Classification and the Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region (September 1996). Lakes five hectares and less in size were not classified. All classified lakes are L1 lakes as per the *Operational Planning Regulation* of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*, and have been further classified based on the criteria outlined below.

Why Classify a Lakeshore?

Lakeshore management areas consist of a riparian reserve zone and a lakeshore management zone. These zones have several objectives:

- to prevent rutting, erosion, compaction, and damage to lakeshore soils, sometimes associated with logging activity,
- to provide shade, litterfall, insects, and a perpetual supply of large organic debris into the lake,
- to filter upslope runoff and stabilize the lakeshore,
- to provide habitat for forest-dwelling species associated with lakeshores, such as eagle and osprey nesting and roosting habitat,
- to provide a visual barrier that helps maintain the visual quality and recreational experience from the lake,
- to provide a barrier that helps to reduce disturbance of wildlife species using the lake.

The Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan recommends completion of a lakeshore classification, using guidance from the Lakeshore Classification Guidebooks and incorporating direction from the Land and Resource Management Plan.

What are the Different Lake Classes?

Lake Class	Riparian Reserve Zone	Lakeshore Management Zone	Total Lakeshore Management Area
A	200	50	250
A-M*	50	200	250
B	50	50	100
C	30	70	100
D	10	90	100
E	10	40	50

* described in Supplement 1

Table 1. Riparian Reserve Zone and Lakeshore Management Zone widths (slope distance in metres) by lake class. NOTE: A wider lakeshore reserve or management zone should be established if required to protect the reserve from windthrow.

Classification Committee

A District Lake Classification Committee completed all lake classifications. The Fort St. James Classification Committee consists of Ministry of Forests, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks - BC Environment, and the Fort St. James LRMP Interagency Planning Team Chair. The District Manager considers the recommendations of the committee and then determines the final lakeshore classification.

Classification Process

Using inventory data collected from government agencies, licencees, stakeholders and the public, the committee assessed the four primary resource values: fisheries, water quality, wildlife habitat/biodiversity and recreation and visual quality according to set criteria as outlined in the *Lake Classification and the Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region (September, 1996)* and Supplement 1. Lakeshore classification was determined by the value receiving the highest rating for that lake (if under 1000 hectares), or that portion of lakeshore (if over 1000 hectares, or if lake has Lake trout and is between 500 and 1000 hectares, as per Supplement 1). The technical classification may be modified up or down if it is believed that other considerations or values justify a higher or lower rating for a lake. Those considerations might be, for example:

- direction provided by the Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan,
- licencee, First Nations, stakeholder and public input.

Public Review

The Fort St. James Lakeshore Classification was available for review from January to March, 2000. It is a living document, and will be updated periodically, or as new information becomes available. If you have any questions or comments, or would like to provide feedback on this plan, please contact the:

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For More Information

- Forest Practices Code: Riparian Management Area Guidebook, December 1995.
- Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan, 1999.
- Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region, September 1996.
- Detailed maps of lakeshores of large lakes can be obtained from the Fort St. James Ministry of Forests office or from the Fort St. James Ministry of Forests File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site at: external/publish/planning/lake_class_new.

**Supplement 1 to *Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook:*
Prince George Forest Region:
Lakeshore Classification of Lakes that Contain Lake Trout
in the Fort St. James Forest District**

The implementation of the *Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region* requires that all L1 lakes (greater than 5 hectares and less than 1000 hectares) within each forest district be classified based on resource values (fisheries, wildlife/biodiversity, water quality and recreation/visual quality). The guidebook can also be used to classify and provide management direction for sections of lakeshore on larger lakes (greater than 1000 hectares).

The presence of lake trout in a lake poses special concerns when classifying lakes.

This document outlines recommendations for classifying and managing lakeshores along those lakes which contain lake trout in the Fort St. James Forest District, and differs from the guidebook for lakes over 500 hectares in size. It is to be used in conjunction with the *Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region* (September 1996). Further guidance on management objectives within lakeshore management zones surrounding lakes that support lake trout will be provided as part of the *General Habitat Guidelines* issued by the BC Environment – Fort St. James.

Lake trout are an especially sensitive species for several reasons:

- 1) Lake trout are lakeshore and shoal spawners. They spawn on steep drop-offs with rock and rubble lakebeds, rocky outcrops or windswept points. Fry remain in these areas for several weeks after hatching. In contrast, shallow areas with fine sediments or emergent vegetation are not likely to provide spawning habitat for lake trout. It is important to ensure that management practices on land adjacent to these spawning areas do not increase sediment inputs, especially into any streams flowing into the lake along the shoreline spawning area.
- 2) Lake trout populations, especially those in small lakes, are very vulnerable to overfishing. Although fishing can be in part managed through Fishing Regulations and access management, maintaining larger unharvested reserves on lakes is also part of an overall strategy of managing fishing pressure.

THE FOLLOWING IS GUIDANCE FOR CLASSIFYING AND MANAGING LAKESHORES ON LAKES THAT SUPPORT LAKE TROUT:

1. Lakes greater than 5 ha and less than or equal to 500 ha

The entire lakeshore is rated as Class A (200 metre reserve zone and a 50 metre management zone).

It has been determined by Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks that these lakes are “highly sensitive to habitat damage or fishing pressure” (*Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook: Prince George Forest Region* (page 13)).

2. Lakes greater than 500 ha and less than or equal to 1000 ha

Portions of the lakeshore that are identified as potential lake trout spawning habitat have a modified Class A (A-M) rating (50 metre reserve zone and 200 metre management zone). Portions of the lakeshore that are not identified as potential spawning habitat have a Class B rating (50 metre reserve zone and 50 metre management zone).

Potential lake trout spawning habitat has been identified by fisheries inventory or by topographic features and characteristics of the lakebed (i.e., steep drop-offs with rock and rubble lakebeds, rocky outcrops or windswept points). If additional inventories conducted by the proponent or government show that the substrate is not suitable for lake trout spawning, the section of lakeshore with a modified Class A (A-M) rating will be adjusted.

3. Lakes greater than 1000 ha

Portions of the lakeshore that are identified as potential lake trout spawning habitat have a modified Class A (A-M) rating (50 metre reserve zone and 200 metre management zone). Classifications for the remaining portions of the lakeshore are shown on the detailed maps of lakeshores for large lakes and can be accessed from the Fort St. James FTP (File Transfer Protocol) site at external/publish/planning/lake_class_new or viewed at the Fort St. James Forest Service office.

Potential lake trout spawning habitat has been identified by fisheries inventory or by topographic features and characteristics of the lakebed (i.e., steep drop-offs with rock and rubble lakebeds, rocky outcrops or windswept points). If additional inventories conducted by the proponent or government show that the substrate is not suitable for lake trout spawning, the section of lakeshore with a modified Class A (A-M) rating will be adjusted.

HOW TO USE THE FORT ST. JAMES LAKESHORE CLASSIFICATION TABLES

Column Heading	How To Use The Column
Index Number	A number system is used to index lake names.
Lake Name	Lake names are arranged in alphabetical order. Ungazetted lake names are labelled as Unnamed i.e., {Unnamed 374 (93N002)}. "374" represents the polygon number that the lake is numbered as on the 1:20,000 forest cover mapsheet "93N002".
UTM Coordinates	The UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) coordinate 10.67234.345678 means the following: 10 refers to a 6 degree latitude zone. (The other zone in the district is 9). 67234 refers to an Easting number which increases from west to east and is located at the top and bottom of most maps. 345678 refers to the Northing number which increases from south to north and is located at the sides of most maps. The intersection of the Easting and the Northing gives the exact location of the lake.
Area	Area of the lake in hectares.
Technical Classification Rationale	A rationale, for each component of the technical classification, summarizes the elements that were considered in determining each classification.
Final Classification	District Manager considers all information to determine final classification.

Example: Trembleur Lake

Trembleur is indexed as number 59.

The UTM co-ordinates indicate it is located in zone 10 with an Easting of 37394 and a Northing of 607600.

The lake has an area of 11,689 hectares. Since Trembleur Lake is a lake greater than 1,000 hectares, it is classified on the lake table of lakes greater than 1,000 hectares.

The overall Technical Classification for Trembleur is MAP: (A-M, B). This means that a map for Trembleur Lake is available that identifies some specific sections of the lakeshore of Trembleur Lake as Class A-Modified (A-M), and some as B class.

LRMP direction for Trembleur, that is pertinent to lakeshore classification, is noted with a "Yes". LRMP direction is quoted in a separate LRMP Direction Summary.

All feedback comments will be attached when received.

The final classification may have been adjusted the technical classification based on LRMP direction. The final classification may have been adjusted further with licensee, First Nations, stakeholder and public input to arrive at a new draft classification. MAP: (A-M, B) means that a map for Trembleur Lake is available that identifies some specific sections of the lakeshore of Trembleur Lake as A-Modified, and some as B class. Other: B indicates that the remaining lakeshore is class B.

Lake Class	Riparian Reserve Zone	Lakeshore Management Zone	Total Lakeshore Management Area
A	200	50	250
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E	10	40	50

* described in Supplement 1

Table 1. Riparian Reserve Zone and Lakeshore Management Zone widths (slope distance in metres) by lake class. NOTE: A wider lakeshore reserve or management zone should be established if required to protect the reserve from windthrow.

Land and Resource Management Plan Direction Summary

The Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) is a complex document. Parts of the document should be used in context with the whole plan. Some specific excerpts are provided below to assist the reader. These should be used in conjunction with General Management Direction and the rest of the Fort St. James Land and Resource Management Plan.

The following excerpts from the Fort St. James LRMP are relevant to lakeshore classification. These excerpts are all taken from the Resource Management Zones section of the LRMP and should be looked at together with the Intent Statement for each Resource Management Zone.

Stuart, Grassham, Ogston, Camsell, Whitefish, Trembleur, Witch, Chuchi and Tchentlo lakes are all located in Special Management Zones. In these Zones, part of the Intent statement reads as follows: "Resource development (including roaded access development) may proceed as long as impacts on other resource values are minimized and resource values are maintained."

Page 75 (Salmon RMZ):

Objective — Maintain the visual quality of Great Beaver Lake.

- Within the viewscape of Great Beaver Lake, utilize harvest design techniques that reduce high visual impact

Page 78 (Tsilcoh RMZ):

Objective — Manage to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewsapes of Jaw, Cripple, Carrier, Kalder (Horseshoe) and Ocock lakes.

- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Page 89 (Pinchi RMZ):

Objective — Develop lakeshore classifications and implement lake management plans.

- Consider Pinchi Lake as a priority lake for classification and management plans.

Page 93 (Yatzutzin RMZ):

Objective — Develop lakeshore classifications and implement lake management plans.

- Consider Pinchi and Tezzeron lakes as priority lakes for classification and management plans.

Objective — Manage for a high quality sport fishery on Tezzeron Lake.

- Identify factors potentially impacting fisheries values. Develop and implement strategies to manage potential impacts and improve fisheries values.

Page 99 (Stuart-Trembleur RMZ):

Objective — Manage access to the south shore of Trembleur Lake and to the north arm of Stuart Lake.

Objective — Promote a variety of recreational opportunities.

- Manage Tachie River, Trembleur Lake and the north arm of Stuart Lake as limited or remote access to maintain a valuable sports fishery and to provide a unique recreational experience. Management strategies may include encouraging non-motorized trail use.
- Monitor the fishery on Trembleur Lake and, if required, develop strategies to maintain a high quality fishing experience.

Page 104 (Sowchea-Cunningham RMZ):

Objective — Manage to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewsapes of Nanna, Marie, Butterfield, and Cunningham lakes, and the Bolcome lake chain.

- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Page 107 (Grassham RMZ):

Objective — Manage Ogston and Whitefish lakes, and the Grassham/Camsell Lake system, for a high quality rainbow trout fishery.

- Identify spawning habitats in Grassham and Camsell lakes and implement a management plan for these habitats.

Objective — Manage to maintain or enhance the regionally significant lake trout populations in Whitefish, Tomas and Little Tomas lakes.

- Develop management plans for the lakeshores of Tomas and Little Tomas lakes.

Page 108 (Grassham RMZ):

Objective — Manage to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewsapes of Grassham, Camsell and Whitefish lakes.

- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Page 118 (Inzana RMZ):

Objective — Utilize appropriate silviculture systems/practices for this zone in consideration of resource values.

- Promote the use of low impact silviculture systems to maintain the visual values and water quality of Inzana, Tezzeron and Tchentlo lakes.

Page 124-125 (Lower Nation RMZ):

Objective — Utilize appropriate silviculture systems/practices for this zone in consideration of resource values.

- Utilize low impact silviculture systems to maintain the visual and water quality objectives established for Witch Lake and the Nation Lakes Chain, and their viewsapes.

Objective — Manage for the recreational experience of the Nation Lakes Chain (Tchentlo and Chuchi lakes, as well as Tsayta and Indata lakes in the Protected Area) and Witch Lake, to provide continued opportunities for tourism and recreation.

- Manage Tchentlo and Chuchi lakes to maintain their contribution to the Nation Lakes canoe route.

Objective — Manage development activities to maintain the scenic qualities of the lower Nation River, and of Tchentlo and Chuchi lakes.

- Consider designating a master visual quality objective of Retention along the immediate viewscape (shoreline) of Tchentlo and Chuchi lakes.

Page 134 (Takla-Middle RMZ):

Objective — Utilize appropriate silviculture systems/practices for this zone in consideration of resource values.

- Within Subzone B, promote the use of low impact silviculture systems to maintain the visual values and water quality of Takla Lake and the Middle River.

Objective — Manage to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewsapes of the Middle River and of Takla Lake.

- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Page 138 (Takla Lake RMZ):

Objective — Utilize appropriate silviculture systems/practices for this zone in consideration of resource values.

- Promote the use of low impact silviculture systems to maintain the visual and water quality objectives established for Takla Lake and its viewscape.

Objective — Manage resource development to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewscape of Takla Lake.

- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Page 151 (Hogem RMZ):

Objective — Utilize appropriate silviculture systems/practices for this zone in consideration of resource values.

- Promote the use of low impact silviculture systems to maintain the visual and water quality objectives established for Takla Lake and its viewscape.

Objective — Manage the Humphrey Lake Chain for a remote recreational experience and historical emphasis.

- Consider not developing Forest Recreation Sites on the Humphrey Lake Chain.

Page 162 (Squingula RMZ):

Objective — Manage to maintain the remote character of Motase Lake.

- Consider not developing roaded access to Motase Lake (maintain access as fly-in only).

Page 174 (Upper Sustut RMZ):

Objective — Manage to maintain the remote recreational values of Johanson, Sustut, Asitka and Goldway lakes.

- Consider managing recreational vehicular access.
 - Consider not developing Forest Service Recreation Sites on these lakes.
- Objective — Manage to reduce visual impacts on the visually sensitive viewscales of Johanson, Asitka, Goldway and Sustut lakes.
- Address visual quality in resource development planning.

Fort St. James Lakesh Classification

(NOTE: This table must be used with "Supplement 1 to Lake Classification ... in the Fort St. James Forest District")

Index	CLASSIFIED LAKES between 5 and 1,000 ha	UTM Coordinates	Area	Technical Classification Rationale (NI = not inventoried)	Final Classification	CLASSIFIED LAKES between 5 and 1,000 ha
1	Andalay	10.37536.613370	177	FISH: bull trout WILDLIFE: located within Caribou High Management Area- terrestrial lichens (fail to early winter use), generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Andalay
2	Audine	10.35732.611340	144	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Audine
3	Azuklotz	9.64112.621670	166	FISH: coho, sockeye (one of the few wild sockeye left in the entire Skeena watershed), bull trout & lake trout are species of concern RECREATION: regional feature significance, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Azuklotz
4	Bymes	10.39939.616880	61	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Bymes
5	Camsell	10.37602.604110	908	FISH: lake offers rainbow trout angling experience that is uncommon in the Environment Region, high use RECREATION: regional feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	B	Camsell
6	Dem	10.40597.606940	229	FISH: sensitive lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site) NOTE: First Nation healing lodge under construction	A	Dem
7	Dia	10.36153.613800	59	FISH: sensitive fish values RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Dia
8	Elliott	10.35419.610110	768	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 proposed BC Forest Service Rec site)	MAP: (A-M), other: B	Elliott
9	Eye	10.35324.610920	161	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Eye
10	Fable	10.33736.616790	32	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Fable
11	Grassham	10.38276.604100	672	FISH: lake offers rainbow trout angling experience that is uncommon in the Environment Region RECREATION: regional feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge, 1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	B	Grassham
12	Hart	10.37773.606890	26	FISH: sensitive fish values RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Hart
13	Hatdudatehl	10.40363.608180	252	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: local feature significance, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Hatdudatehl
14	Humphrey	10.33265.616570	199	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Humphrey
15	Johanson	9.67333.627460	159	FISH: bull trout, sockeye & steelhead are species of concern, lake provides critical overwintering habitat for steelhead RECREATION: regional feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Johanson
16	Johns	10.31809.619130	99	FISH: sensitive fish values RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Johns
17	Kalder	10.41954.609180	101	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	A	Kalder

** See map of the specific lake, as portions of the lakeshore are classified differently; 'other B' means all other lakeshore portions are classified as 'B'.

NOTE 1: It is recommended that all other lakes greater than 5 ha. in size in the Fort St. James Forest District be treated as class 'C', unless proponent can demonstrate otherwise.
Lakes which are five hectares and under in size were not classified.

Fort St. James Lakes Classification

(NOTE: This table must be used with "Supplement 1 to Lake Classification ... in the Fort St. James Forest District")

Index	CLASSIFIED LAKES between 5 and 1,000 ha	UTM Coordinates	Area	Technical Classification Rationale (NI = not inventoried)	Final Classification	CLASSIFIED LAKES between 5 and 1,000 ha
18	Klawit	10.39388.839240	461	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: in Caribou High Management Area, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources NOTE: lake is located entirely within the Mackenzie Forest District, part of the lakeshore mgmt zone is within the Fort St. James Forest District	A* *recommended see NOTE:	Klawit
19	Little Tomas	10.37535.504650	29	FISH: regionally significant lake trout population RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Little Tomas
20	Lower Beaver Pond	10.32109.518090	126	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: Natural Disturbance Type 2 RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Lower Beaver Pond
21	Motase	9.62169.521200	402	FISH: sockeye & bull trout are species of concern (and potentially coho & Chinook, though this has not been verified) RECREATION: local feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Motase
22	Ogston	10.38253.604340	143	FISH: sensitive fish values RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	B	Ogston
23	Pam	10.39466.603660	61	FISH: anecdotal evidence of sensitive fishery, to be confirmed RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Pam
24	Purvis	10.34857.512040	294	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	A	Purvis
25	Salmon	10.44725.608120	200	FISH: rainbow trout, chinook rearing habitat, chinook known to spawn below lake, kokanee reported in lake, may actually be land locked chinook which is rare in the Environment Region, needs confirmation RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	A	Salmon
26	Silver	10.34190.516980	139	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Silver
27	Sustut	9.65662.627240	258	FISH: sockeye, bull trout & steelhead are species of concern, lake provides critical overwintering habitat for steelhead RECREATION: provincial feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Sustut
28	Takatoot	10.36354.510870	740	FISH: lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	MAP: (A-M), other: B	Takatoot
29	Teardrop	10.47137.602630	37	FISH: stocked with rainbow trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	B	Teardrop
30	Tom	10.33563.515720	53	FISH: sensitive lake trout population RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Tom
31	Tomas	10.37513.604560	60	FISH: regionally significant sensitive lake trout populations, RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Tomas
32	Tureen	10.47298.602780	58	FISH: stocked with rainbow trout RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	B	Tureen

** See map of the specific lake, as portions of the lakeshore are classified differently; 'other B' means all other lakeshore portions are classified as 'B'.

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Lakes which are five hectares and under in size were not classified.

Fort St. James Lakeshore Classification

(NOTE: This table must be used with "Supplement 1 to La. Classification ... in the Fort St. James Forest District")

Index	CLASSIFIED LAKES between 5 and 1,000 ha	UTM Coordinates	Area	Technical Classification Rationale (NI = not inventoried)	Final Classification	CLASSIFIED between 5 and 1,000 ha
33	Unnamed 63 (93M080) Sittika Creek tributary	9.66108.618610	11	FISH: no inventory, suspect fish, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: habitat associated with caribou forage, spring sightings reported, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity NOTE: incorrectly labelled in previous classification as "UNNAMED 627-m124"	B	Unnamed 63 (93M080) Sittika Creek tributary
34	Unnamed 65 (93M096) W of Condit Creek	9.63346.620630	81	FISH: no inventory, suspect fish, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: habitat associated with caribou forage, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Unnamed 65 (93M096) W of Condit Creek
35	Unnamed 243 (93K093) O'Ne-ell Creek headwaters	10.33906.609210	22	FISH: no inventory, suspect fish, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: located within Caribou Moderate habitat, isolated population vulnerable to forest development, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Unnamed 243 (93K093) O'Ne-ell Creek headwaters
36	Unnamed 256 (93K095) W of Kazchek L.	10.36309.609130	19	FISH: inventory indicates lake does not support regionally imp fish species, fisheries potential is limited by physical & chemical lake characteristics RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	D	Unnamed 256 (93K095) W of Kazchek L.
37	Unnamed 269 (93J042) N of Great Beaver L.	10.45680.603900	57	FISH: sensitive fish values RECREATION: local common significance, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Unnamed 269 (93J042) N of Great Beaver L.
38	Unnamed 356 (93J081) E of Ocock L.	10.44230.609690	23	FISH: no inventory, suspect fish, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: isolated nesting colony of black terns which are regionally significant, already have had some loss of perching structure from forest development, terns are a key indicator species of highly productive ecosystems RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Unnamed 356 (93J081) E of Ocock L.
39	Unnamed 374 (93N022) aka Caribou L. on Takla Narrows Creek	10.33320.612570	28	FISH: anecdotal evidence of rainbow trout, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: caribou habitat, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Unnamed 374 (93N022) aka Caribou L. on Takla Narrows Creek
40	Unnamed 375 (93N042) aka Profile L., W of Tsavla L.	10.33170.615080	23	FISH: there is anecdotal information regarding migration of lake trout, to be confirmed RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Unnamed 375 (93N042) aka Profile L., W of Tsavla L.
41	Unnamed 459 (93N102) aka Linda L., Elliott L. tributary	10.35219.610420	50	FISH: inventory suspects presence of lake trout RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Unnamed 459 (93N102) aka Linda L., Elliott L. tributary
42	Unnamed 691 (93N004) W of Dan Miner L.	10.34807.610090	23	FISH: high mercury levels therefore low probability of lake to support fish RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	D	Unnamed 691 (93N004) W of Dan Miner L.
43	Unnamed 2246 (93N002) N of Bivouac Creek	10.32680.610610	22	FISH: no inventory, suspect fish, to be confirmed WILDLIFE: caribou habitat - arboreal lichen, generally a higher density of arboreal lichens adjacent and near to shoreline, caribou crater on lake for access to water, sedges and sometimes mineral sources RECREATION: features common locally, NI recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	B	Unnamed 2246 (93N002) N of Bivouac Creek
44	Upper Beaver Pond	10.31793.617930	108	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: Natural Disturbance Type 2, south facing slopes, avalanche chutes RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Upper Beaver Pond
45	Whitefish	10.37037.604870	725	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: high wildlife habitat values RECREATION: regional feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, mostly medium with some low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (2 commercial lodges, 2 BC Prov Parks)	MAP: (A-M), other: B	Whitefish
46	Wudsi	10.37973.614250	75	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: Natural Disturbance Type 2, in Caribou High Management Area RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	A	Wudsi

** See map of the specific lake, as portions of the lakeshore are classified differently; 'other B' means all other lakeshore portions are classified as 'B'.

NOTE 1: It is recommended that all other lakes greater than 5 ha. in size in the Fort St. James Forest District be treated as class 'C' unless proponent can demonstrate otherwise.

Lakes which are five hectares and under in size were not classified.

Fort St. James Lakeshore Classification

(NOTE: This table must be used with "Supplement 1 to Lake Classification ... in the Fort St. James Forest District")

Index	CLASSIFIED LAKES greater than 1,000 ha	UTM Coordinates	Area	Technical Classification Rationale (NI = not inventoried)	Final Classification	CLASSIFIED LAKES greater than 1,000 ha
47	Bear	10 63423 622480	1,903	FISH: coho, sockeye (one of the few wild sockeye left in the entire Skeena watershed), pink, Chinook, bull trout & lake trout are species of concern, shoreline sockeye spawning beds WATER: water license CL111196 RECREATION: provincial feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge)	see MAP*	Bear
48	Chuchu	10 41137 611640	4,531	FISH: lake trout, stocked with Gerrard rainbow trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, estuarine alluvial fans provide impt wildlife habitat RECREATION: provincial feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge, 2 BC Prov Parks, 4 BC Forest Service Rec sites)	see MAP* other: B**	Chuchu
49	Cunningham	10 35977 604360	3,182	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: regional feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity	see MAP*	Cunningham
50	Great Beaver	10 45423 603450	3,795	FISH: rainbow trout, juvenile chinook rearing habitat WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: local feature significance, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site) NOTE: no reserve zone, 50 metre lakeshore management zone; reason for no reserve zone is due to high windfall potential & flat slopes	see MAP* other: 50 metre management zone	Great Beaver
51	Inzana	10 38622 609400	3,545	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: local feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge, 1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	see MAP*	Inzana
52	Katzek	10 36590 609290	1,310	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: features common locally, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge, 1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	see MAP*	Katzek
53	Kloch	10 37106 609830	1,016	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity, (1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	see MAP*	Kloch
54	Pinchi	10 40347 605320	5,573	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover RECREATION: features common locally, C1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low to medium visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity	see MAP*	Pinchi
55	Stuart	10 41726 603050	30,922	FISH: lake trout, bull trout, white sturgeon, sockeye salmon, chinook salmon, high use WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, Douglas Fir provides impt mule deer habitat, birch stands provide impt wildlife habitat RECREATION: provincial feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, medium to low with some high visual absorption capability, high to medium visual sensitivity, (1 commercial lodge, 10 BC Prov Parks, 2 BC Forest Service Rec sites)	see MAP* other: B**	Stuart
56	Takla	10 33992 510390	25,096	FISH: lake trout, sockeye, bull trout, white sturgeon WILDLIFE: estuarine habitats impt for wildlife, birch or cottonwood stands provide impt wildlife habitats WATER: water licenses: C103217, C110280 RECREATION: provincial feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, medium visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (2 commercial lodges, 4 BC Prov Parks, 1 Ecological Reserve, 1 BC Forest Service Rec site)	see MAP* other: B**	Takla
57	Tchenlo	10 38647 611770	6,133	FISH: lake trout, stocked with Gerrard rainbow trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, estuarine alluvial fans provide impt wildlife habitat RECREATION: provincial feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (2 commercial lodges, 4 BC Prov Parks, 2 BC Forest Service Rec sites)	see MAP* other: B**	Tchenlo
58	Tezzeron	10 39594 607060	8,099	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, estuarine alluvial fans provide impt wildlife habitat, Douglas Fir provides impt mule deer habitat RECREATION: features common locally, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, almost all medium with some low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (2 commercial lodges, BC Forest Service Rec site)	see MAP*	Tezzeron
59	Trembleur	10 37394 607600	11,689	FISH: lake trout, white sturgeon, bulltrout, sockeye, chinook, high use WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, Douglas Fir provides impt mule deer habitat, birch stands provide impt wildlife habitat RECREATION: provincial feature significance, A1 recreation inventory mgmt class, mostly medium with some low visual absorption capability, high visual sensitivity, (2 commercial lodges, 2 BC Prov Parks)	see MAP* other: B**	Trembleur
60	Wich	10 40903 611150	1,565	FISH: lake trout WILDLIFE: potential moose calving sites require security of cover, estuarine habitat impt for wildlife RECREATION: regional feature significance, B1 recreation inventory mgmt class, NI visual absorption capability, NI visual sensitivity	see MAP* other: B**	Wich

* See map of the specific lake, as portions of the lakeshore are classified differently.

** 'other: B' means all other lakeshore portions are classified as "B"