

Atlas of Resource Values in the Gitxsan Watersheds

Kispiox North and South Watersheds

September 2007

Sharing of resource information is one of the first steps in developing a common understanding of the land and its resources. Only then can the discussion of the best use of these resources take place. This pamphlet describes the known resources lying within the Kispiox North and South Watersheds and forms part of the *Atlas of Resource Values in the Gitxsan Watersheds*. The goal of the atlas is to describe resource values in the six Gitxsan watersheds that overlap the boundary of the Skeena-Stikine Forest District.

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Skeena Stikine Forest District



1.0 Geographic Description

Kispiox North

The Kispiox North Watershed is 79,514 hectares (ha) in size and includes the headwaters of the Kispiox and Sweetin Rivers as well as Swan Lake.

Why North and South?

The Kispiox is split into north and south for the purpose of establishing Landscape Units. These two units—Kispiox North and Kispiox South—are the basis for managing landscape level values such as the distribution of old growth reserves, the distribution and amount of seral stages and the management of patch sizes.



Photo front cover: Tetrad Communications





Kispiox South

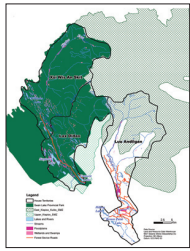
The Kispiox South Watershed encompasses the Kispiox River watershed from the Glen Vowell / Kispiox area in the south to the Steep Canyon Creek confluence in the north. The total area of the watershed is 116,151 hectares. The First Nations villages of Glen Vowell and Kispiox are located at the southern end of the watershed.





2.0 Social Characteristics

2.1 Communities



Map 1a & 1b
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Kispiox North

The Kispiox North Watershed includes three Gitksan house territories: Xsi Wis An Skit, Lax Didax and Luu Andiligan. There are no communities within the watershed and access is limited to gravel and forestry roads. The main gravel logging road through the valley is the Kispiox Trail with many active and deactivated spurs branching off from it.

Kispiox South

The village of Kispiox (population approximately 650) is located on the Kispiox Trail at the confluence of the Kispiox and Skeena Rivers. The village is where many Gitksan families having historic ties to the Kispiox watershed have congregated and now reside. The village of Glen Vowell (population approximately 200) is located along the Kispiox Trail in the southern portion of the watershed.

The Kispiox South Watershed includes twelve Gitksan house territories: An Guuxs Di Gehlx, Lax Hla Gant, Naa Dax Deet, Sax Geen, Sgan Snaat, Tsihl Hlii Din, Waulp, Xsa Gay Laaxn, Xsan Seegit, Xsi Git Gan Gaitin, Xsu Wii Masxwit, and Xsu Willi Wakw.

2.2 Parks and Special Management Zones

Kispiox North

The Swan Lake/Kispiox River Provincial Park is located in the northern portion of the watershed. The total area of the park is 62,203 ha with some 46,647 ha (59%) located in the Kispiox North Watershed. The park was created to protect under-represented old growth forests, water quality at the source of the Kispiox River, critical salmonid spawning/rearing habitat, and high value and productive grizzly bear habitat. With no infrastructure and few roads, recreation is oriented towards wilderness activities that conserve the flora and fauna of old-growth ecosystems.

Two Special Management Zones (SMZs) designated in the Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan fall within this watershed: the East Kispiox SMZ and the Upper Kispiox SMZ. The East Kispiox SMZ is 15,086 ha in size (19% of the watershed) and was designated in order to maintain provincially significant scenic resources, back country recreation opportunities and habitat for grizzly bear and mountain goats. The Upper Kispiox SMZ is 1,403 ha in size (2% of the watershed), and was designated to maintain identified natural and cultural features within the area. Logging can occur within these zones but fish and wildlife habitat and water quality must be maintained.

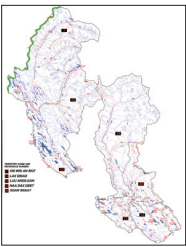
Kispiox South

The East Kispiox/Kuldo Special Management Zone, also designated in the Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan, extends into the watershed around the headwaters of the Deep Canoe Creek and is 4,950 ha in size (4% of the watershed). The 257 ha Botrichium Basin area (0.2% of the watershed) protects a rare and endangered old growth cedar stand from forest harvesting. There are no provincial parks in the Kispiox South.



2.3 Cultural Heritage Values

A cultural heritage and archaeological resources inventory for the unit was compiled by the Gitksan Watershed Authorities. The inventory—intended to communicate Gitksan environmental, cultural knowledge and resource values—includes a territory map and a reference table with descriptions of Gitksan place names, non-aboriginal place names, information sources and any related comments. See page xx and xx for the Kispiox North and South cultural heritage maps.



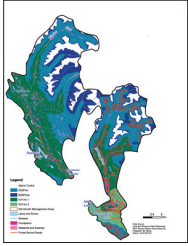
Map 2a & 2b
Page 18/19

Photo: Mariltn Freel



3.0 Environmental Characteristics

3.1 Biodiversity Values



Map 3a and 3b
Page 20/21

Biodiversity is the sum of the diversity of plants, animals, and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, including genes, species, ecosystems, and the processes that link them. Due to difficulties in describing, measuring or monitoring diversity, habitat types are often used as a substitute for managing biodiversity. In BC, the Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification system (BEC) is used. This is a system of ecological classification based primarily on climate, soils, and vegetation that divides the province into large geographic areas with similar climate and dominant tree species.

In the Kispiox North Watershed there are three zones: Alpine Tundra (AT); Engelmann Spruce Sub alpine Fir (ESSF) and Interior Cedar-Hemlock (ICH).

Natural Disturbance Types

Throughout the province it is recognized that different forest zones have developed under the influence of different types of disturbance, (e.g. fire, insects, wind storms or land slides) which vary in size, concentration and frequency. Managing forests to resemble these natural disturbances will increase the probability that all native species and ecological processes will be maintained. The historic patterns of these disturbances have been studied and each BEC zone has been given a Natural Disturbance Type (NDT) classification.

There are three NDT types in both the Kispiox North and Kispiox South units:

- NDT1: ecosystems with rare natural disturbances. Disturbances are generally small resulting in uneven-aged or multi-storied even-aged forest, with regeneration occurring in gaps created by the death of individual trees or small patches of trees.
- NDT2: ecosystems that experience infrequent natural disturbances. Wildfires are often of moderate size (20 to 1000 ha) producing a landscape dominated by extensive areas of mature forest surrounding patches of younger forest.
- NDT5: ecosystems are Alpine Tundra and Sub alpine Parkland ecosystems. They occur above or immediately below the alpine tree line, and are characterized by short, harsh growing seasons.

Kispiox North Natural Disturbance Types

Table 1a. Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Variants and Natural Disturbance Types (NDT) in the Kispiox North.

BEC Variant	Hectares	% of planning unit	NDT	NDT (HA)	NDT%
AT	9787	12	5	20990	26
ESSFwv (wet, very cold)	26424	33	1	26424	33
ESSFwfp (parkland)	11203	14	5		
ICHmc1 (Nass moist cold)	28135	35	2	32099	40
ICHmc2 (Hazelton moist cold)	3964	5	2		
Total Area (Kispiox North)	79513	100		79513	100





Kispiox South Natural Disturbance Types

Table 1b. Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Variants and Natural Disturbance Types (NDT) in the Kispiox South.

BEC Variant	Hectares	% of planning unit	NDT	NDT (Ha)	NDT%
AT	3008	3	5	6049	5
ESSFwv (wet, very cold)	24446	21	1	24446	21
ESSFwfp (parkland)	3041	3	5		
ICHmc1 (Nass moist cold)	23394	20	2	85656	74
ICHmc2 (Hazelton moist cold)	62262	54	2		
Total Area (Kispiox South)	116151	100		116151	100

Old Growth Management Areas

Some methods of managing for biodiversity include the creation of Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs). These zones are identified in order to maintain structural and functional features of old growth forest ecosystems.

Kispiox North

There is 2883 ha designated as OGMA in the Kispiox North Watershed (6% of the forested landbase). See Table 2a below.

Table 2a. Old Growth Management Areas in the Kispiox North.

BEC Variant	OGMA ¹	
	ha	%of variant
ESSFwy	1818	7
ICHmc1	849	3
ICHmc2	216	5

Kispiox South

There is 9838 ha designated as OGMA in the Kispiox South Watershed (10% of the forested landbase). See Table 2b below for OGMA designation in the Kispiox South.

Table 2b. Old Growth Management Areas in the Kispiox South.

BEC Variant	OGMA ¹	
	ha	%of variant
ESSFwy	3380	14
ICHmc1	1434	6
ICHmc2	5025	8

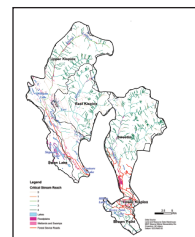
3.2 Water

Water sustains a watershed and is critical for the overall health of an ecosystem, including fish and wildlife species. The Gitksan have historically relied on fresh water and healthy fisheries to sustain its culture.

Kispiox North

The watersheds in Kispiox North include the headwaters and tributaries that feed into the main creeks and rivers flowing out of the main watershed and into the Kispiox and Sweetin Rivers. Fourth order watersheds provide the basis for measuring and assessing watershed integrity (peak flow, surface erosion, mass wasting and riparian buffer integrity). Fourth order watersheds in the Kispiox North are listed below.

¹It was assumed that OGMAs consisted entirely of old seral forest.



Map 4a and 4b
Page 22/23



Table 3a. Fourth Order Watersheds in Kispiox North.

Watershed	Hectares
Upper Kuldo	846
Clifford	117
Sweetin	23375
Kuldo North	152
Nangeese	691
East Kispiox	15850
Lower Kispiox	892
Swan Lake	4294
Upper Kispiox	27812
Steep Canyon	858
Brown Paint	3538
Deep Canoe	568
Douse	25
Aluk	94
Lower Kuldo	202
Portions of surrounding watersheds	200



Photo: Marilyn Freel

Kispiox South

Two small watersheds supplying water to the community of Kispiox are Dale Creek (108 ha) and Quinmass Creek (12 ha) located to the west of the village. One medium sized watershed, Sik-E-Dak (1111 ha), provides water for the community of Glen Vowell and is located to the northwest of the unit.

In the Kispiox South, fourth order watersheds include the headwaters and all tributaries that feed into the Kispiox River, and the main watercourse flowing out of the Kispiox Watershed and into the Skeena River. Fourth order watersheds in the Kispiox South are shown in Table 3b.

Table 3b. Fourth Order Watersheds in Kispiox South Watershed.

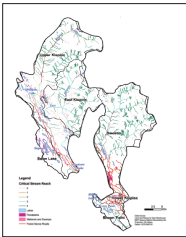
Watershed	Hectares	Watershed	Hectares
Blackstock	95	Hevenor	5393
Brown Paint	11	Ironside	5475
Burdick	17	Lower Kispiox	43493
Carrigan	1995	McCully	16441
Clifford	3807	Moonlit	222
Corral	2945	Shewiliba	2
Cullon	7904	Sidina	28
Date	11103	Sik-E-Dak	2200
Deep Canoe	3127	Steep Canyon	2268
Hazelton	1365	Sterritt	39
Hazelton East	16	Sweetin	733
Hevenor	5393	Tsugwinselda	59
Ironside	5475	Upper Kitwanga	2
Lower Kispiox	43493	Utsun	39
McCully	16441	Xsan	7373



3.3 Fisheries Values

Kispiox North

The main stem of the Upper Kispiox and its tributaries are all rated as having very high fisheries values. In the south eastern arm of the watershed, Steep Canyon Creek has high fish values with large numbers of chinook fry. In addition, Brown Paint and Beaver Lodge Creeks provide excellent habitat for juvenile coho. The upper Kispiox River, Swan Lake and East Kispiox River sub-basins are all within the Swan Lake/Kispiox River Provincial Park and are an important fisheries resource for the Gitxsan. The Kispiox River is also recognised as one of the most outstanding trophy steelhead rivers in the world. Swan Lake provides unique habitat for kokanee, lake trout and lake whitefish.



Map 4a and 4b
Page 22/23

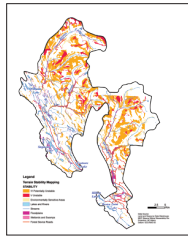
Photo: Marilyn Freel



Fish species found within the Kispiox (both units) include:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Sockeye salmon | Bull trout |
| Chum salmon | Kokanee |
| Pink salmon | Dolly varden |
| Steelhead | Cuttthroat trout |
| Chinook salmon | Lake trout |
| Coho salmon | Lake whitefish |
| Rainbow trout | |





Map 5a and 5b
Page 24/25

3.4 Soil Values

Kispiox North

Like other watersheds in the region, Kispiox North is characterized by rugged mountain peaks with wide valley bottoms. Terrain Stability Mapping (TSM) has identified potentially unstable (Class 4) and unstable (Class 5) areas in 21,062 ha (26%) of the watershed. These areas have been removed from the operable landbase. In addition to TSM, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) mapping (completed in the early to mid 1970s as a component of the forest cover inventory) has classified 5750 ha (7%) of the watershed as having environmentally sensitive soils.

Kispiox South

Terrain Stability Mapping (TSM) has identified potentially unstable (Class 4) and unstable (Class 5) areas in the Kispiox South. Some 12,400 ha (11% of the watershed) was rated as Class 4 and 5. These areas have been removed from the operable landbase. ESA mapping indicates that 6% (6468 ha) of the watershed has sensitive soils.

3.5 Forest Values

Kispiox North

The breakdown of habitat types in the Kispiox North by leading species of the total forest is summarized in Table 4a. Total forested landbase in the watershed is 46,877 hectares (59% of the total watershed area).

Table 4a. Timber Types in the Kispiox North Watershed.

Leading Species	Hectares	% of forested area
Balsam	19210	41%
Deciduous	429	1%
Hemlock	22703	48%
Pine	557	1%
Spruce	3978	8%
Total	46877	100%

Photo: Tetrad Communications

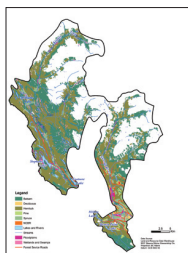


Kispiox South

Some 99,047 hectares of land within the watershed is forested. This represents 85% of the total landbase. The breakdown of habitat types of the total forest by leading tree species is summarized in Table 4b.

Table 4b. Timber Types in the Kispiox South Watershed.

Leading Species	Hectares	% of forested area
Alpine / Amabilis Fir	23765	24
Cedar	734	1
Deciduous	14600	15
Hemlock	38202	39
Pine	6540	7
Spruce	15206	15
NCBR	11	0
Total	99047	100%



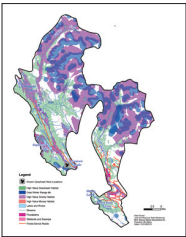
Map 6a and 6b
Page 26/27



3.6 Wildlife Values

Kispiox North

Although moose winter range is virtually non-existent in the Kispiox North there is a small portion of high value moose habitat along the Kispiox River. There is also a very small amount of high value (Class 1) mountain goat habitat. Neither the moose habitat nor the goat habitat lies within the unit’s operable landbase. Moderate to high value habitat is scattered throughout the northern half of the watershed, with only a small fraction of this within the operable landbase. Provincially significant grizzly bear habitat is located at the Sweetin/Kispiox river confluence, south-east of Swan Lake and at the headwaters of the East Kispiox/Kuldo Rivers. High value grizzly bear habitat is abundant throughout the northern half of the watershed.



Map 7a and 7b
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Table 5a. High Value Wildlife Habitat in the Kispiox North Watershed.

Species	Hign Value Habitat (ha)	% of watershed
Moose	472	1%
Mountain goat	1514	2%
Goshawk	16141	20%
Grizzly bear	37370	47%

Kispiox South

Moose winter range is found mainly in the Kispiox River valley bottom in the Kispiox South. Overall there is very little goat habitat in the watershed, but there are some very small pockets of Class 1 goat habitat in the vicinity of Kispiox Mountain. This habitat is located outside of the unit’s operable landbase. A small area of provincially significant grizzly bear habitat is located along the river valley in the Clifford Creek/Steep Canyon Creek area. Other high value grizzly bear habitat is located in the south around the Date Creek/McCully Creek area and in the north near the Deep Canoe Creek area. Most of this habitat is in high elevation areas and is located outside of the operable landbase.

Table 5b. High Value Wildlife Habitat in the Kispiox South Watershed.

Species	Hign Value Habitat (ha)	% of watershed
Deer	6400	6%
Moose	23325	20%
Mountain goat	1016	1%
Goshawk	19650	17%
Grizzly bear	39272	34%

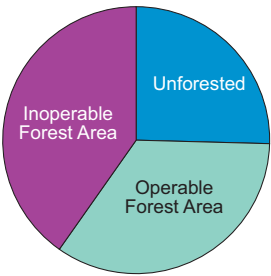


4.0 Economic Characteristics

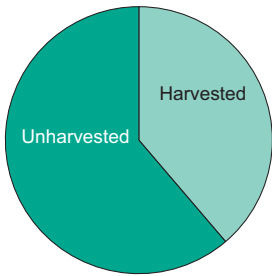
4.1 Timber and Silviculture

Kispiox Landbase Summary

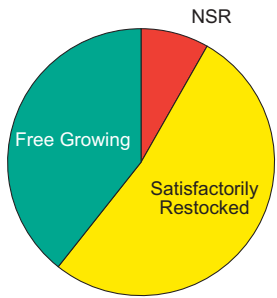
Total Watershed Area:
195,665 ha



Total Operable Forest Area:
67,196 ha



Total Harvested Area (2002):
26,055 ha



Timber

The Kispiox North and South Watersheds lie entirely within the Kispiox Timber Supply Area. Operable forest land (area that is available for timber production) in the north unit comprises 10,802 ha (6% of the north watershed's total landbase). Total operable area within the south unit is 56,394 ha (49% of the south watershed's total landbase).

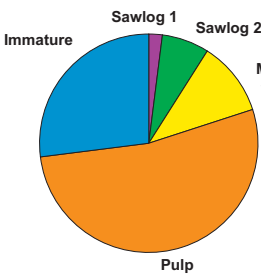
This timber can be classified into wood quality types as follows:

- 1) sawlog, meaning greater than 60% of the volume should be sawlog material;
- 2) marginal sawlog, meaning 40-60% of the volume should be sawlog material; and
- 3) pulp which means greater than 60% of the material is pulp grade.

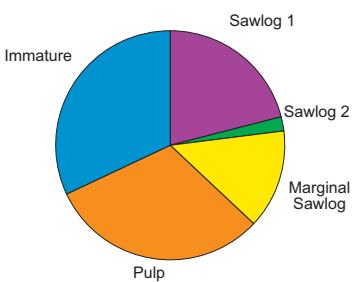
The following table shows a breakdown of operable timber resources by wood quality in the Kispiox.

Table 6. Operable Timber Resources in the Kispiox Watershed.

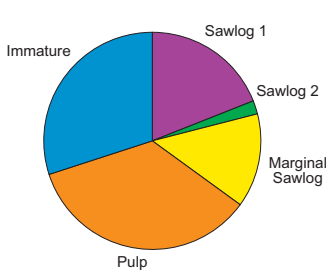
Watershed	Sawlog 1 <= 40% Slope		Sawlog 2 40 to 90% Slope		Marginal Sawlog <=40% Slope		Pulp <=40% Slope		Immature <100 Yrs Old	
	Ha.	% Operable	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.
North	757	2	174	7	1220	11	5750	53	2901	27
South	11763	21	910	2	7926	14	17545	31	18250	32
Total	12520	19	1084	2	9146	14	23295	35	21151	30



Kispiox North Operable Timber



Kispiox South Operable Timber



Total Kispiox Operable Timber



Silviculture Status

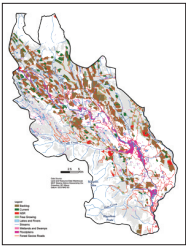
All areas harvested must be planted or restocked naturally, and then monitored until the trees have established themselves and have a good chance of becoming a mature forest (attaining “free growing” status). The Ministry of Forests and Range is responsible for planting areas that were harvested prior to 1987. Areas harvested after 1987 are planted and managed to free growing status by individual licensees.

As of 2002, 2954 ha have been harvested in the Kispiox North Watershed. Of this total, 1586 ha (54%) has been restocked and 1094 ha (37%) is free growing. Some 274 ha (9%) of the watershed is classified as “not satisfactorily restocked.”

As of 2002, 23,081 ha have been harvested in the Kispiox South. Of this amount, 12,065 ha (52%) have been restocked and 9146 ha (40%) is free growing. Some 1870 ha (8% of the watershed) is classified as “not satisfactorily restocked.” A summary of this information is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Area by Opening Type in the Kispiox Watershed.

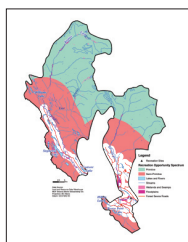
Timing of harvest or fire	Not Satisfactorily Restocked		Satisfactorily Restocked		Free Growing		Total
	Ha.	%	Ha.	%	Ha.	%	%
1987 or earlier (north)	128	4	511	17	682	23	44
1987 or earlier (south)	289	1	5428	24	7706	33	58
Post 1987 (north)	146	5	1075	36	412	14	56
Post 1987 (south)	1581	7	6637	29	1440	6	42
Total North and South	2144	9	13651	53	10240	38	100



Map 9a & 9b
Page 32/33

Photo: Marilyn Freel





Map 10a and 10b
Page 34/35

4.2 Tourism and Recreation Characteristics

Wilderness Values

Kispiox North

The Kispiox North is relatively untouched and primitive, with potential for providing wilderness recreation experiences. Two wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classifications have been designated in the watershed:

- 58% is classified as “primitive” (greater than or equal to 8 km from a four-wheel-drive road and greater than or equal to 5000 ha in size).
- 30% is classified as “semi primitive” (greater than or equal to 1 km from a road, and greater than or equal to 1000 ha in size).

Kispiox South

A sizeable portion of the Kispiox South watershed is heavily roaded, so there are no primitive landscapes as designated by the ROS. Some 27% of the watershed is classified as “semi primitive” (greater than or equal to 1 km from a road, and greater than or equal to 1000 ha in size).

Photo: Teirad Communications



Camp Sites

Kispiox North

There are a total of ten managed and user maintained recreation camp sites in the Kispiox TSA. These sites are all available for use by the general public. One of these recreation sites falls within the Kispiox North (Sweetin River) and is user maintained.

Kispiox South

Five of the Kispiox TSA recreation sites fall within the Kispiox South watershed and are all user-maintained: Little Fish Lake, Elizabeth Lake, Mitten Lake, Upper Kispiox Ford and Pentz Lake.

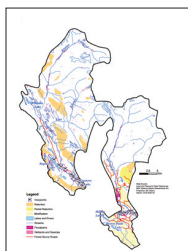
Visual Quality

Kispiox North

To manage the visual landscape in the Kispiox North Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) of retention, partial retention and modification of forests in harvesting operations have been designated. The map on page 36 describes and shows the location of these designations.

Kispiox South

With several viewpoints along the Kispiox Trail, there is some visual sensitivity in the Kispiox River Valley. To manage the visual landscape, VQOs of retention, partial retention and modification have been prescribed in the valley. The map on page 37 shows the location of these designations and describes them.



Map 11a and 11b
Page 36/37



4.3 Other Values

Range and Agriculture

Kispiox North

There are no range units, tenures or Agricultural Land Reserves in the Kispiox North.

Kispiox South

There are four range units in the Kispiox South: Date Creek, McCully Creek, Murder Creek, and Tenas Hill. Active grazing tenures are found only in the Murder Creek and Tenas Hill units. In addition, there is a large amount of Agricultural Land Reserve along the Kispiox River Valley.

Roads

Kispiox North

The Kispiox Trail along the Kispiox River for approximately 28 kilometres. There are also over 113 kilometres of spur roads or logging trails.

Kispiox South

The Kispiox Trail is also the main transportation route in the Kispiox South and follows the Kispiox River for approximately 68 kilometres through the watershed. There are also approximately 550 kilometres of gravel logging roads and over 140 kilometres of spur roads or logging trails in the Kispiox South.



Photo: Marilyn Freel

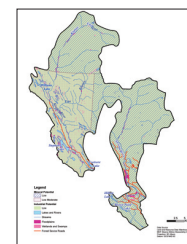
Minerals, Oil and Natural Gas

Kispiox North

There are no mineral showings in the Kispiox North. Metallic mineral potential is low to moderate in the area, while industrial mineral potential is low.

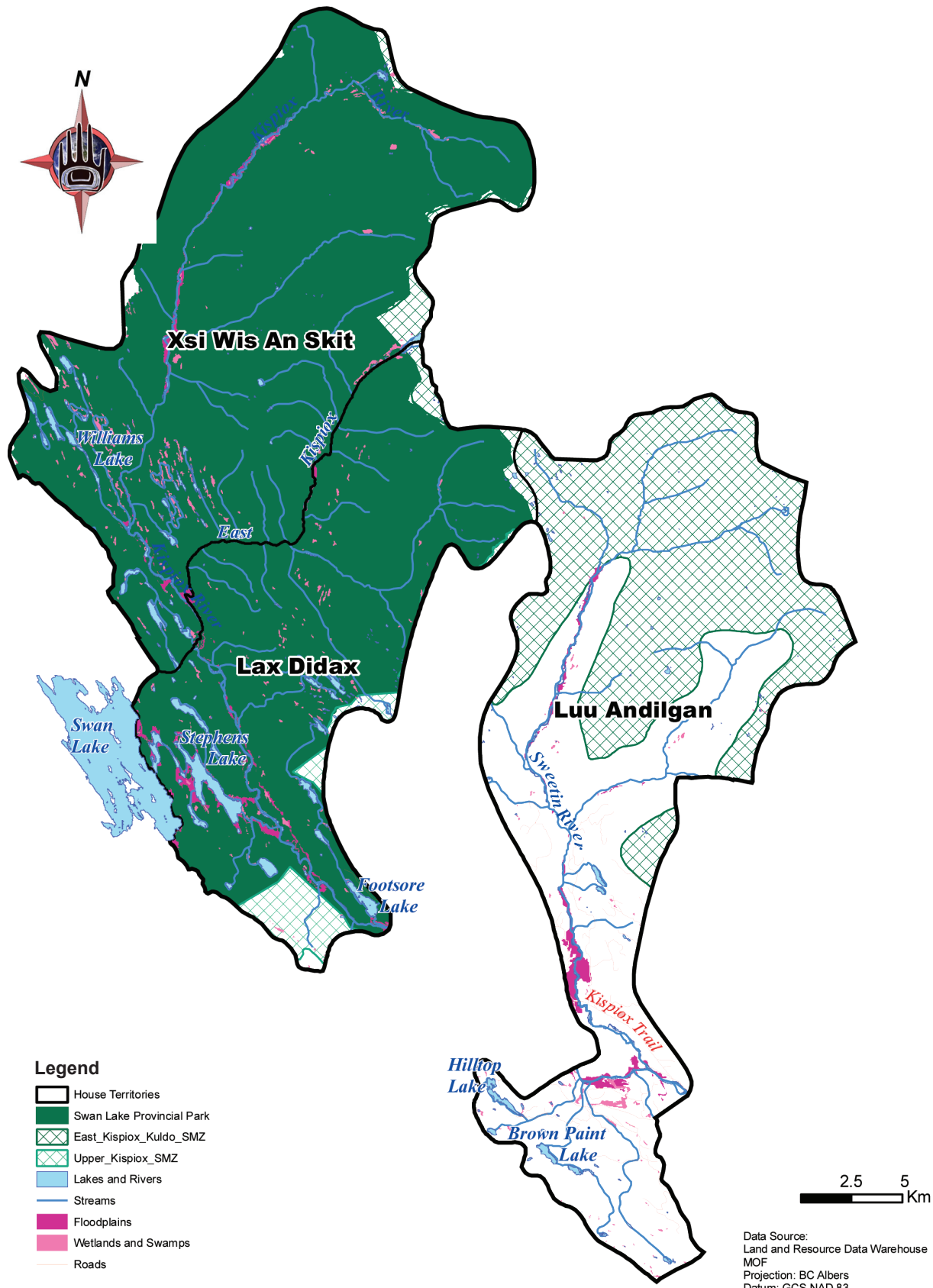
Kispiox South

Metallic mineral potential is low to moderate in the Kispiox South, while industrial mineral potential is low. There are several mineral showings in the southern portion of the watershed including gold, copper, molybdenum, coal, marl, clay, lead and arsenic.



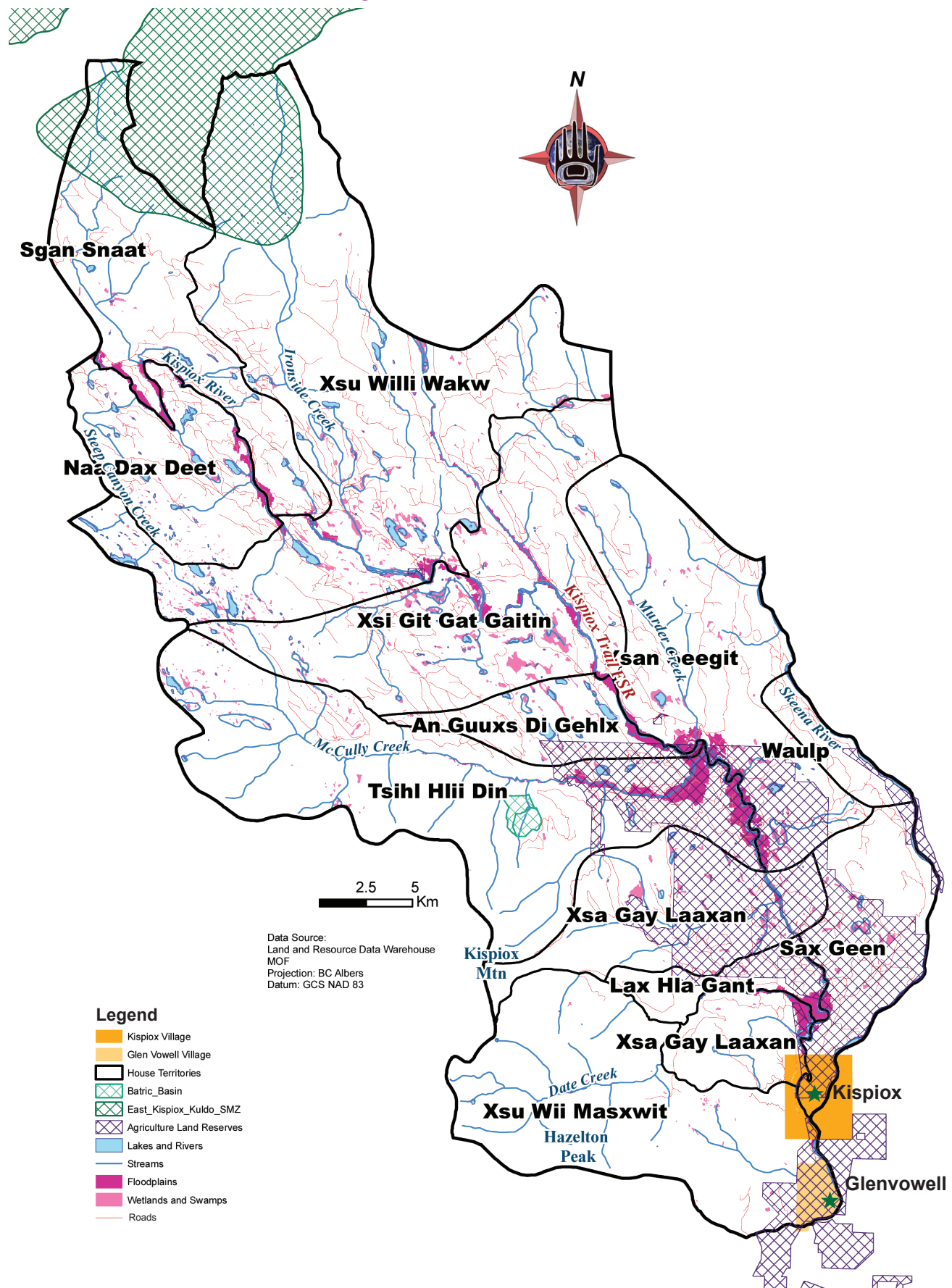
Map 12a and 12b
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Map 1a—Kispiox North
Social Boundaries / Territories, Parks, Agricultural Land Reserve



Map 1b—Kispiox South

Social Boundaries / Territories, Parks, Agricultural Land Reserve

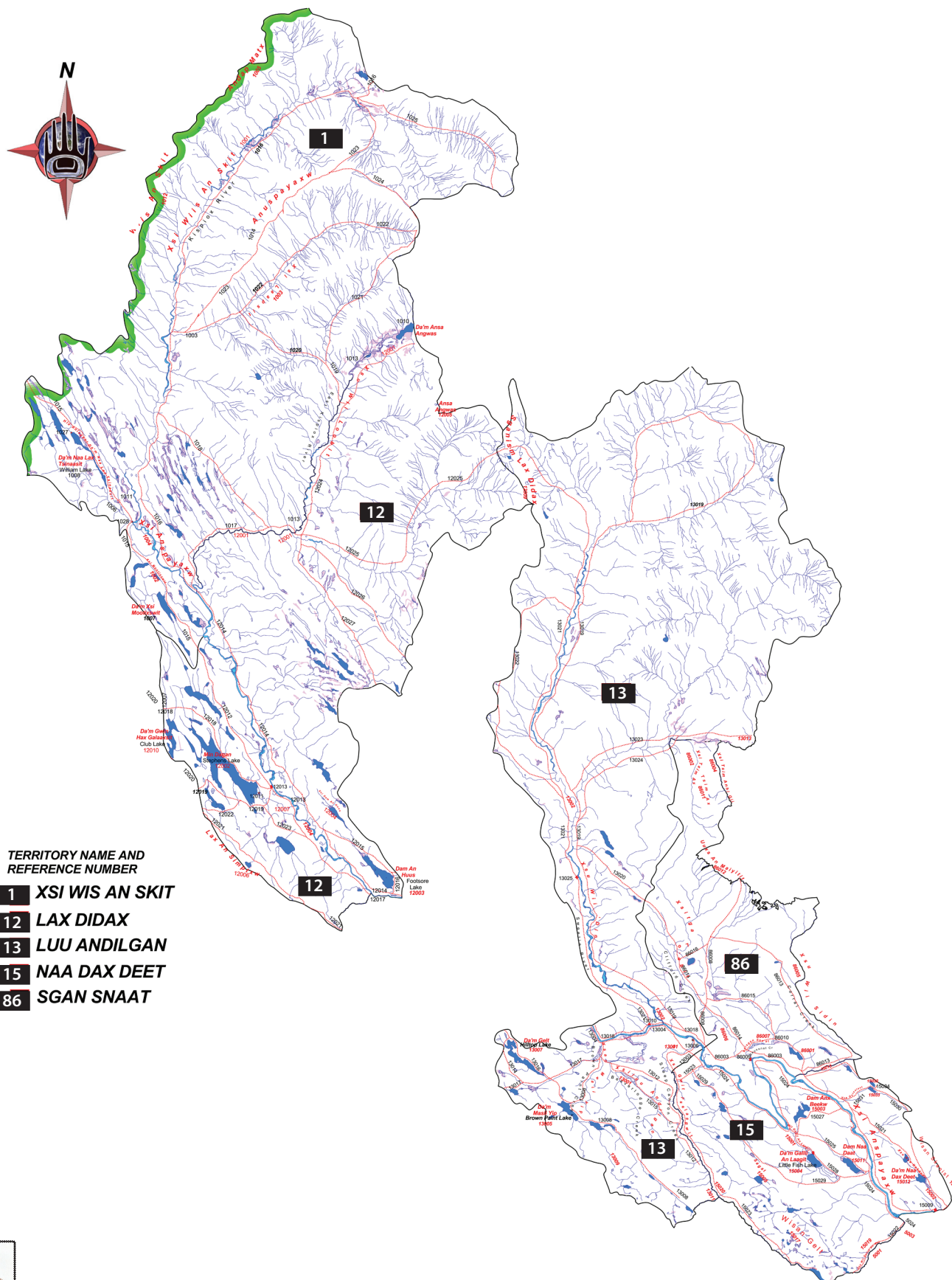


Kispiox North and South Watersheds

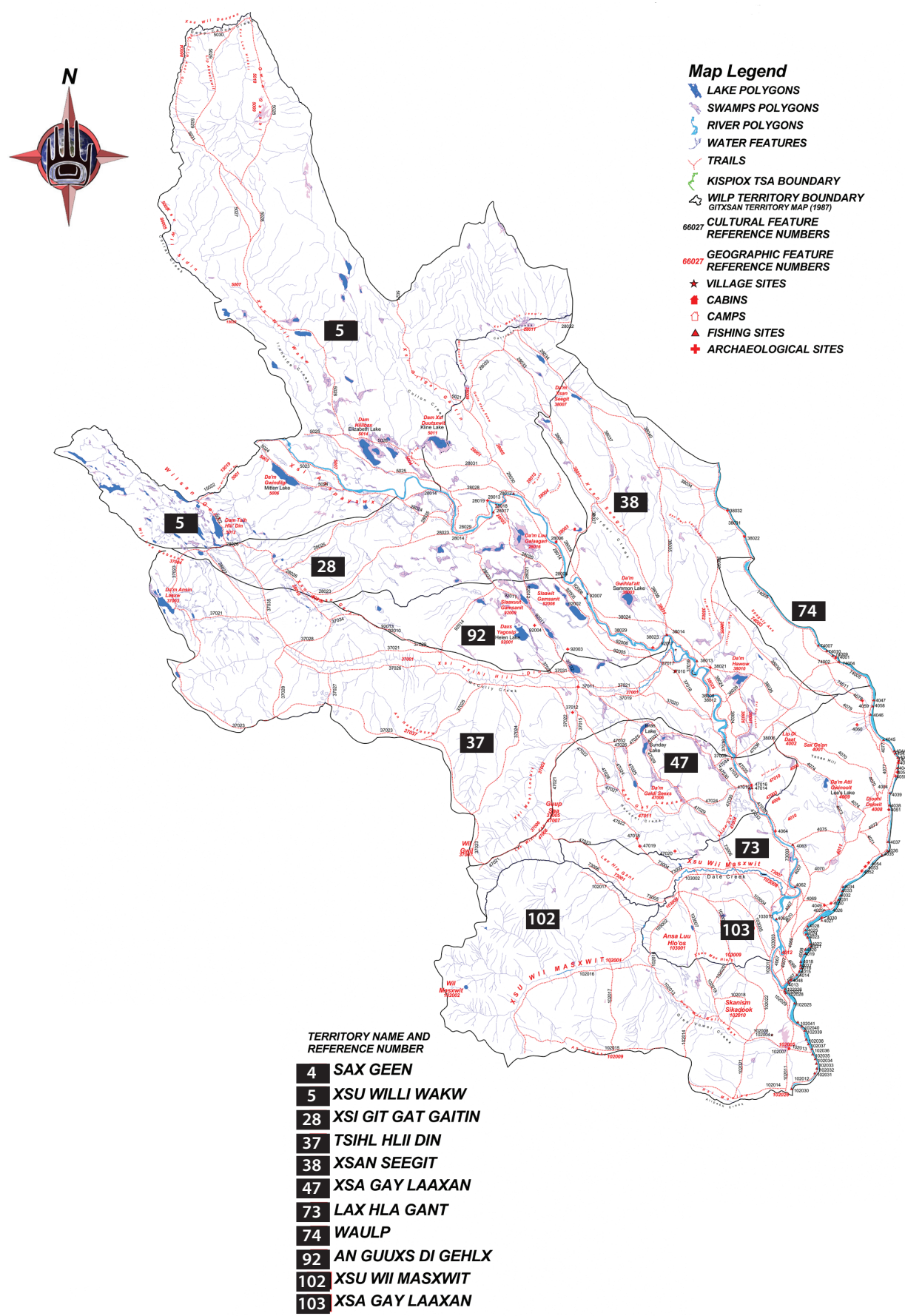


Map 2a—Kispiox North

Social Boundaries / Gitxsan Cultural Heritage Map



Map 2b—Kispiox South Social Boundaries / Gitxsan Cultural Heritage Map



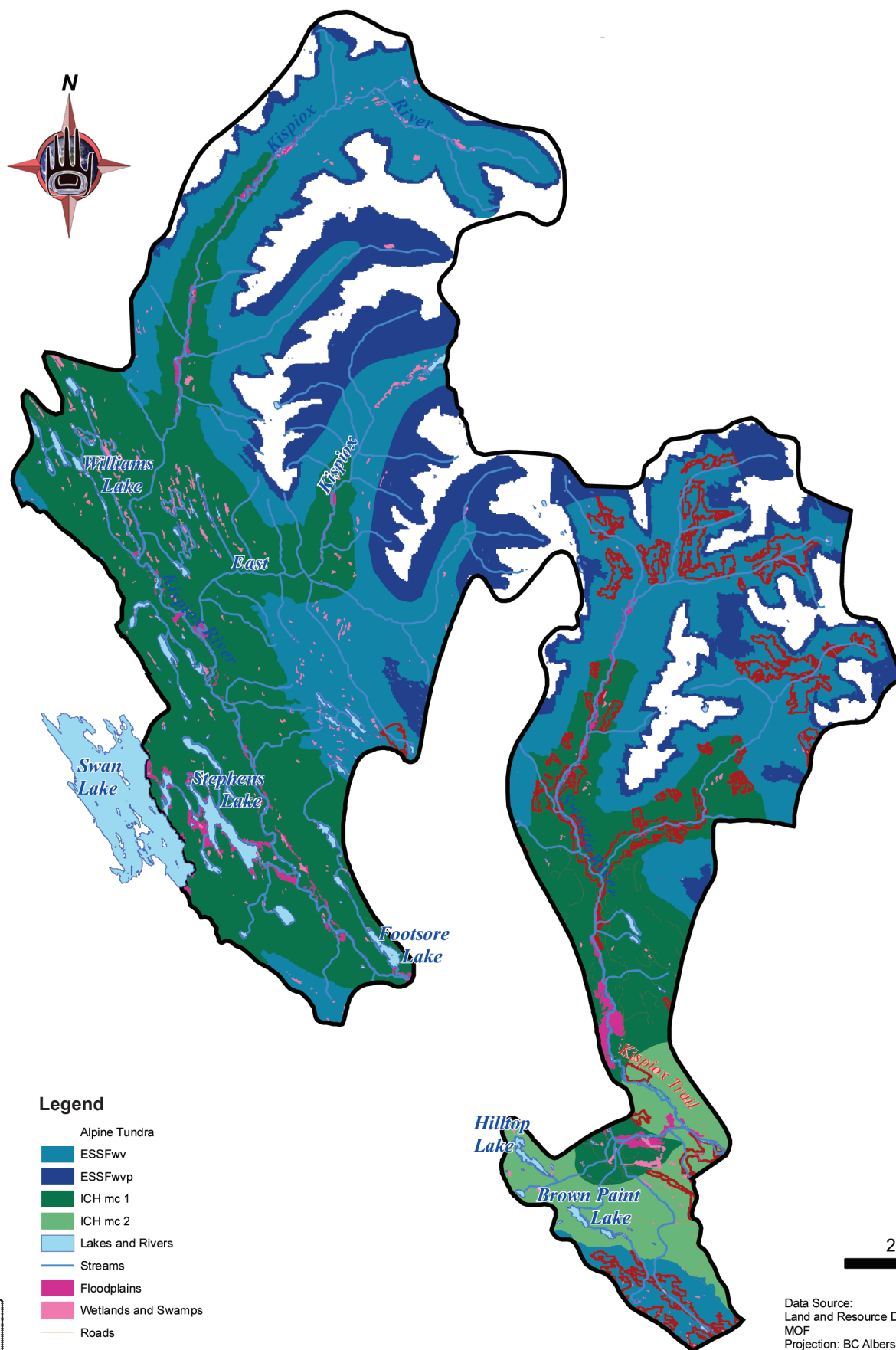
Territory Name and Reference Number	
4	SAX GEEN
5	XSU WILLI WAKW
28	XSI GIT GAT GAITIN
37	TSIHL HLII DIN
38	XSAN SEEGIT
47	XSA GAY LAAXAN
73	LAX HLA GANT
74	WAULP
92	AN GUUXS DI GEHLX
102	XSU WII MASXWIT
103	XSA GAY LAAXAN

Kispiox North and South Watersheds

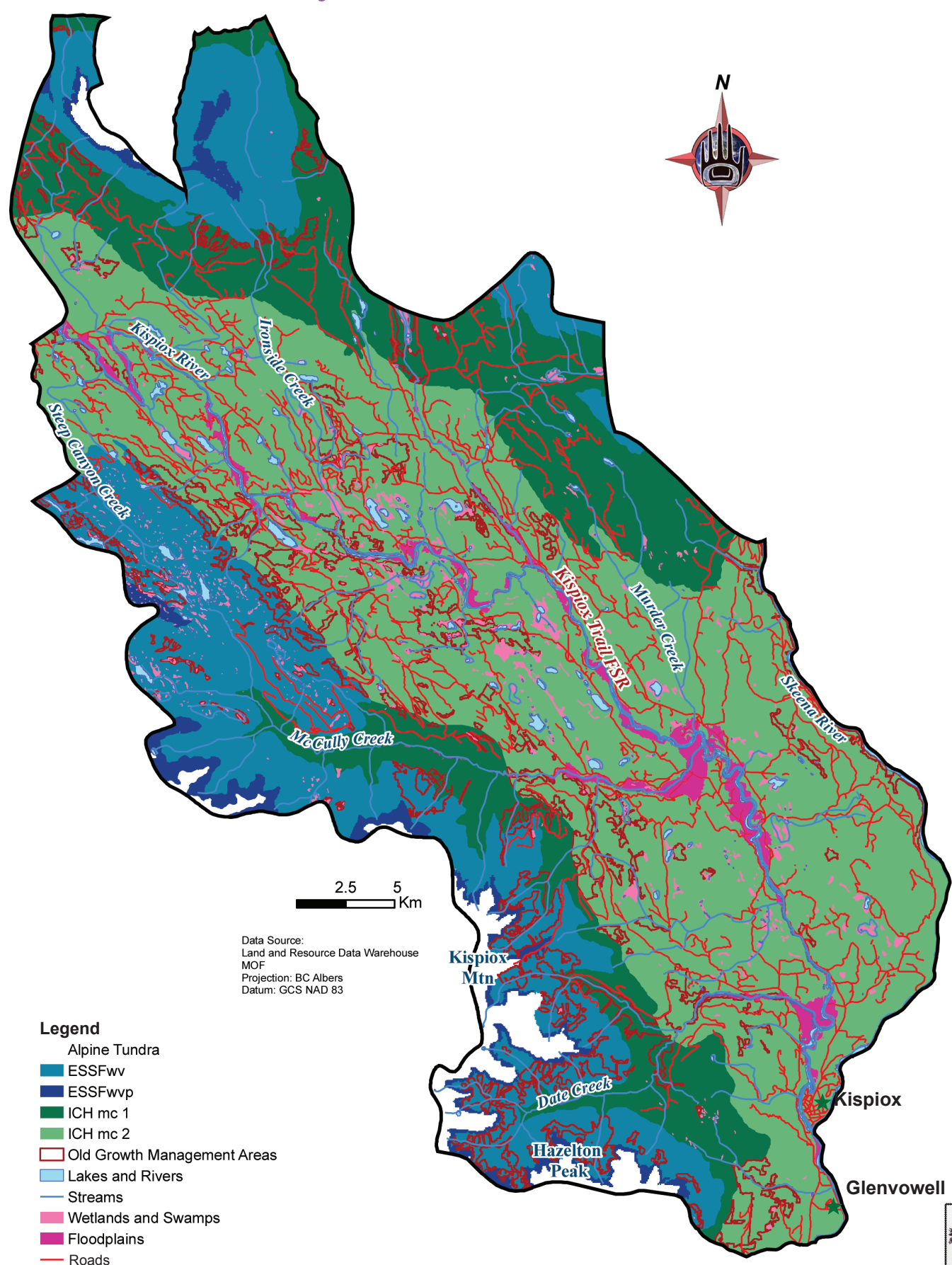




Map 3a—Kispiox North Environmental Characteristics / Biogeoclimatic Classification



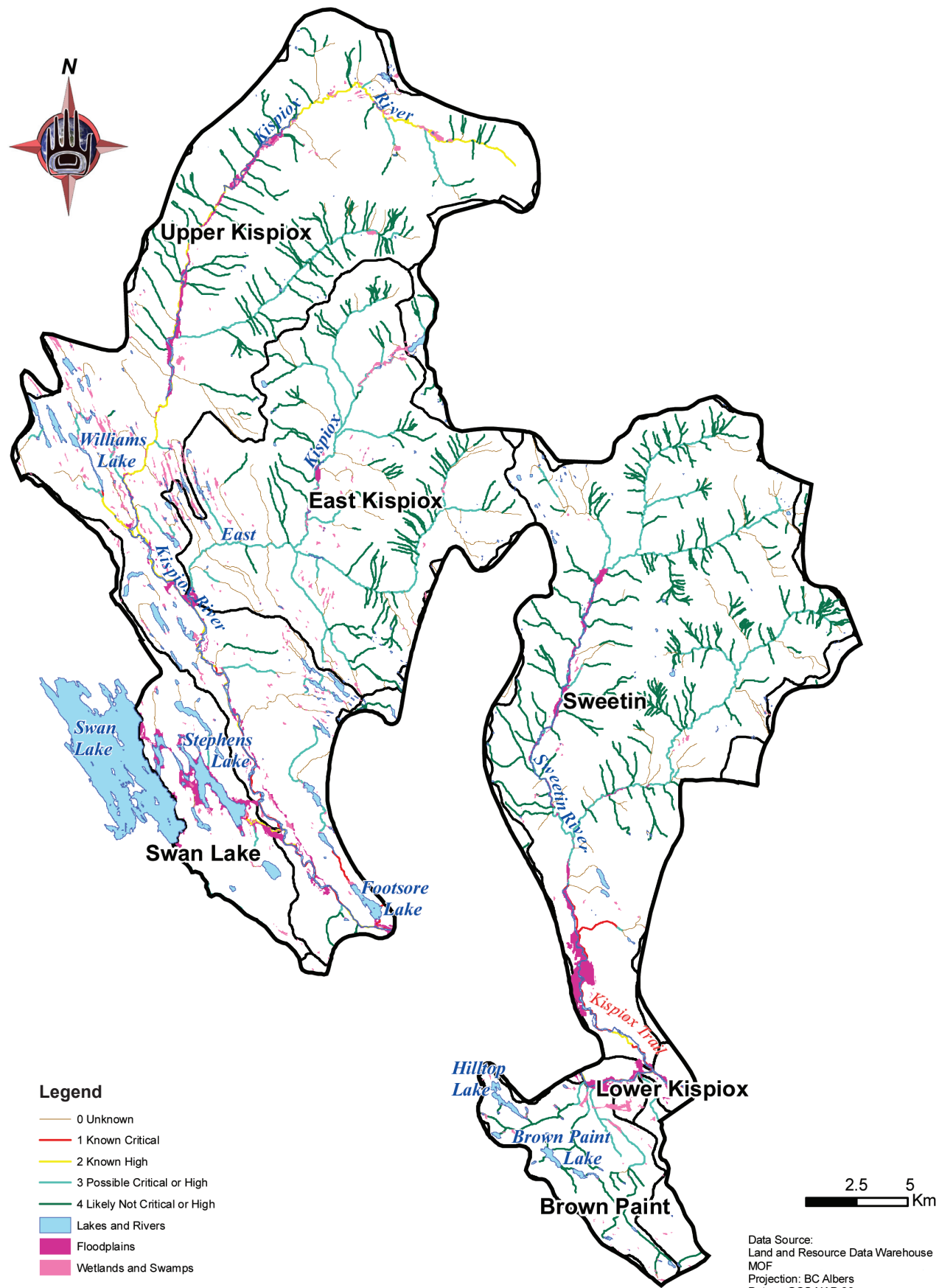
Map 3b—Kispiox South
Environmental Characteristics / Biogeoclimatic Classification



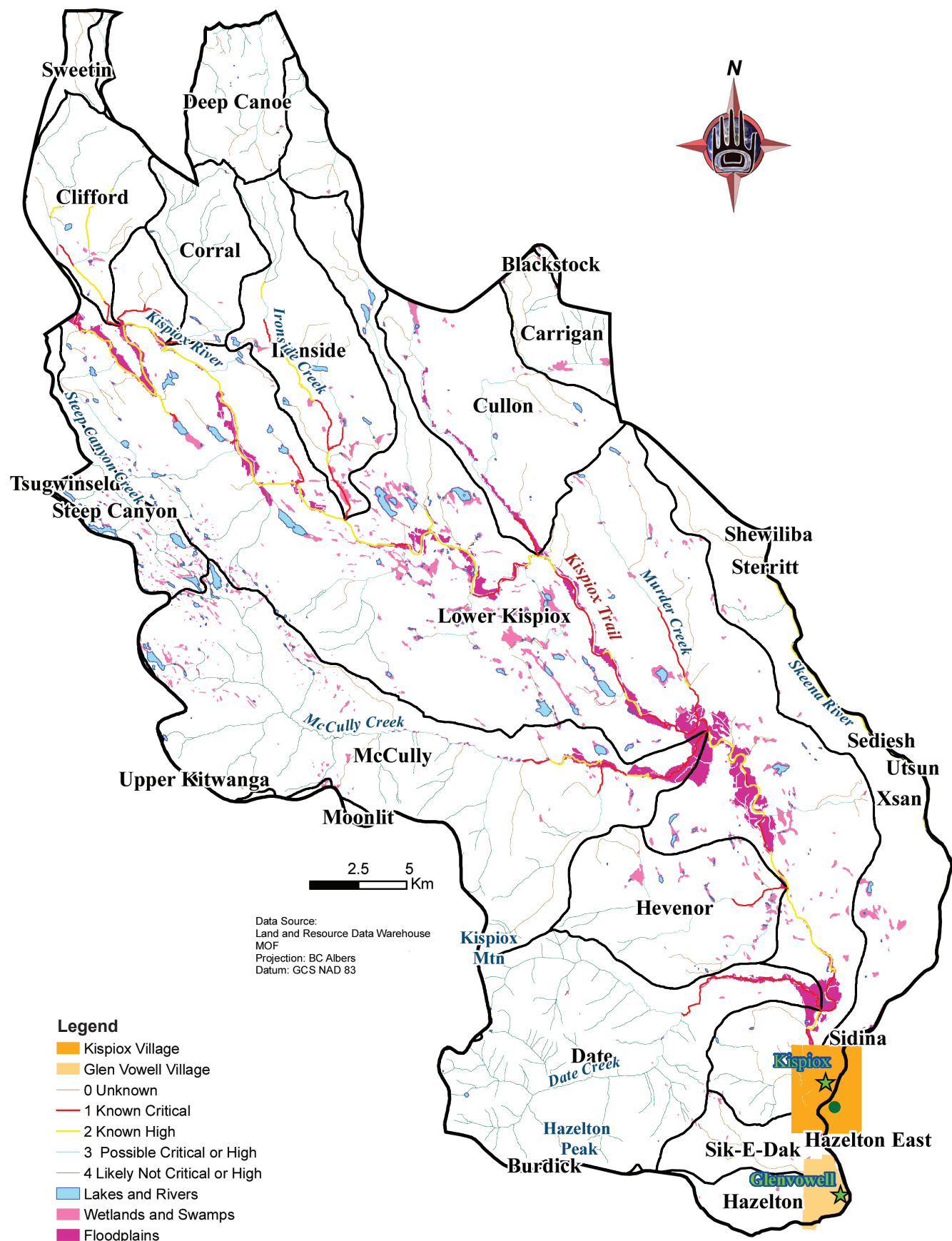
Kispiox North and South Watersheds



Map 4a—Kispiox North Environmental Characteristics / Watersheds and Critical Fish Streams



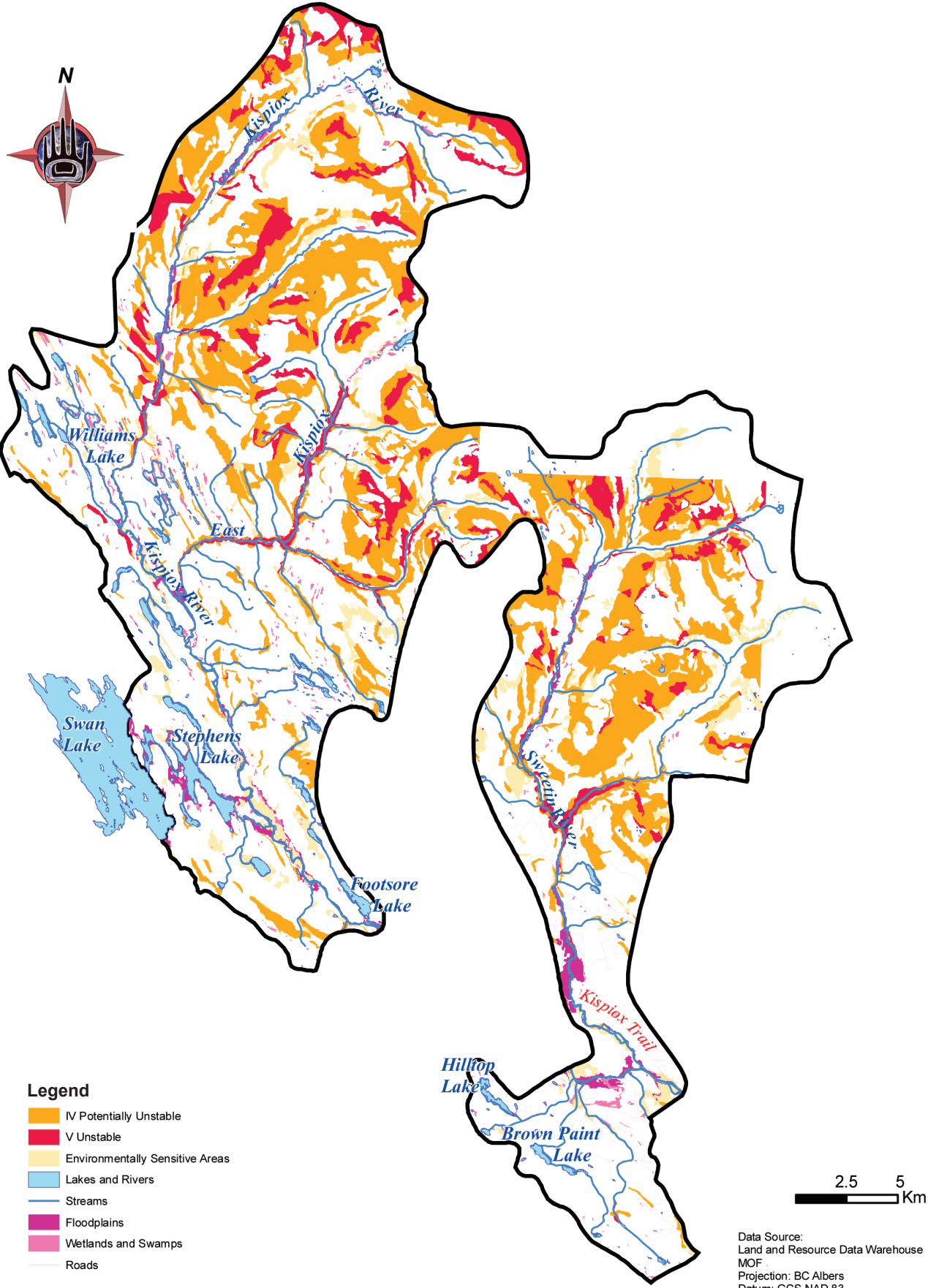
Map 4b—Kispiox South Environmental Characteristics / Watersheds and Critical Fish Streams



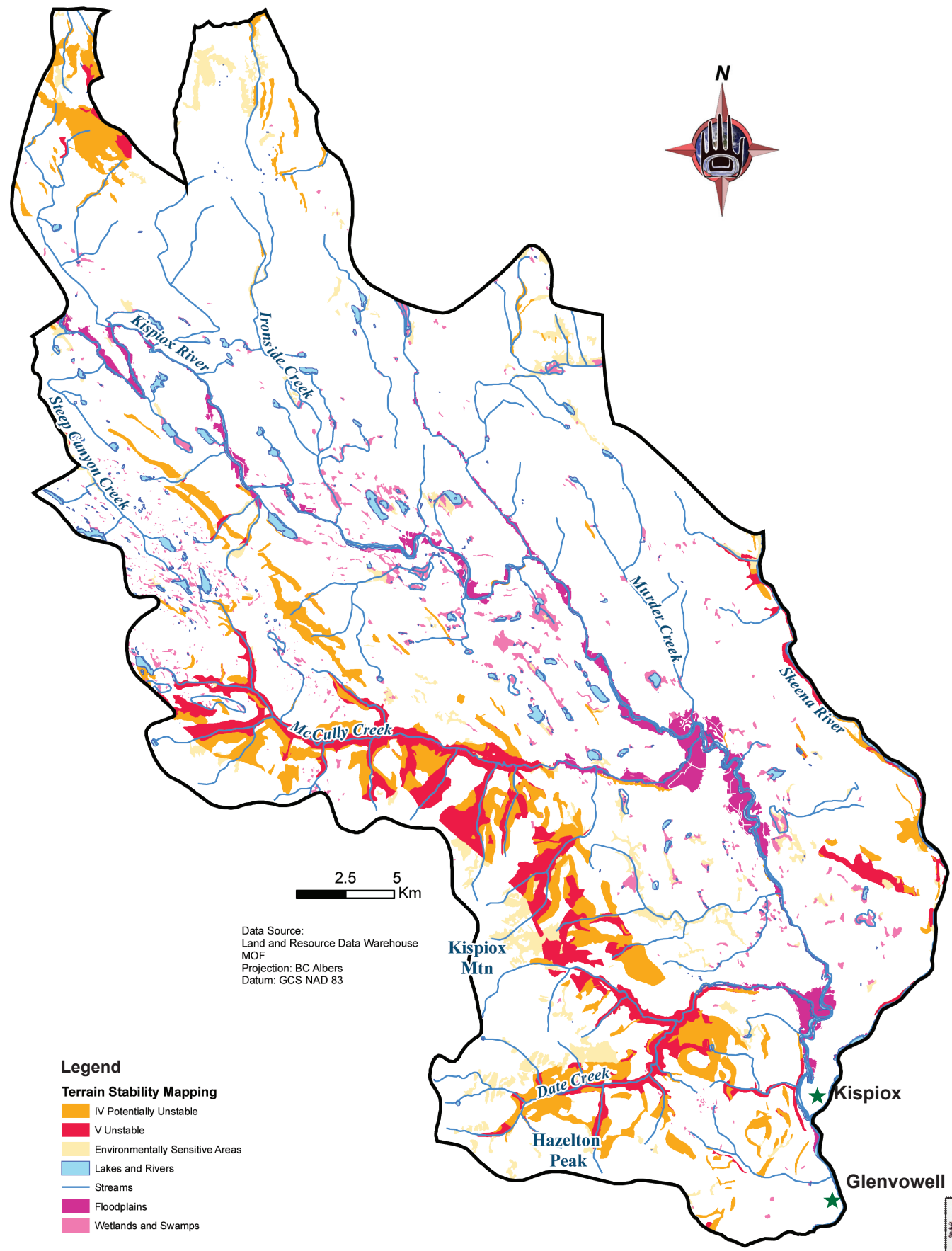
Kispiox North and South Watersheds



Map 5a—Kispiox North Environmental Characteristics / Soils and Terrain Stability



Map 5b—Kispiox South
Environmental Characteristics / Soils and Terrain Stability

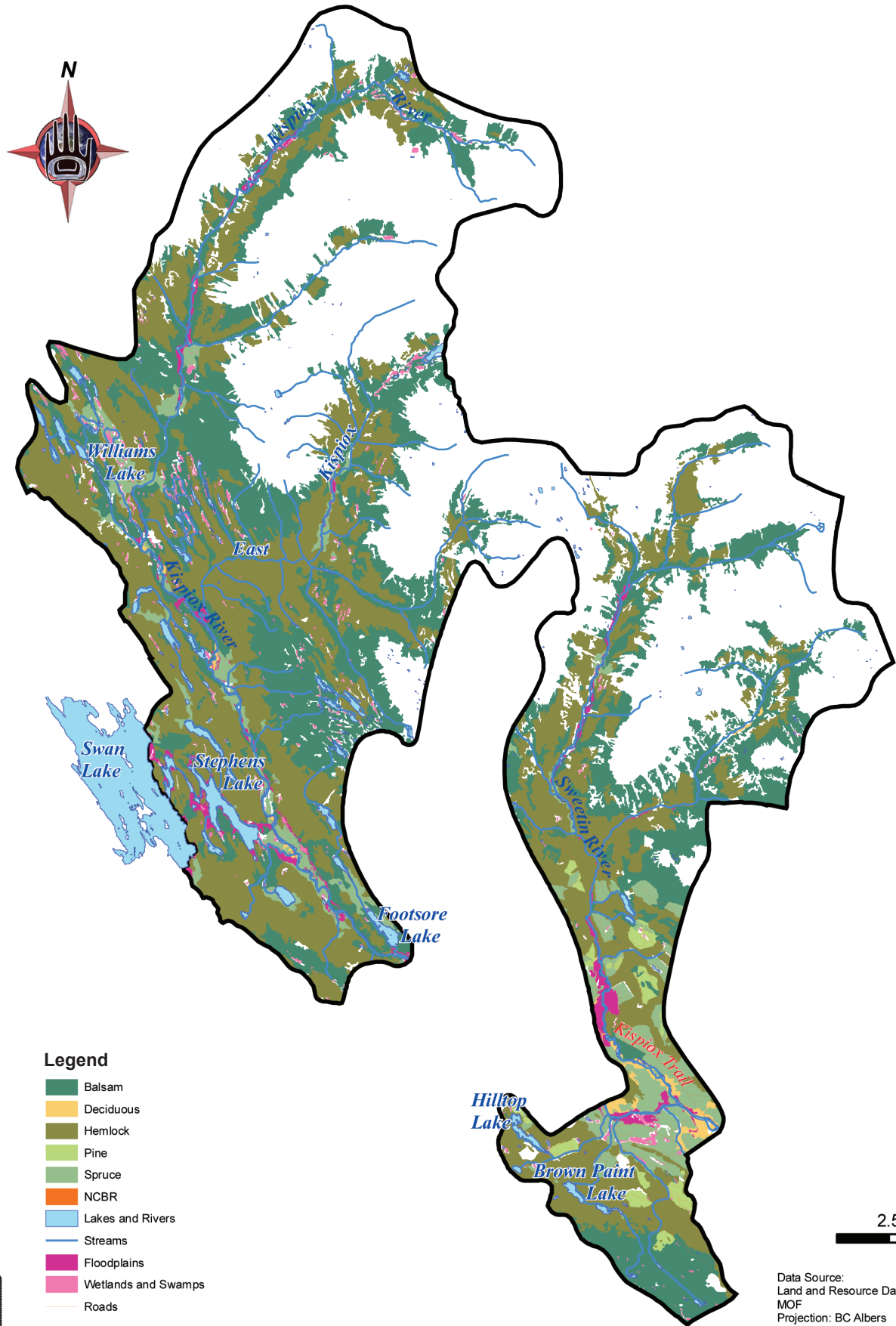


Kispiox North and South Watersheds

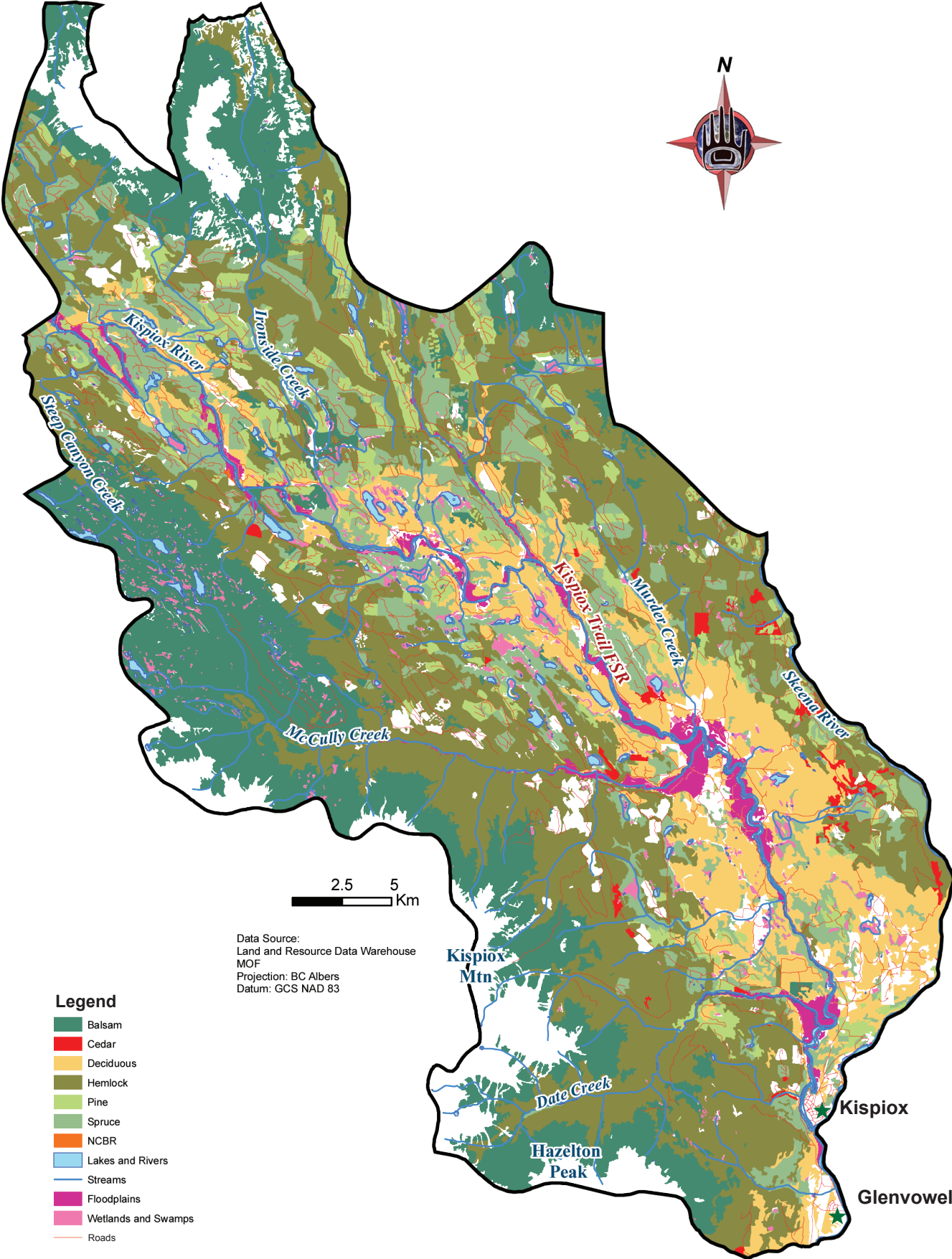




Map 6a—Kispiox North
Environmental Characteristics / Forested Landbase



Map 6b—Kispiox South
Environmental Characteristics / Forested Landbase

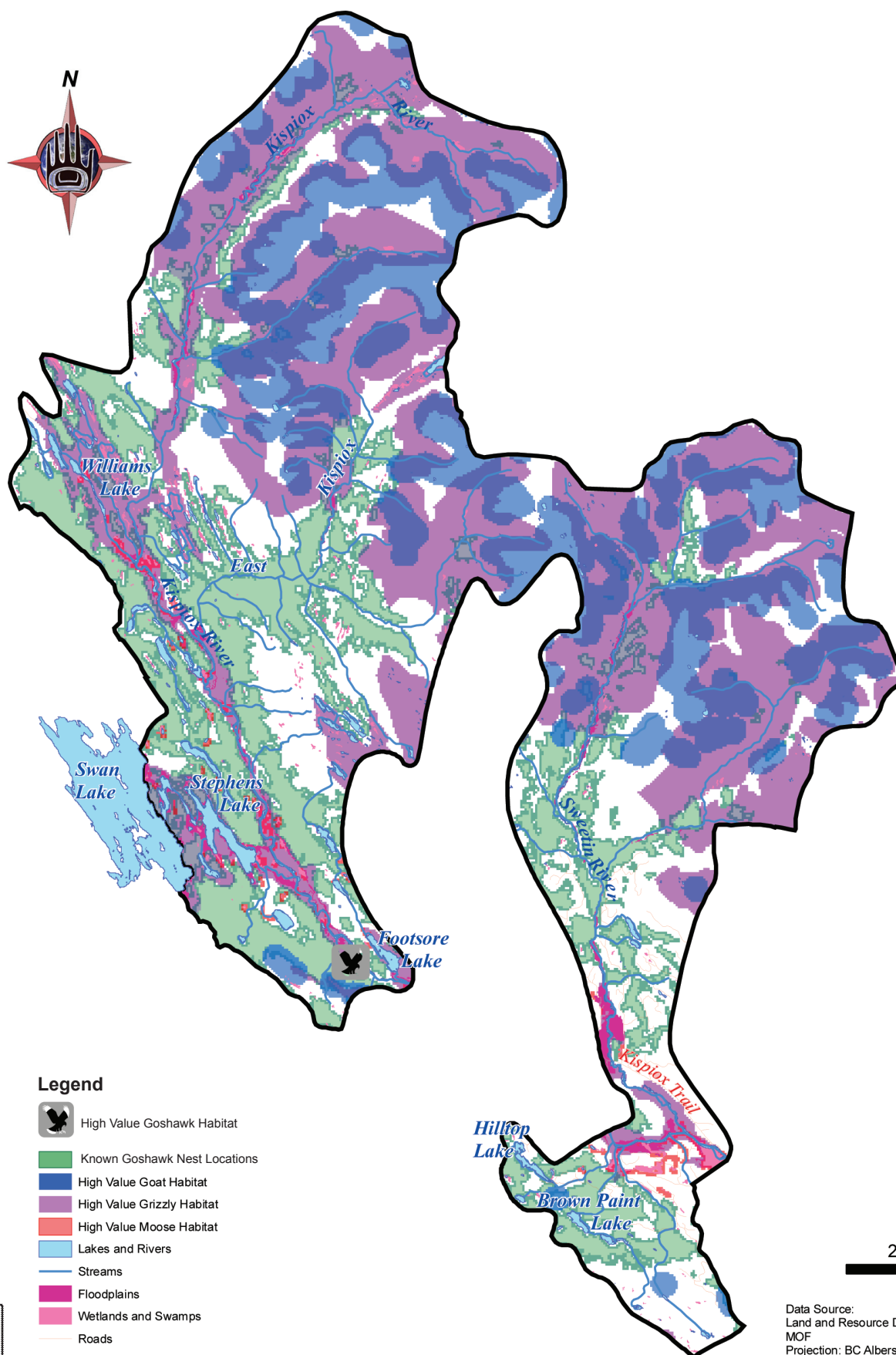


Kispiox North and South Watersheds

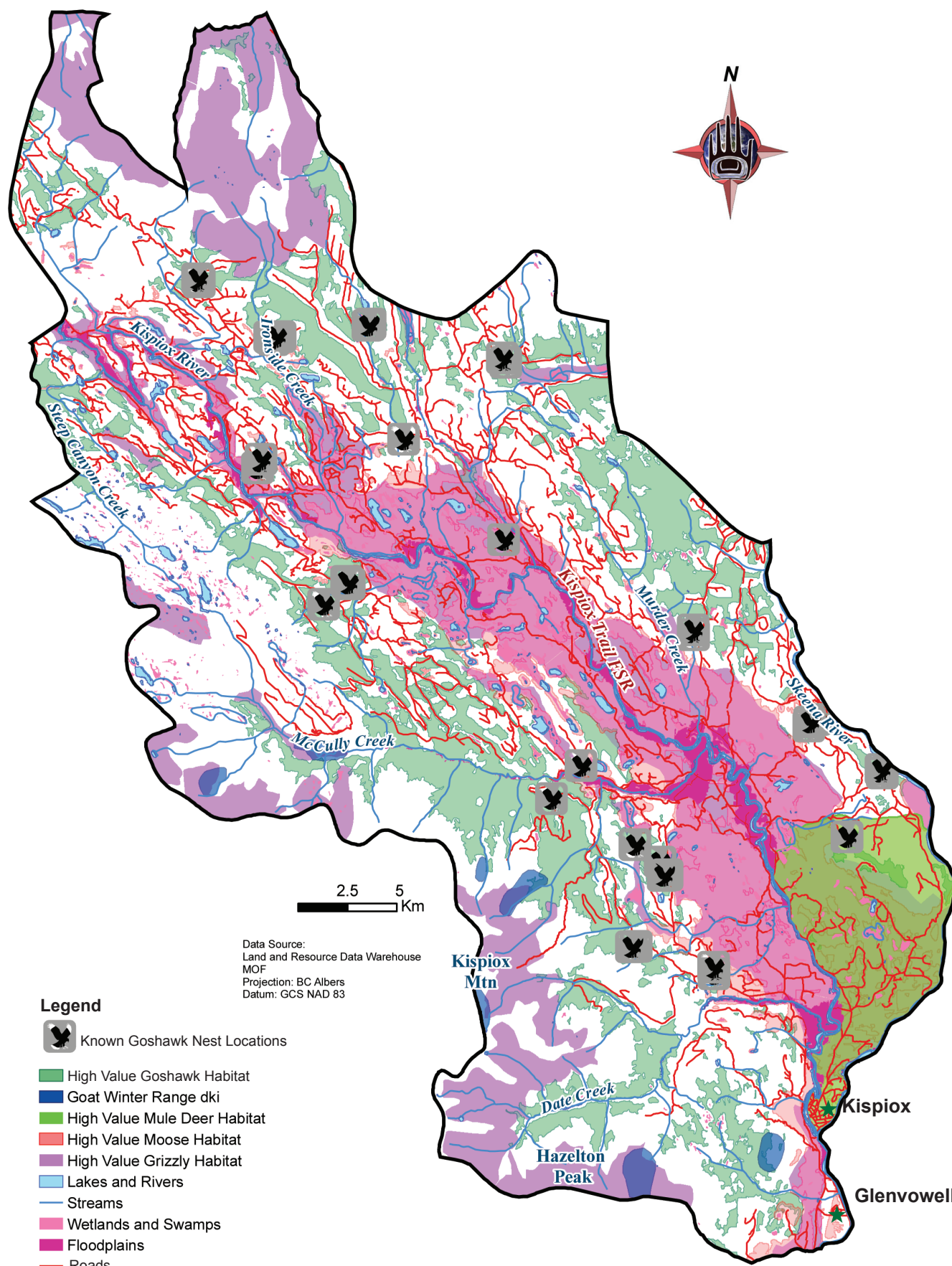




Map 7a—Kispiox North Environmental Characteristics / High Value Wildlife Habitat



Map 7b—Kispiox South Environmental Characteristics / High Value Wildlife Habitat

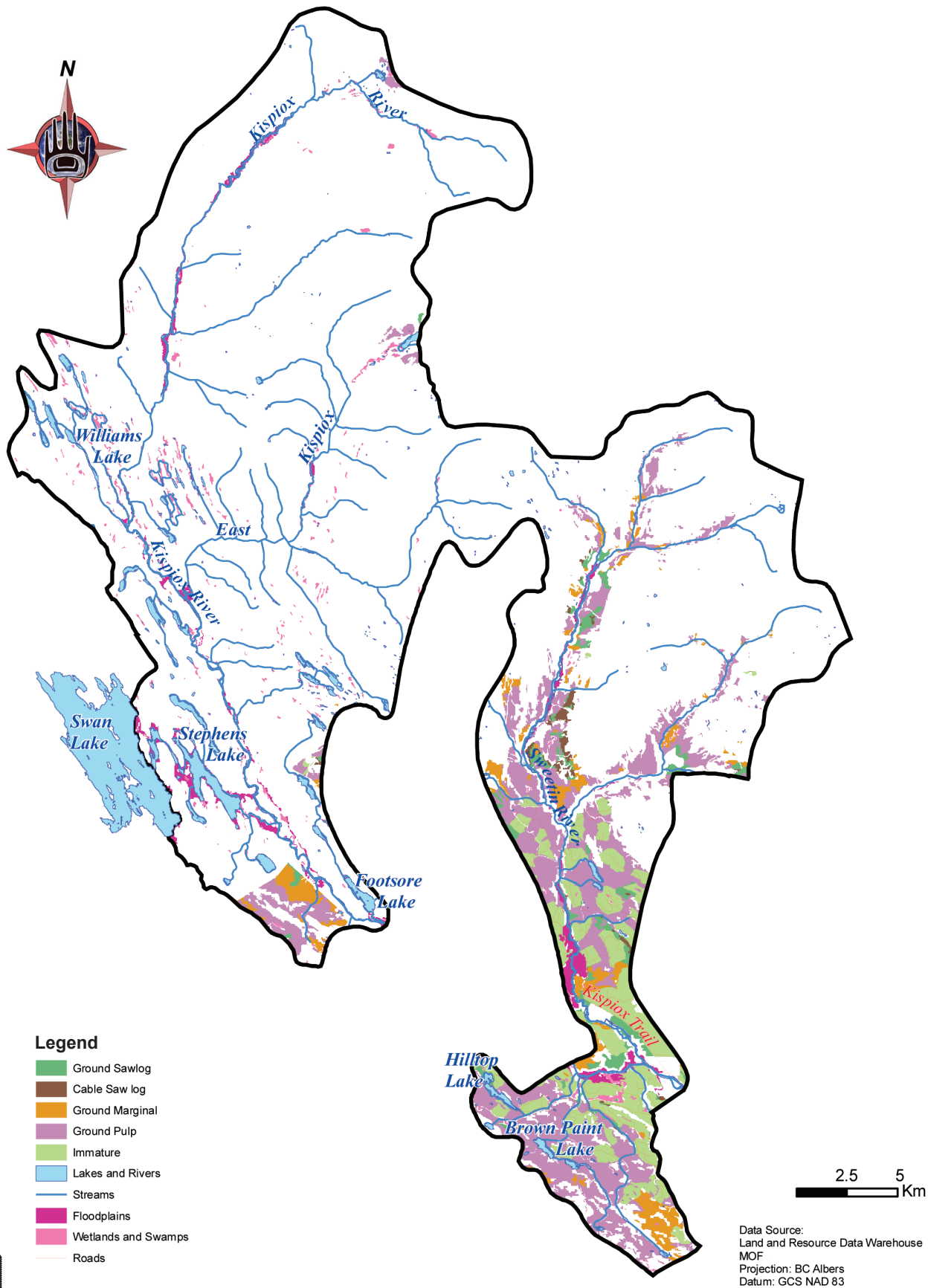


Kispiox North and South Watersheds





Map 8a—Kispiox North Economic Characteristics / Operable Landbase



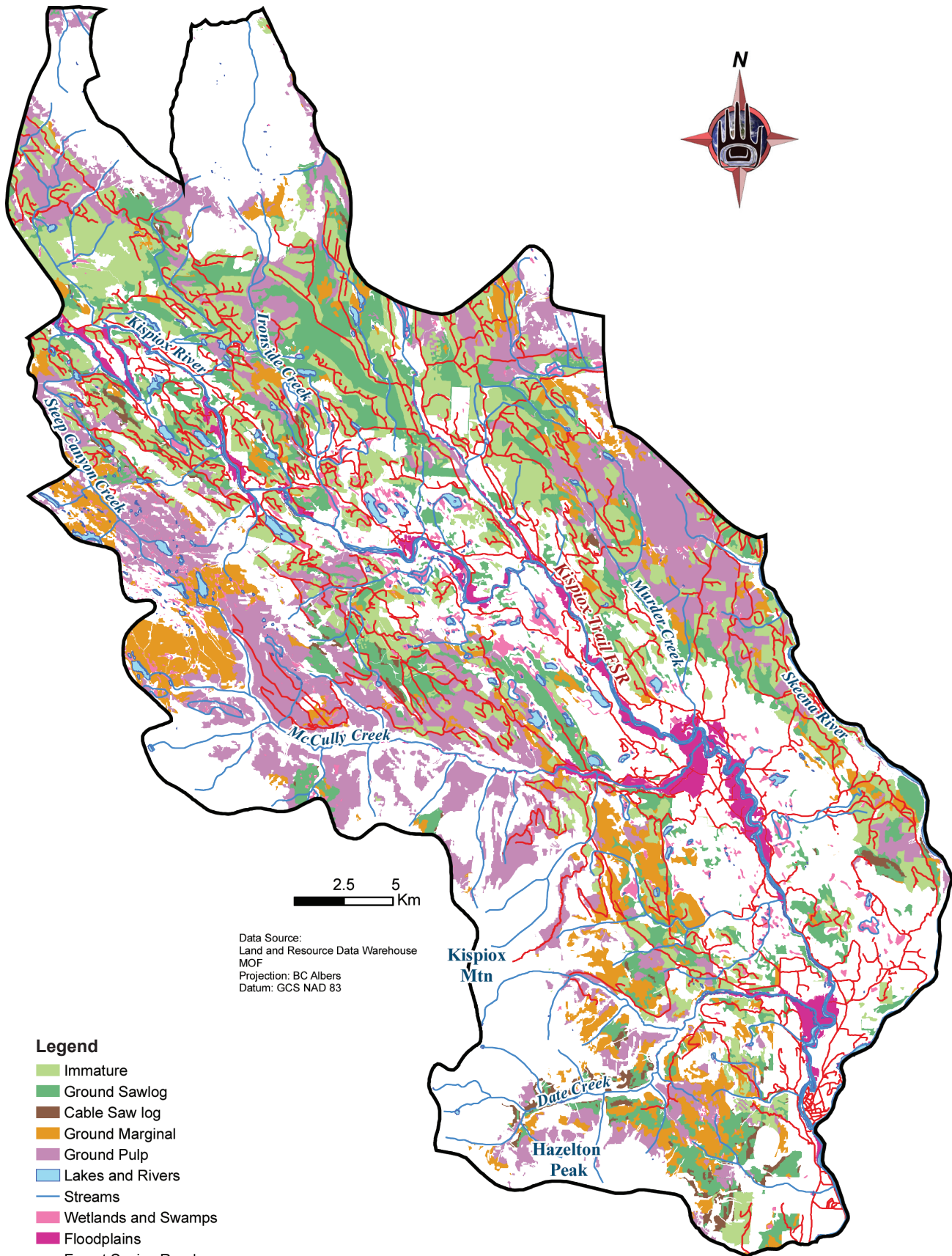
Legend

- Ground Sawlog
- Cable Saw log
- Ground Marginal
- Ground Pulp
- Immature
- Lakes and Rivers
- Streams
- Floodplains
- Wetlands and Swamps
- Roads

Data Source:
Land and Resource Data Warehouse
MOF
Projection: BC Albers
Datum: GCS NAD 83



Map 8b—Kispiox South Economic Characteristics / Operable Landbase

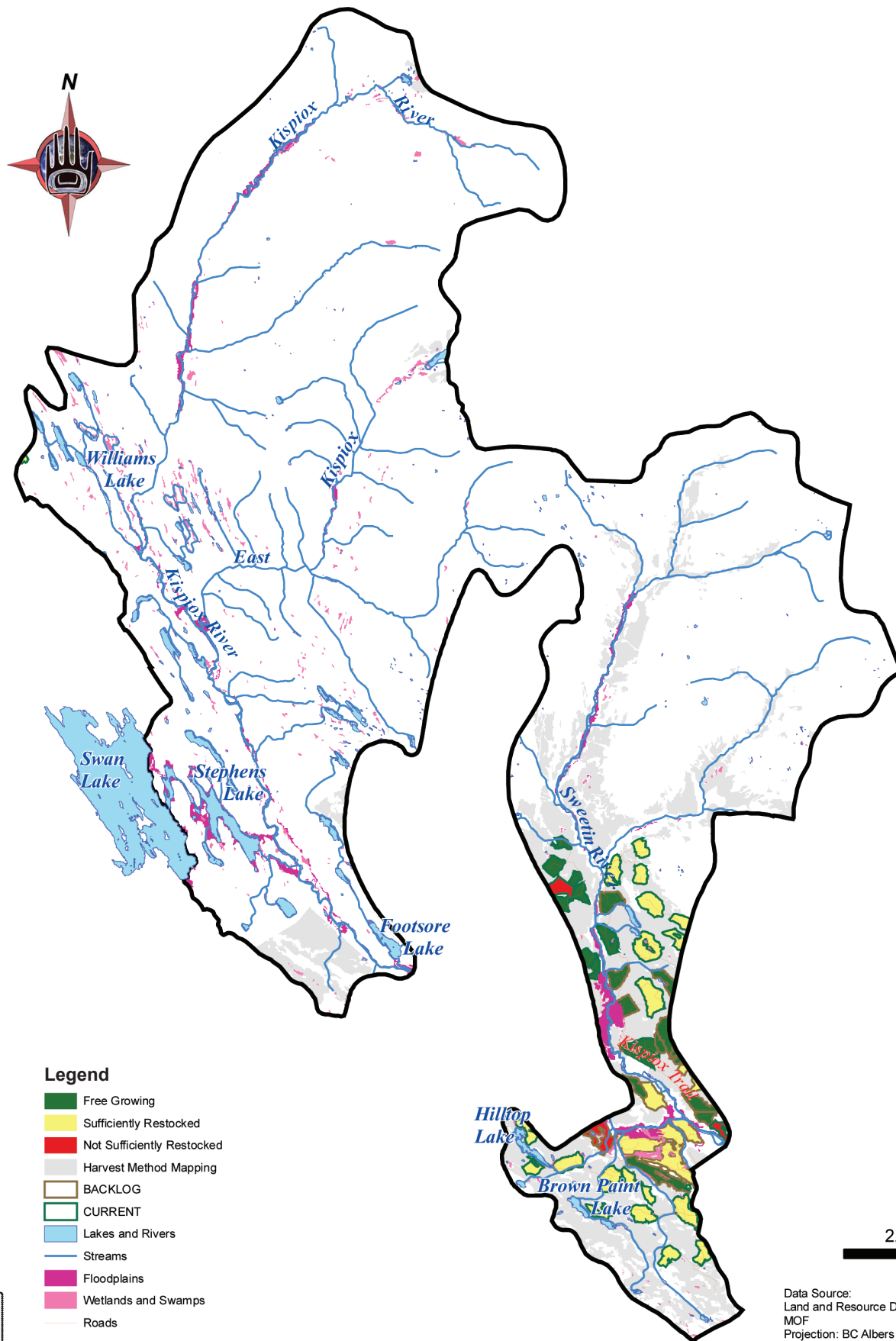


Kispiox North and South Watersheds





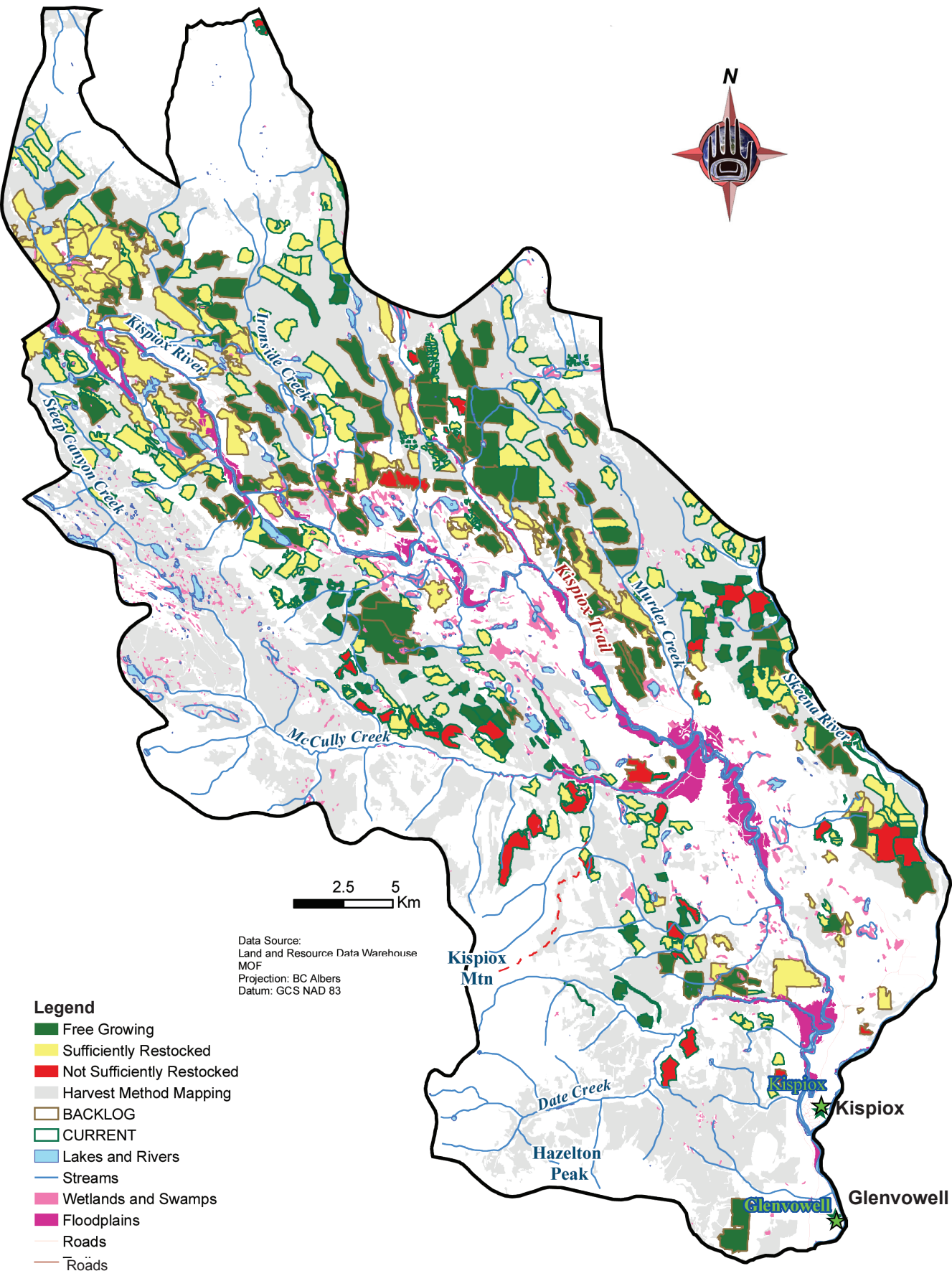
Map 9a—Kispiox North Economic Characteristics / Opening Status



Data Source:
Land and Resource Data Warehouse
MOF
Projection: BC Albers
Datum: GCS NAD 83



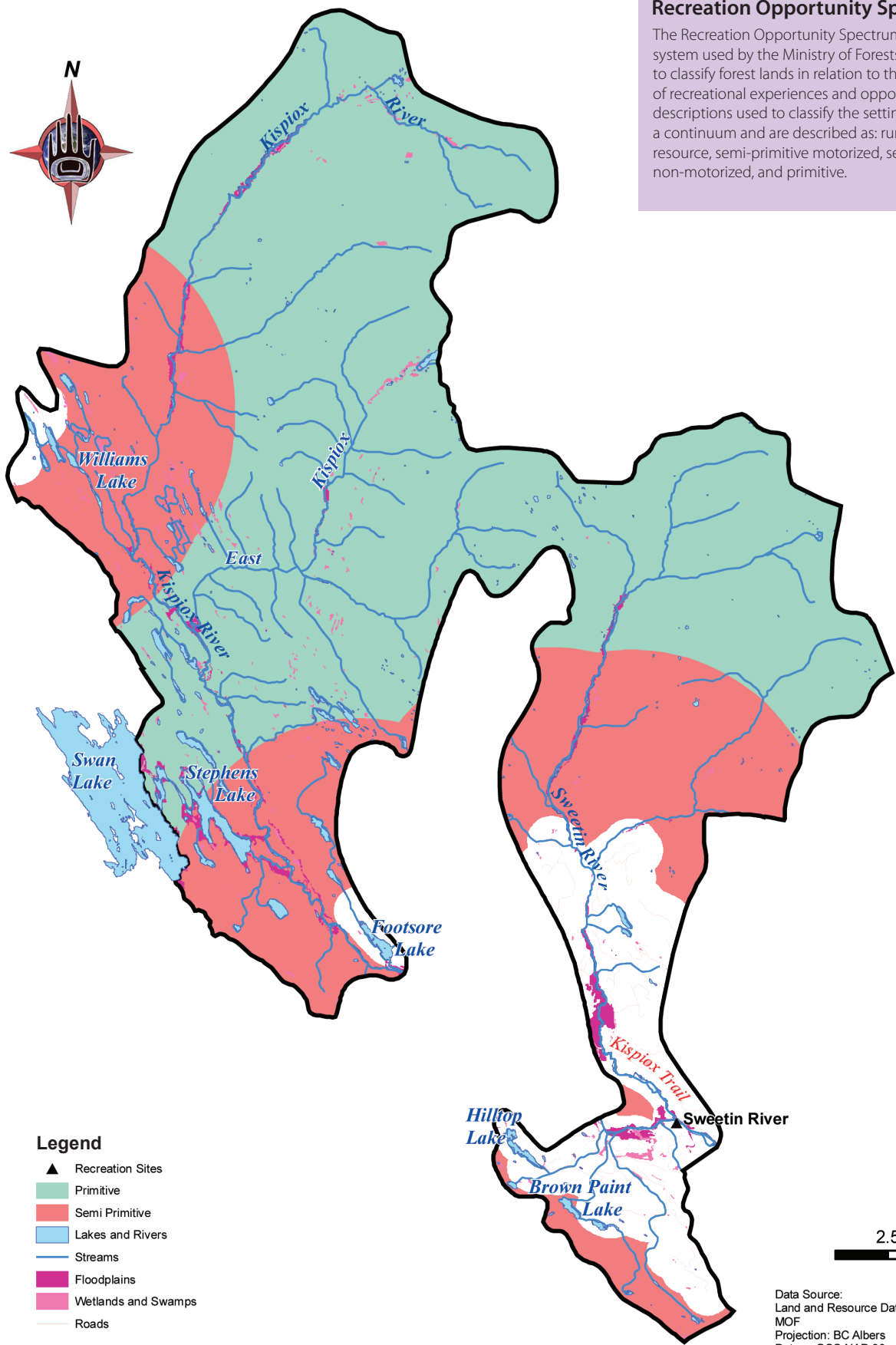
Map 9b—Kispiox South Economic Characteristics / Opening Status



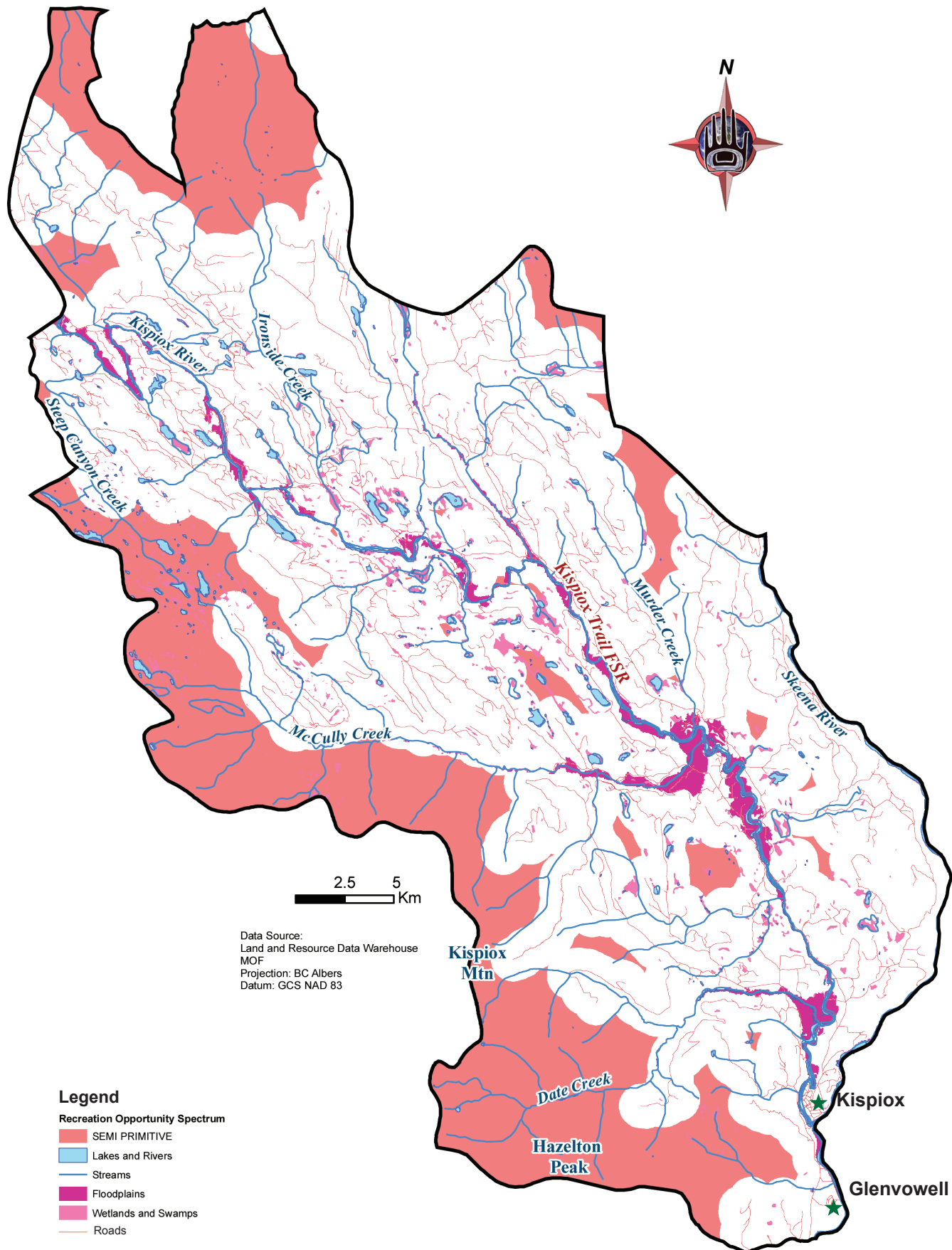
Kispiox North and South Watersheds



Map10a—Kispiox North Economic Characteristics / Recreation Opportunity Spectrum



Map10b—Kispiox South Economic Characteristics / Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

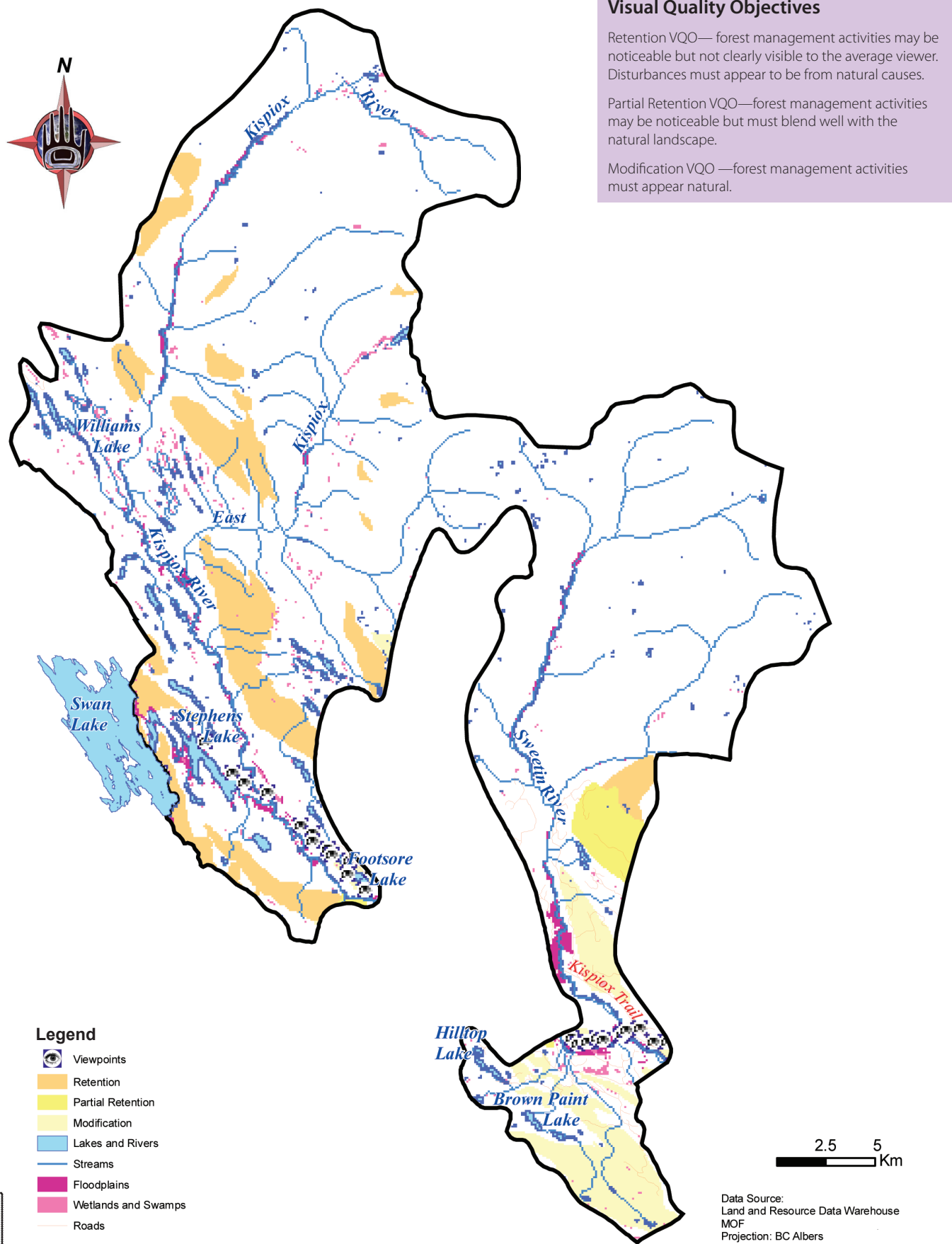


Kispiox North and South Watersheds

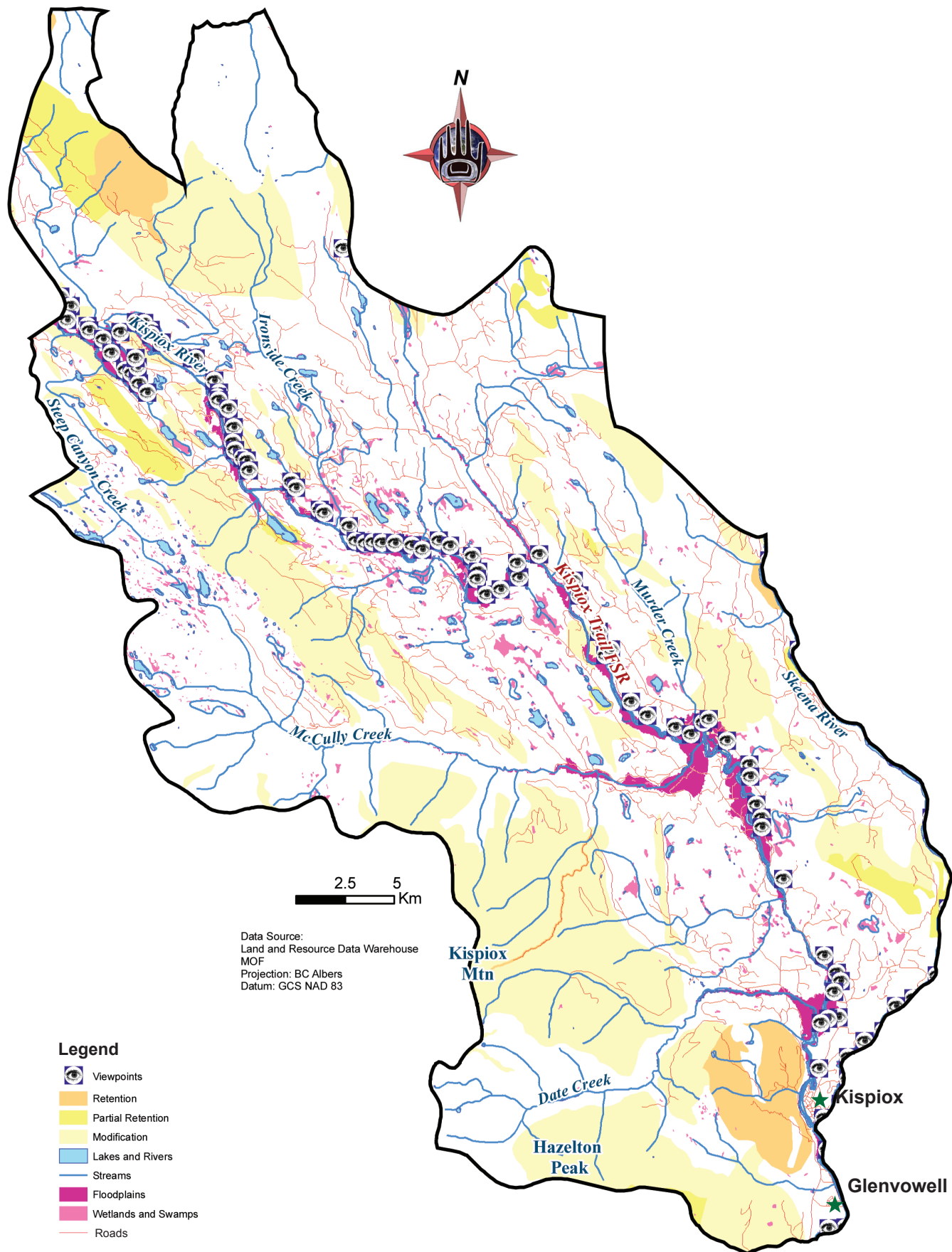


Map 11a—Kispiox North

Economic Characteristics / Visual Quality Objectives



Map 11b—Kispiox South Economic Characteristics / Visual Quality Objectives

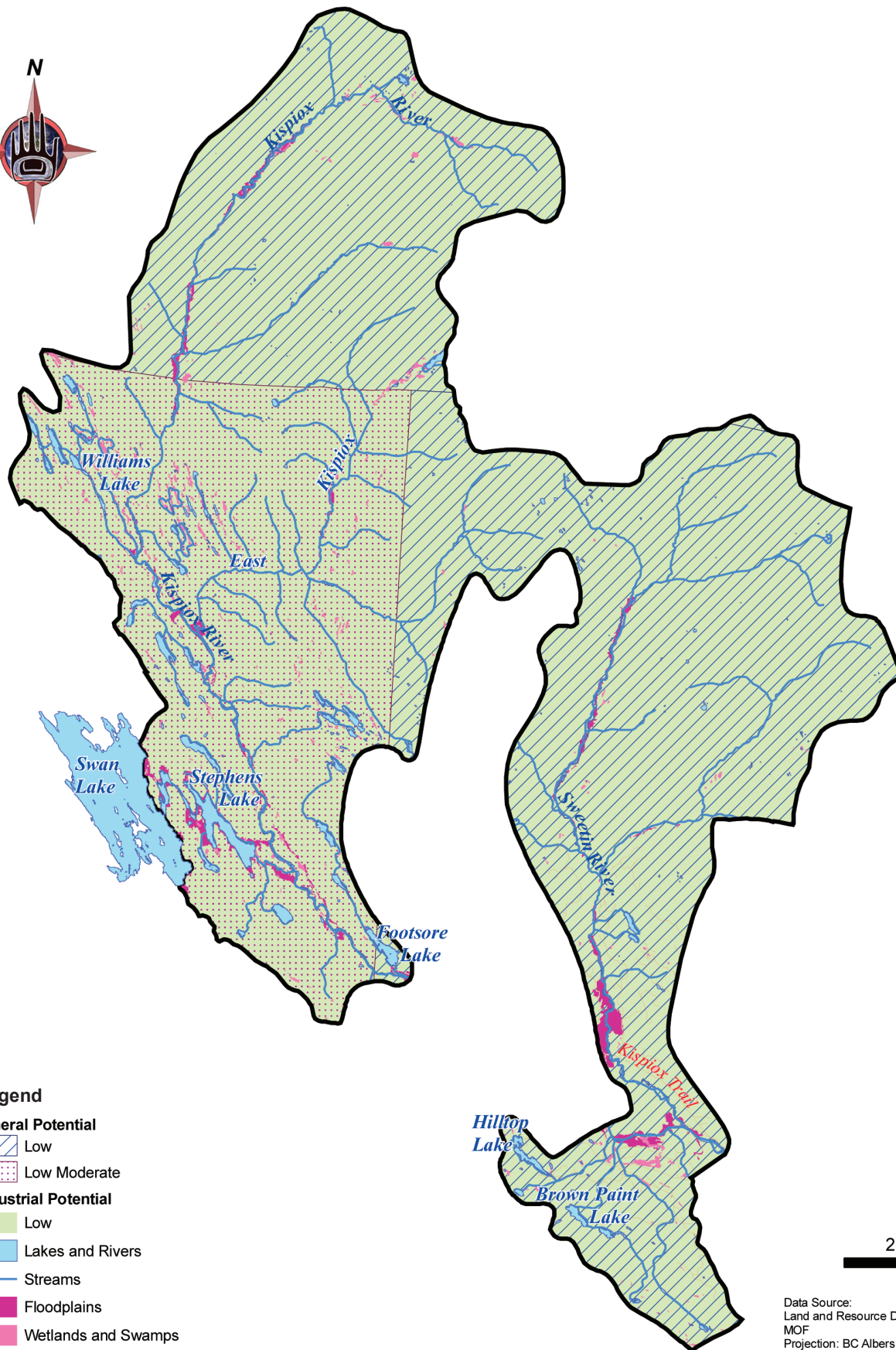


Kispiox North and South Watersheds





Map 12a—Kispiox North Economic Characteristics / Mineral Potential



Legend

Mineral Potential

- Low
- Low Moderate

Industrial Potential

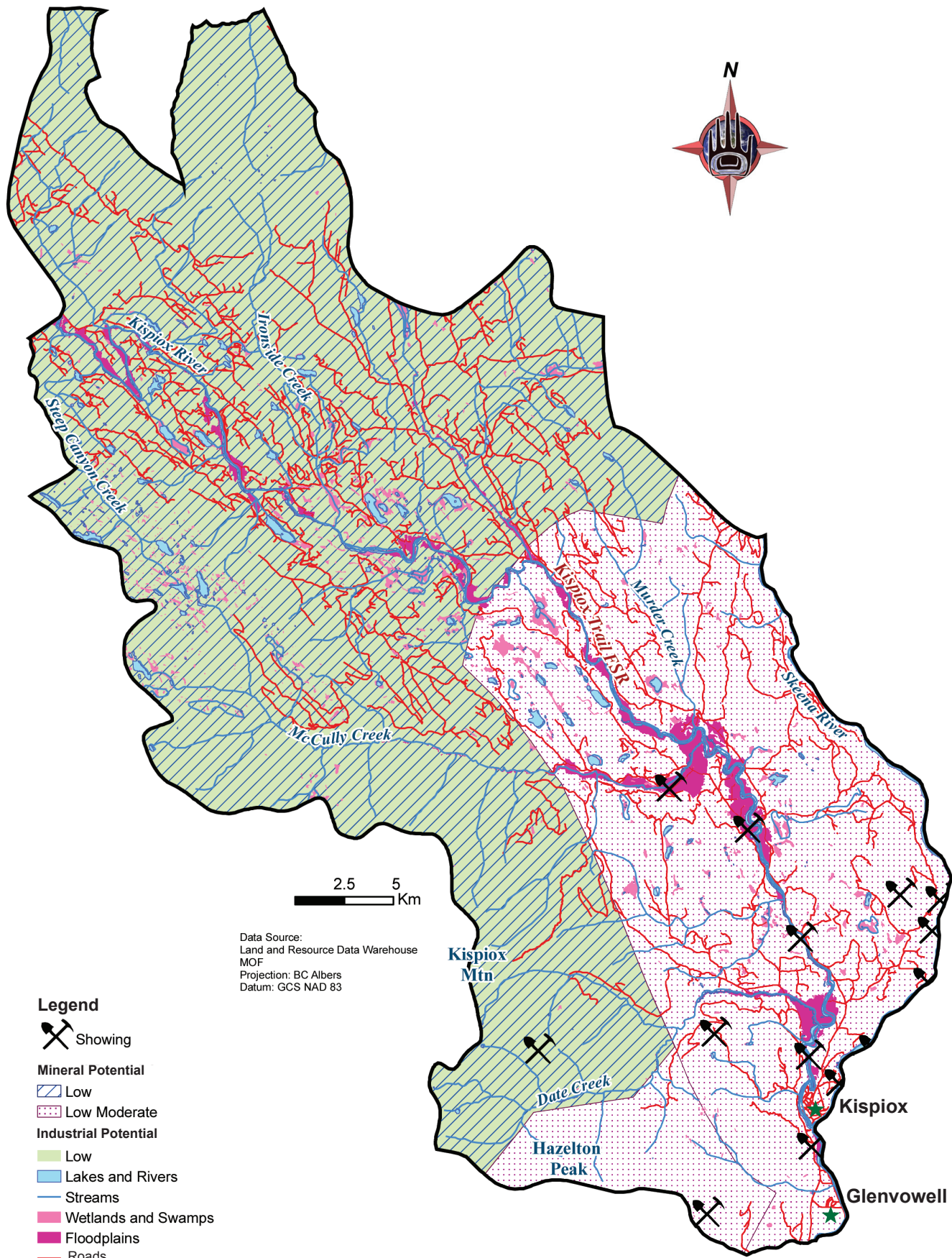
- Low
- Lakes and Rivers
- Streams
- Floodplains
- Wetlands and Swamps
- Roads

2.5 5
Km

Data Source:
Land and Resource Data Warehouse
MOF
Projection: BC Albers
Datum: GCS NAD 83



Map 12b—Kispiox South Economic Characteristics / Mineral Potential



Kispiox North and South Watersheds





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Smithers, BC
VOJ 2N0