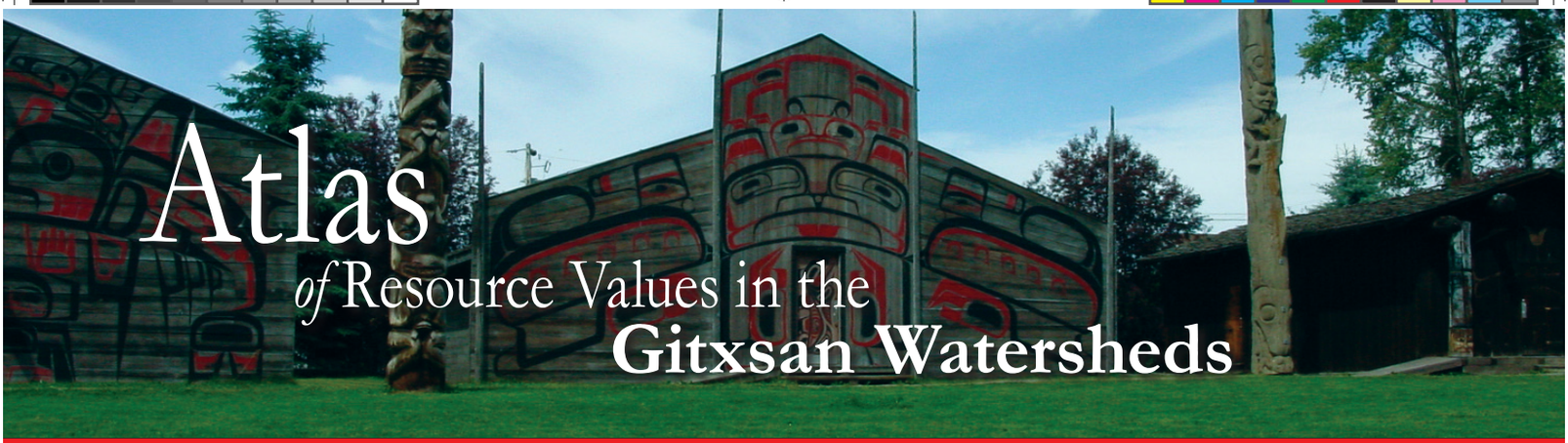


Atlas *of* Resource Values in the Gitxsan Watersheds

Middle Skeena 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 Middle Skeena 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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BC FOREST SERVICE
SKEENA STIKINE DISTRICT

Skeena Stikine Forest District

Gitsegucla • Suskwa • Kispiox (North and South) • **Middle Skeena (North and South)** • Lower Skeena • Babine

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1.0 Geographic Description

Middle Skeena North

The Middle Skeena North Watershed comprises the Kuldo watershed and the mid-Skeena watershed from the confluence of the Babine River north to Poison Mountain. This large watershed (161,266 ha) is accessible only by logging road and has no communities within its boundaries. Middle Skeena North is the northern section of one of nine watersheds in the traditional territory of the Gitxsan First Nation.

Why North and South?

The Middle Skeena is split into north and south for the purpose of establishing Landscape Units. These two units—Middle Skeena North and Middle Skeena 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.

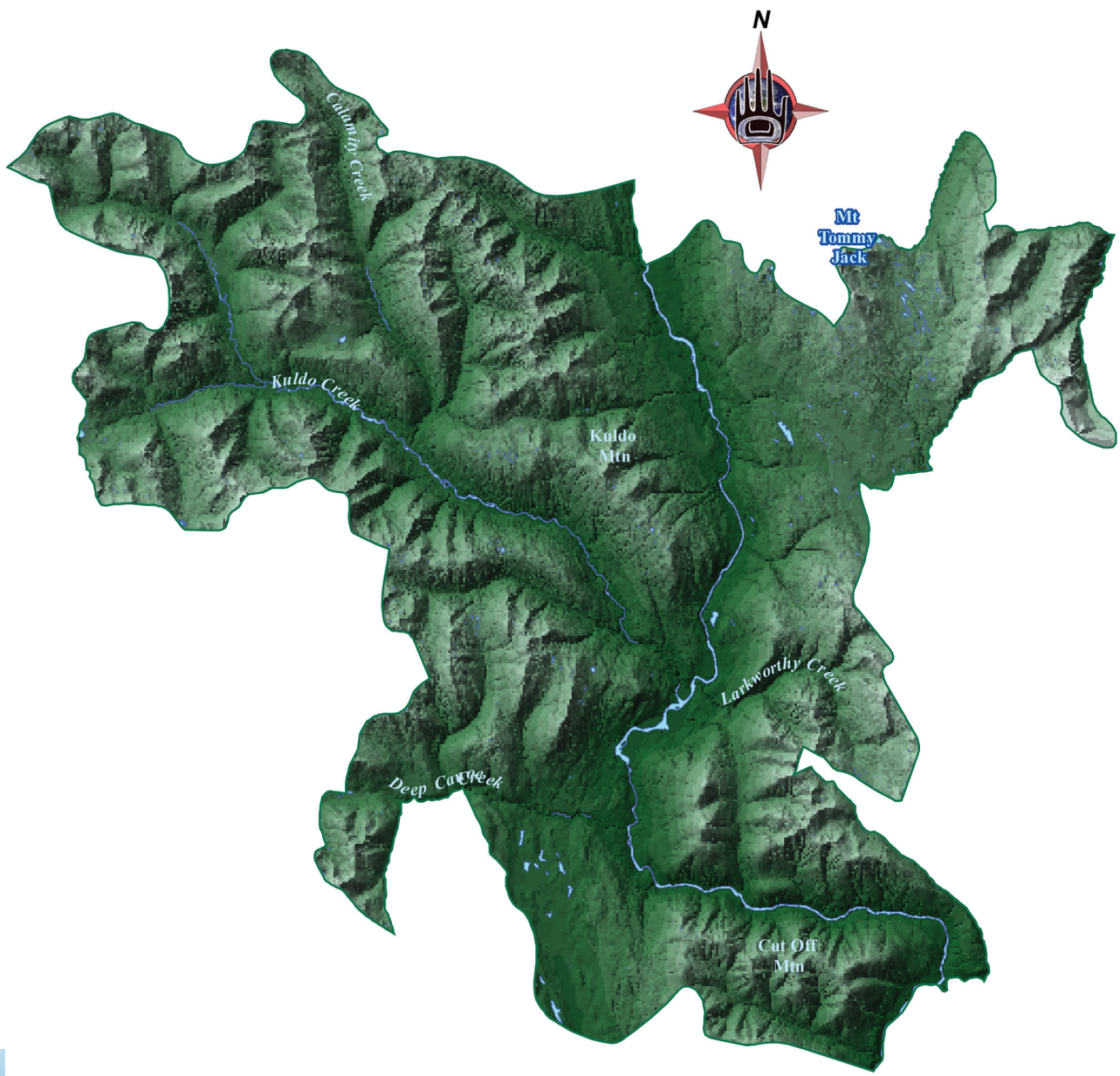




Photo front cover: Marilyn Freel

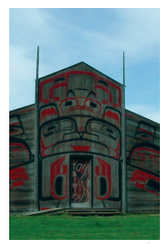
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Middle Skeena South

The Middle Skeena South Watershed is 107,240 hectares in size and is bounded to the south by the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers, to the southwest by Burdick Creek, to the northwest by the Skeena River, and to the northeast by Shegisic Creek, Mt. Thomlinson and Natlan Peak.



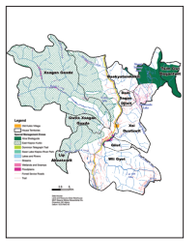
Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds



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2.0 Social Characteristics

2.1 Communities



Map 1a &1b
Page 16/17

Middle Skeena North

The Middle Skeena North Watershed includes ten Gitxsan house territories: Baskyatsinhlikit, Dam Sagan Djixit, Giist, Gwiis Xsagan Gaxda, Lip Aheetxwit, Tsim Gwi Dagantwit, Wii Gyet, Xsagan Gaxda and Xsi Duutswit. There are no paved roads in the watershed. The main logging road is the Kuldo Road, with many active and deactivated spurs running off of it.

Middle Skeena South

The communities of Old Hazelton, South Hazelton and Two Mile are located within the watershed along the Highway 16 corridor. Middle Skeena South is in the traditional territory of the Gitxsan First Nation and consists of seven house territories Dam Gan Gyuuxs, Dam Lax Andatw, Lax Lix Hetwit, Lax Xsin Djihl, Max Hla Gandit, Tsuwinhl Geets and Xsi Gwin Hauums.



Photo: Marilyn Freel

2.2 Parks and Special Management Zones

Middle Skeena North

The northwestern boundary of the watershed borders on the Swan Lake/Upper Kispiox Protected Area. Some 208 ha, or 0.1% of the watershed, is within this protected area. The park was created for the protection of under-represented old growth forests, water quality at the source of the Kispiox River, critical salmonid spawning and rearing habitat, and high value grizzly bear habitat.

The East Kispiox/Kuldo Special Management Zone (71,341 ha, 44% of the watershed) is located in the northwest portion of the unit, and was designated by the Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan in order to maintain significant scenic resources, backcountry recreation opportunities and habitat for grizzly bear and mountain goat.



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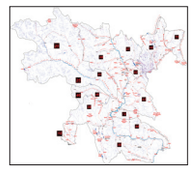
The Atna/Shelagyote SMZ (10,393 ha, 6% of the watershed), lies to the east and was designated by the Kispiox Land and Resource Management Plan in order to maintain provincially significant ecological and scenic values and backcountry recreation opportunities. The Dominion Telegraph Trail runs through the unit (1048 ha, 0.8% of the watershed) and has a 200 meter no harvest corridor centered on the trail.

Middle Skeena South

The small Bulkley Junction Provincial Park (31 ha) is located just downstream of the confluence of the Bulkley and Skeena Rivers. This park is a popular recreational fishing site and day-use area. There are no Special Management Zones in the Middle Skeena South.

2.3 Cultural Heritage Values

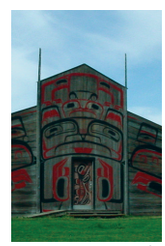
A cultural heritage and archaeological resources inventory for both watersheds was compiled by the Gitxsan Watershed Authorities. The inventory—intended to communicate Gitxsan environmental, cultural knowledge and resource values—includes a territory map and a reference table with descriptions of Gitxsan place names, non-aboriginal place names, information sources and any related comments.



Map 2a & 2b
Page 18/19



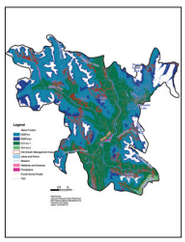
Photo: Marilyn Freel



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3.0 Environmental Characteristics

3.1 Biodiversity Characteristics



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 Middle Skeena North Watershed there are three zones: Alpine Tundra (AT); Engelmann Spruce Sub alpine Fir (ESSF) and Interior Cedar-Hemlock (ICH). In the Middle Skeena South watershed there are four zones: Alpine Tundra (AT); Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH); 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 watersheds:

- 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. Middle Skeena North Natural Disturbance Types

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

BEC Variant	Hectares	% of planning unit	NDT	NDT (HA)	NDT %
AT	20374	13	5	37175	23
ESSFwv (wet, very cold)	64970	40	1	64970	40
ESSFwvp (parkland)	16801	10	5		
ICHmc1 (Nass moist cold)	57336	36	2	59121	37
ICHmc2 (Hazelton moist cold)	1785	1	2		
Total Area (Mid Skeena North)	**161266**	**100**		**161266**	**100**



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

BEC Variant	Hectares	% of planning unit	NDT	NDT (Ha)	NDT %
AT	8466	8	5	14426	13
CWHws2	1624	2	2		
ESSFmc	84	0	2		
ESSFmcp	22	0	5		
ESSFwv (wet, very cold)	33921	32	1	33921	32
ESSFwvp (parkland)	5938	6	5		
ICHmc1 (Nass moist cold)	18741	17	2	58893	55
ICHmc2 (Hazelton moist cold)	38444	36	2		
Total Area (Mid Skeena South)	**107240**	**100**		**107240**	**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. Table 2a and 2b summarize these management areas within each waterhed.

Middle Skeena North

OGMA areas in the Middle Skeena North comprise 13% (12,683 ha.) of the watershed's forested landbase.

Table 2a. Old Growth Management Areas in the Middle Skeena North.

BEC Variant	OGMA[1]	
	ha	%of variant
ESSFwv	7555	12
ICHmc1	5079	9
ICHmc2	50	3

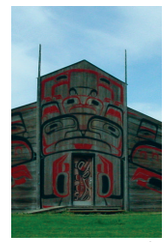
Middle Skeena South

OGMA areas in the Middle Skeena South comprise 12% (9711 ha.) of the watershed's forested landbase.

Table 2b. Old Growth Management Areas in the Middle Skeena South.

BEC Variant	OGMA[1]	
	ha	% of variant
CHWws2	127	8
ESSFwv	4972	15
ICHmc1	1652	9
ICHmc2	720	2

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



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Map 4a and 4b
Page 22/23

3.2 Water

Water is the lifeline of a watershed and is critical for the overall health of an ecosystem and organisms that live in that ecosystem, including multiple fish and wildlife species. The Gitxsan has historically relied on fresh water and healthy fisheries to sustain their culture.

Middle Skeena North

Although there are no community watersheds in the Middle Skeena North, fourth order watersheds include the headwaters and tributaries that feed into the main watercourses flowing into Kuldo Creek and the Skeena River. Fourth order watersheds have been identified to provide the basis for measuring and assessing watershed integrity (peak flow, surface erosion, mass wasting and riparian buffer integrity). These watersheds are listed below.

Table 3a. Fourth Order Watersheds in Middle Skeena North.

Watershed	Hectares
Deep Canoe	18429
Cullon	4373
Lower Kuldo	13683
Upper Kuldo	9090
Kuldo North	15702
Calamity	14121
Sheladamus	5073
Willow Flat	3260
Smokee	15172
East Kuldo	5896
Kuldo Mtn	9684
Tommy Jack	3079
Upper Shedin	5795
Larkworthy	10474
Java	6661
Cut Off	4070
Sam Green	1989
Upper Sicintine	4993
Blackstock	5718
Portions of surrounding watersheds	1595



Photo: Marilyn Freel



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Middle Skeena South

The Two Mile community watershed (2,158 ha) serves the Village of Old Hazelton and Two Mile. Fourth order watersheds are listed below.

Table 3b. Fourth Order Watersheds in Middle Skeena South Watershed.

Watershed	Hectares
Burdick	9191
Hazelton	9214
Chicago	1047
Roche	530
Hazelton East	7122
Nine Mile	8421
Sidina	7043
Shegunia	26114
Utson	4876
Sediesh	4309
Sterritt	5765
Shegisic	4982
Shewiliba	3888
Bretson	5753
Carrigan	2149
Xsan	2230
15 Mile	1522
Natlan	2381

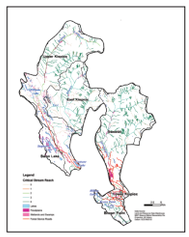
3.3 Fisheries Values

Middle Skeena North

Fish values in the watershed are high to very high. A high value Gitxsan coho fishery is located at Larkworthy Creek which flows west into the Skeena River south of Kuldo Creek.

Middle Skeena South

Fish values are high to very high throughout the Middle Skeena South. The Shegunia River has a Chinook salmon run that is important to the Gitxsan, although the run has been steadily declining over the years.



Map 4a and 4b
Page 22/23



Photo: Todd Bresser

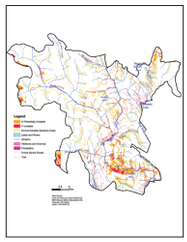
Fish species found within the Middle Skeena (both units) include:

Sockeye salmon	Bull trout
Chum salmon	Lamprey
Pink salmon	Dolly varden
Steelhead	Cuttthroat trout
Chinook salmon	Lake whitefish
Coho salmon	Mountain whitefish
Rainbow trout	Longnose dace
	Suckers



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3.4 Soil Values



Map 5a and 5b
Page 24/25

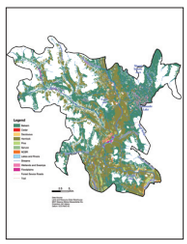
Middle Skeena North

The watershed 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 25,300 ha (17% of the watershed). These areas have been removed from the operable landbase. In addition to TSM, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) mapping (done in the early to mid 1970's as a component of the forest cover inventory) has classified 10,012 ha (6% of the watershed) as having environmentally sensitive soils.

Middle Skeena South

Terrain Stability Mapping (TSM) has identified Class 4 and 5 areas in 8544 ha (8% of the watershed). These areas have been removed from the operable landbase. In addition to TSM, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) has classified 14,201 ha (13%) of the watershed as having environmentally sensitivity for soils.

3.5 Forest Values



Map 6a and 6b
Page 26/27

Middle Skeena North

Total forested landbase in the watershed is 95,747 hectares (59% of the entire landbase).The breakdown of habitat types by leading species of the total forest is summarized in Table 4a.

Table 4a. Timber Types in the Middle Skeena North Watershed.

Leading Species	Hectares	% of forested area
Balsam	50466	53
Cedar	8	0
Deciduous	986	1
Hemlock	39393	41
Pine	1785	2
Spruce	3209	3
Total	95746	100%

Middle Skeena South

Total forested landbase in the watershed is 83,096 hectares (77% of the total landbase).The breakdown of habitat types by leading species of the total forest is summarized in Table 4b.

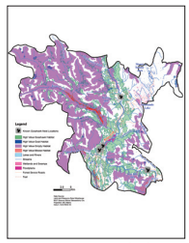
Table 4b. Timber Types in the Middle Skeena South Watershed.

Leading Species	Hectares	% of forested area
Balsam	30187	36
Cedar	719	1
Deciduous	13559	16
Hemlock	25780	31
Pine	5356	6
Spruce	7495	9
Total	83096	100%



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3.6 Wildlife Values



Map 7a and 7b
Page 28/29

Middle Skeena North

Moose winter range is very limited in the watershed with only minor pockets of habitat along Kuldo Creek. Class 1 goat habitat is found by Larkworthy Creek and in scattered patches throughout the northern part of the watershed, almost none of it within the operable landbase.

Provincially significant grizzly bear habitat is located along the Kuldo Creek valley, from Damsumlo Lake north to Tommy Jack Mountain, and between Deep Canoe Creek and Kuldo Creek. High value grizzly bear habitat is located throughout the Kuldo watershed.

Table 5a. High Value Wildlife Habitat in the Middle Skeena North Watershed.

Species	Hign Value Habitat (ha)	% of watershed
Moose	640	1
Mountain goat	891	1
Goshawk	20597	13
Grizzly bear	10978	7

Middle Skeena South

Moose winter range is found primarily in the southern portion of the watershed in the Hazelton area and along the Skeena river valley bottom. Less than one-third of the identified moose winter range is within the operable landbase. Class 1 mountain goat habitat is scattered throughout the watershed, including Mt. Pope and the Babine Range around Mt. Tomlinson. Provincially significant grizzly bear habitat is found along Shegisic Creek, especially in the headwater areas. High value grizzly bear habitat is also located in the Bulkley Canyon and Hazelton areas and scattered throughout higher altitude areas such as the Babine Ranges (Natlan Peak, Sidina Mountain, Mt. Tomlinson) and in the Hazelton Peak area.

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

Species	Hign Value Habitat (ha)	% of watershed
Deer	16000	15
Moose	13507	13
Mountain goat	365	1
Goshawk	10555	20
Grizzly bear	27594	52





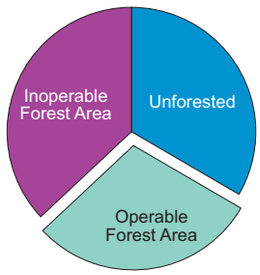
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4.0 Economic Characteristics

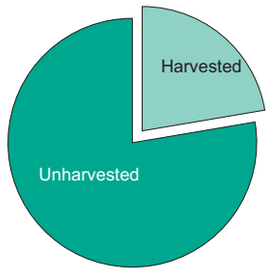
4.1 Timber and Silviculture

Middle Skeena Landbase Summary

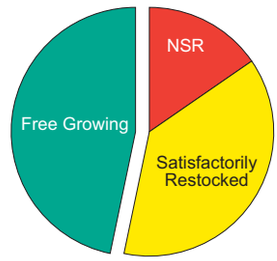
Total Watershed Area: 268,506 ha

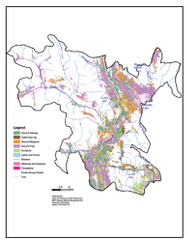


Total Operable Forest Area: 79,539 ha



Total Harvested Area (2002): 17,764 ha





Map 8a & 8b
Page 30/31

Timber

Operable forest land in the Middle Skeena North Watershed comprises 40,709 hectares (25% of the watershed's total landbase). Operable forest land in the Middle Skeena South Watershed comprises 38,830 hectares (36% of the watershed's total landbase). Total operable forest land combing the two units is 79,539 ha. The timber on this land can be classified into wood quality types as follows:

1) sawlog, meaning greater than 60% of the volume should be sawlog material;

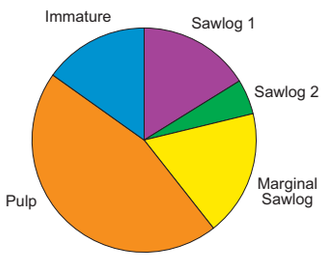
2) marginal sawlog, meaning 40-60% of the volume should be sawlog material; and

3) pulp which means greater than 60% of the material is pulp grade.

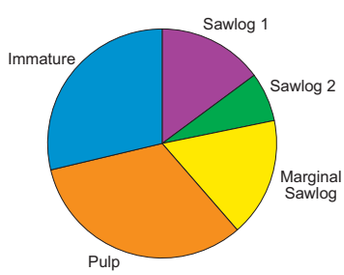
The following table and pie charts show a breakdown of operable timber resources by wood quality in the Middle Skeena.

Table 6. Operable Timber Resources in the Middle Skeena Watershed.

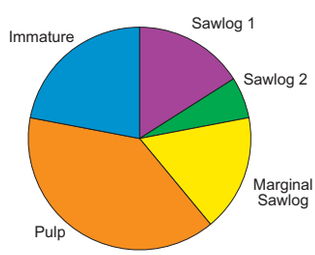
Watershed	Sawlog 1 <= 40% Slope		Sawlog 2 40 to 90% Slope		Marginal Sawlog <=40% Slope		Pulp <=40% Slope		Immature <100 Yrs Old	
	Ha.	% Operable	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.	Ha.	% Oper.
North	6652	16	2191	5	7362	18	18435	45	6069	15
South	5882	15	2616	7	6534	17	12725	33	11073	28
Total	12534	16	4807	6	13896	17	31160	39	17142	22



Midskeena North Operable Timber



Midskeena South Operable Timber

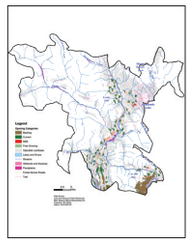


Total Operable Timber



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Silviculture Status



Map 9a & 9b
Page 32/33

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, 6578 ha have been harvested in the Middle Skeena North Watershed. Of this total, 5685 ha (86%) has been restocked and 788 ha (12%) is free growing. Some 105 ha (2%) of the watershed is classified as "not satisfactorily restocked."

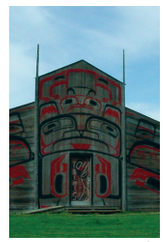
As of 2002, 11,186 ha have been harvested in the Middle Skeena South Watershed. This represents 29% of the operable forest in the watershed. Of this total, 5946 ha (53%) have been restocked and 3779 ha (34%) is free growing. Some 1461 ha (13%) of the watershed is classified as "not satisfactorily restocked." A summary of this information is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Area by Opening Type in the Middle Skeena.

Timing of harvest or fire	Not Satisfactorily Restocked		Satisfactorily Restocked		Free Growing		Total
	Ha.	%	Ha.	%	Ha.	%	%
1987 or earlier (north)	-	-	3391	52	171	3	55
1987 or earlier (south)	600	5	2674	24	2665	24	53
Post 1987 (north)	105	1	2294	35	617	9	45
Post 1987 (south)	861	8	3272	29	1114	10	47
Total North and South	1566	9	11631	65	4567	26	100

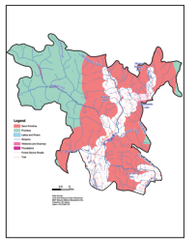


Photo: Marilyn Freel



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4.2 Tourism and Recreation Characteristics



Map 10a and 10b
Page 34/35

Wilderness Values

Middle Skeena North

A good portion of the area is relatively untouched and primitive, providing potential opportunities for wilderness recreation experiences.

- 46% 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.
- 36% is classified as "semi primitive" (greater than or equal to 1km from a road, and greater than or equal to 1000 ha in size).

Middle Skeena South

- 4% of the watershed 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.
- 43% of the watershed is classified as "semi primitive" (greater than or equal to 1km from a road, and greater than or equal to 1000 ha in size).

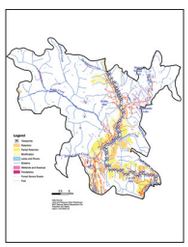
Camp Sites

Middle Skeena North

There are a total of ten managed and user maintained recreation camp sites in the Kispiox TSA and ten in the Bulkley TSA. These sites are all available for use by the general public. One of these recreation sites falls—Sweetin River, a user-maintained site—falls within the watershed.

Middle Skeena South

Keynton – Bell Lake, a user-maintained recreation site, falls within the watershed.



Map 11a and 11b
Page 36/37

Visual Quality

Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) of retention, partial retention and modification of forests in harvesting operations have been determined for both watersheds. The maps on pages 36 and 37 show the location of these designations and describes them.



Photo: Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts



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Photo: Tetrad Communications

4.3 Other Values

Range and Agriculture

There are two range units in the Middle Skeena South Watershed: Four Mile Mountain and Salmon River. Active grazing tenures are found only in the Four Mile Mountain unit. There are 4613 ha of Agricultural Land Reserve in the watershed along the Skeena River.

Roads

Middle Skeena North

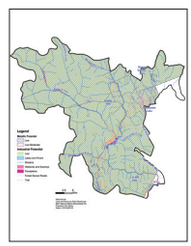
The Kispiox Trail runs along the Kispiox River for approximately 28 kilometres. There are also over 113 kilometres of spur roads or logging trails in the watershed.

Middle Skeena South

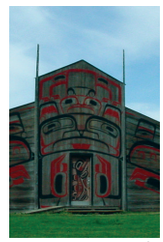
Highway 16 and the road to Old Hazelton and Kispiox (representing 68 km of paved road) are located in the southern tip of the watershed. There are several gravel logging roads in the watershed, including the primary logging road running along the Skeena River to the confluence with the Babine. There are over 380 km of gravel roads and over 290 km of logging trails or spur roads in the watershed.

Minerals, Oil and Natural Gas

Metallic mineral potential is low to moderate in both watersheds, while industrial mineral potential is low. There are no mineral showings in the Middle Skeena.



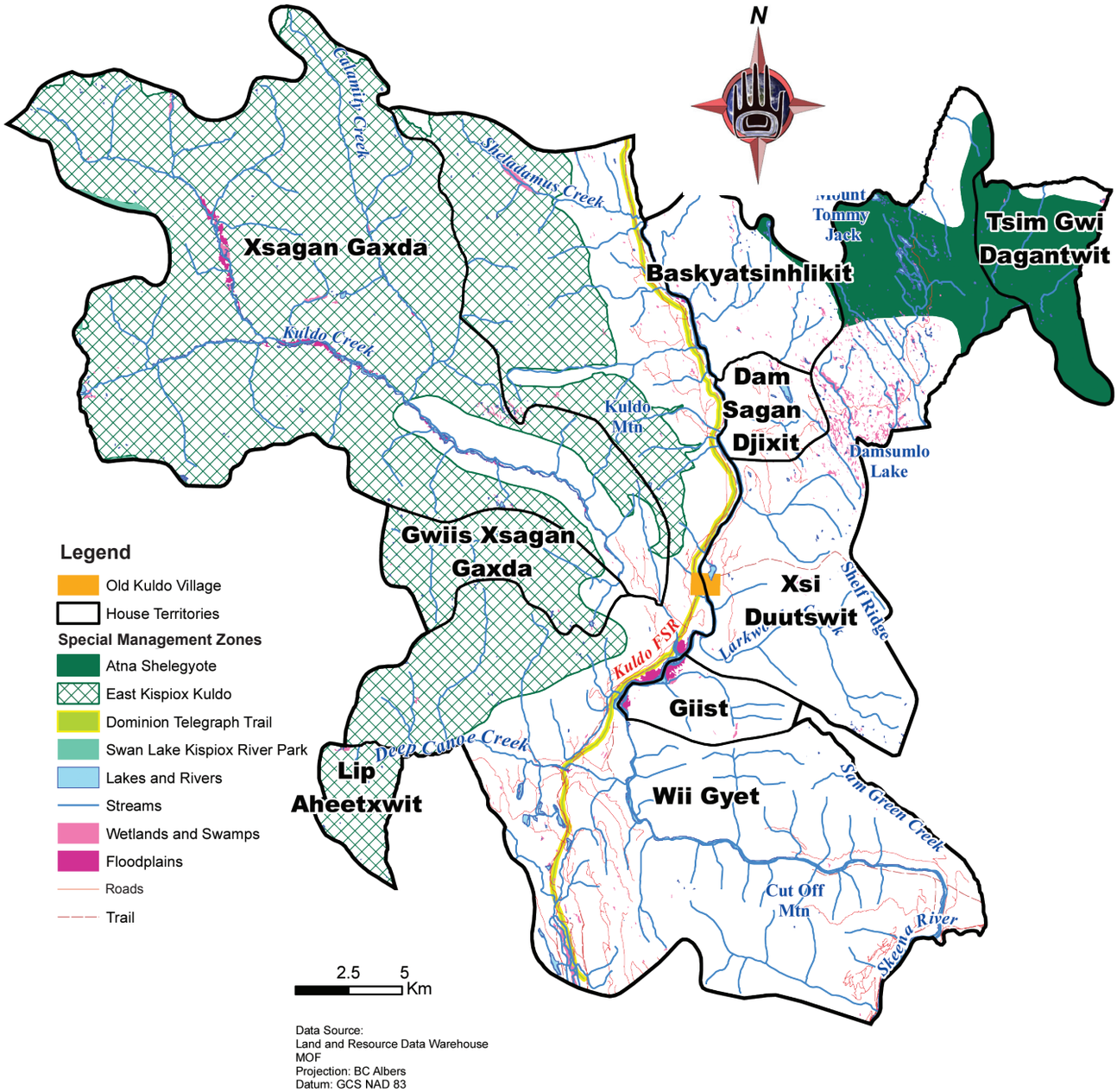
Map 12a and 12b
Page 38/39



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Map 1a—Middle Skeena North

Social Boundaries / Territories, Parks, Agricultural Land Reserve

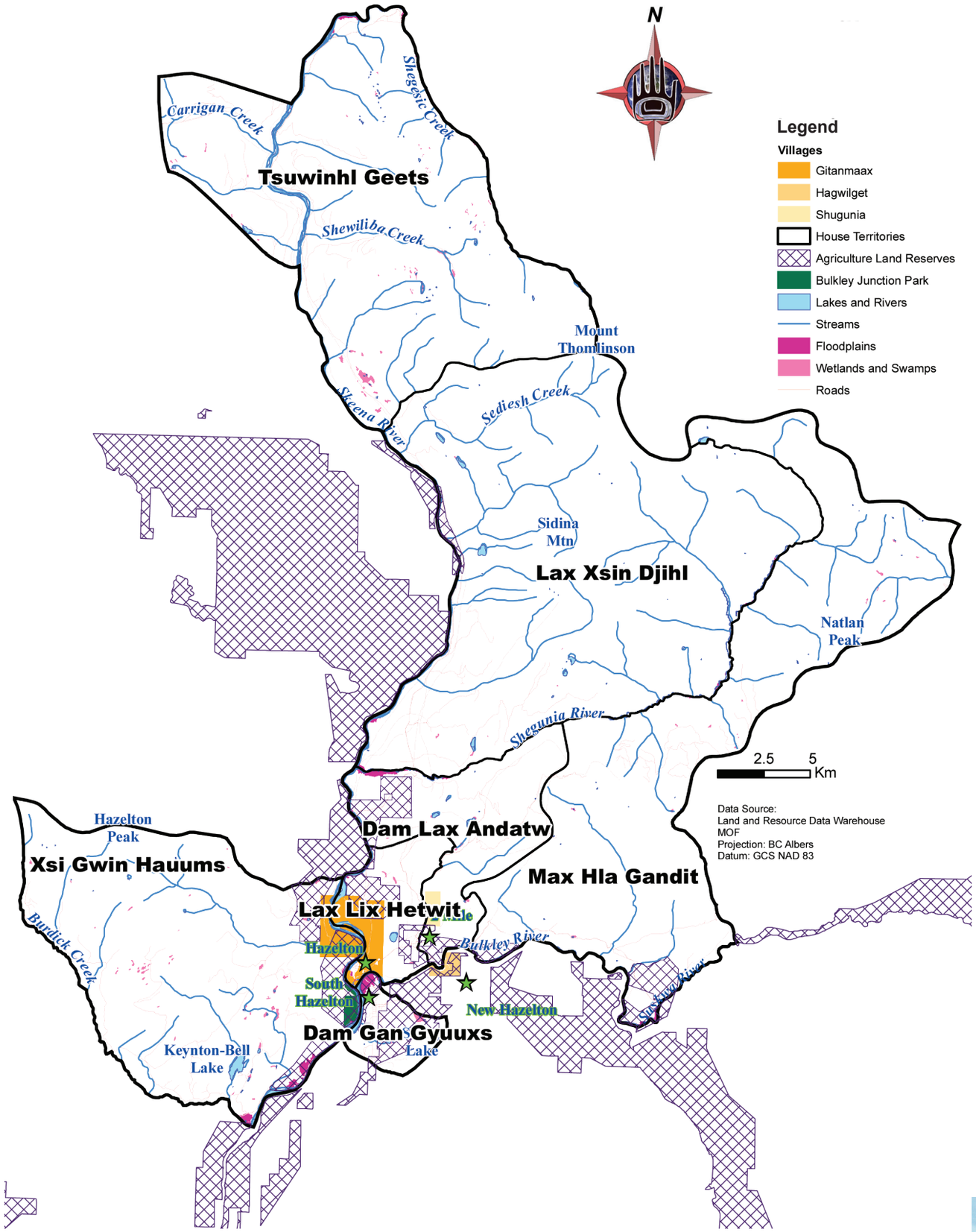




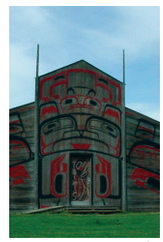
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Map 1b—Middle Skeena South

Social Boundaries / Territories, Parks, Agricultural Land Reserve

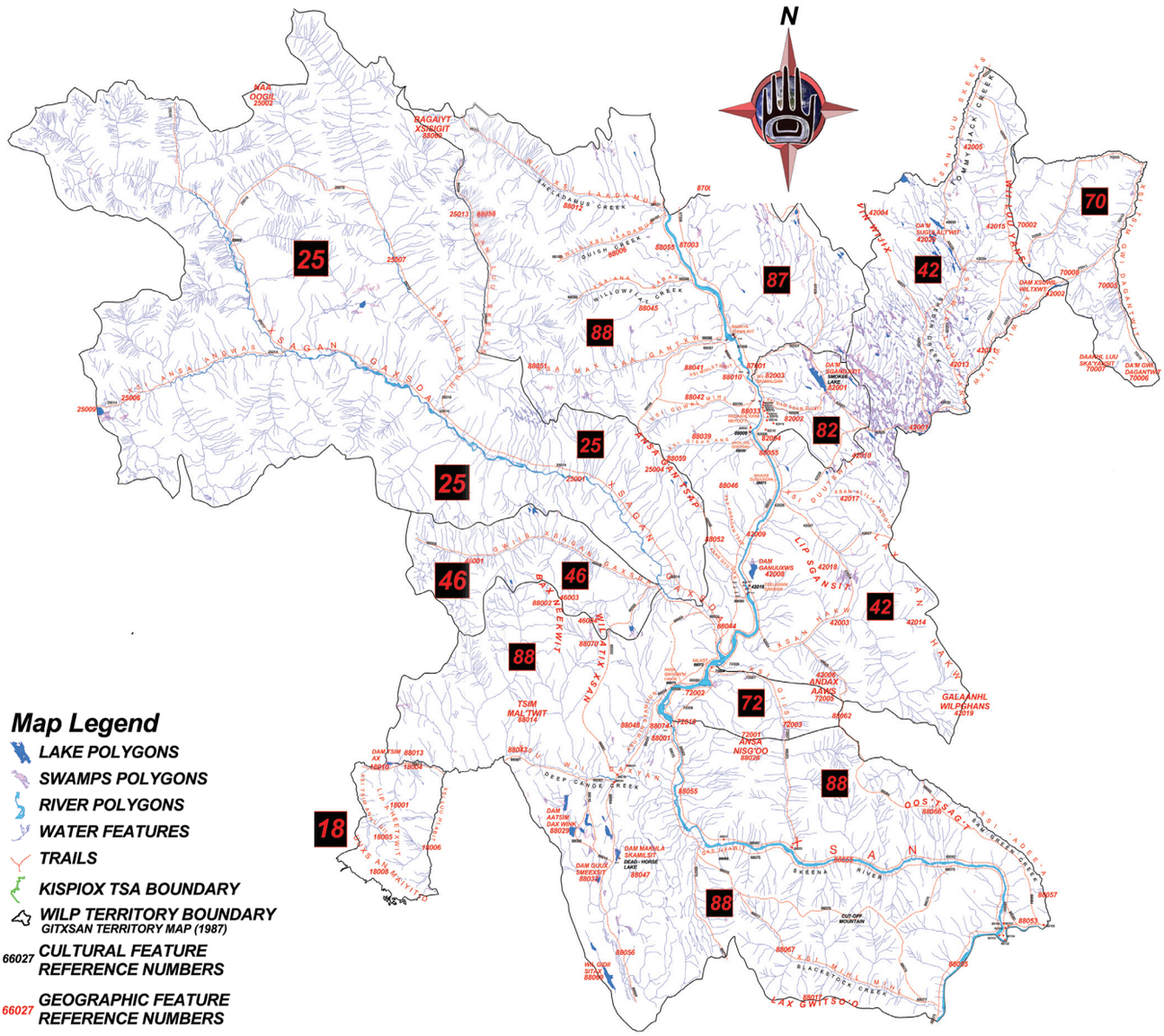


Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds



MidSkeena.indd 17 10/9/2007 4:00:41 PM

Map 2a—Middle Skeena North
Social Boundaries / Gitxsan Cultural Heritage Map



Map Legend

- LAKE POLYGONS
- SWAMPS POLYGONS
- RIVER POLYGONS
- WATER FEATURES
- TRAILS
- KISPIOX TSA BOUNDARY
- WILP TERRITORY BOUNDARY
  GITXSAN TERRITORY MAP (1987)
- 66027 CULTURAL FEATURE REFERENCE NUMBERS
- 66027 GEOGRAPHIC FEATURE REFERENCE NUMBERS
- ★ VILLAGE SITES
- CABINS
- CAMPS
- FISHING SITES
- ✚ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

TERRITORY NAME AND REFERENCE NUMBER

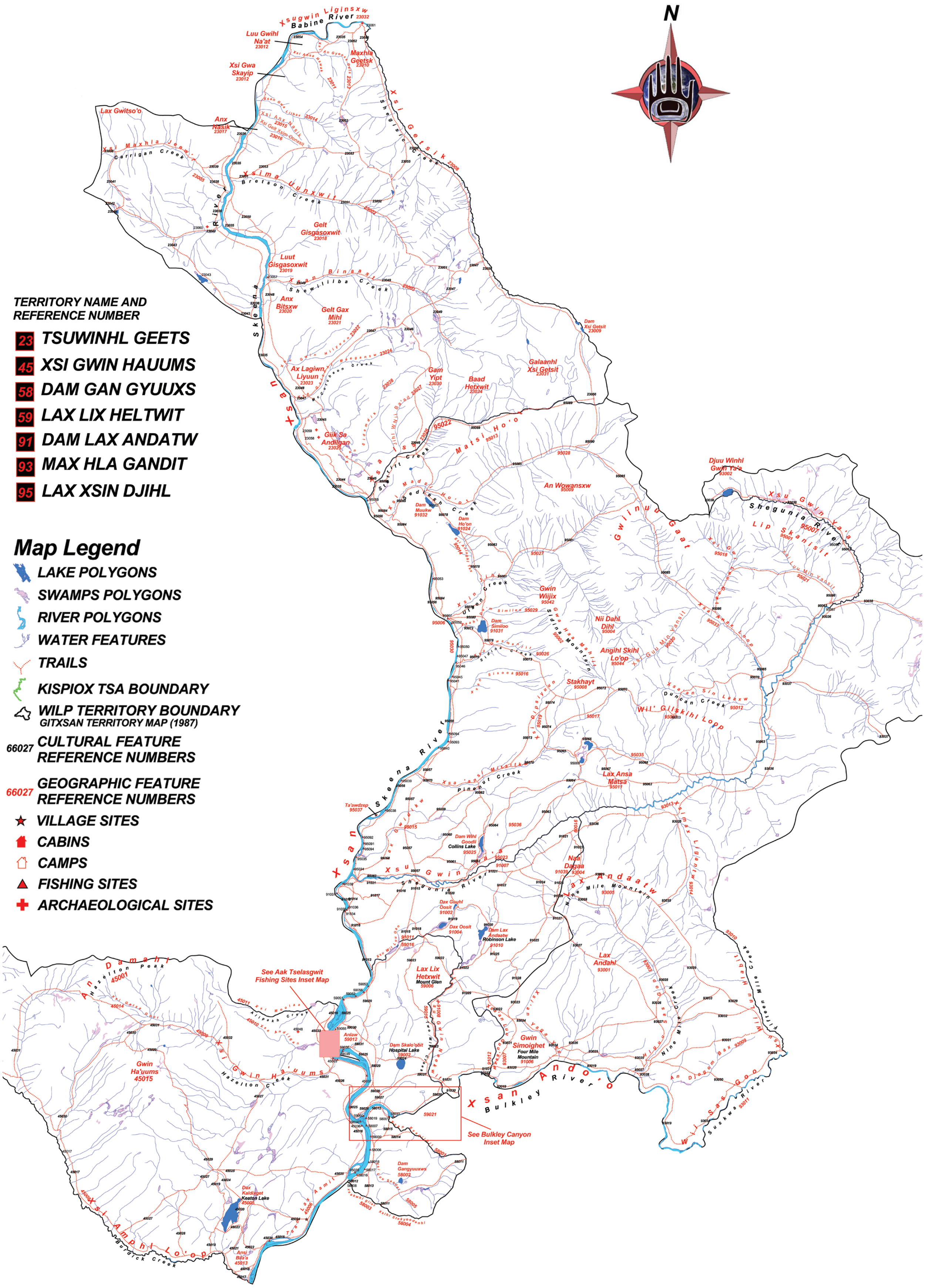
- 18 LIP AHEELXWIT
- 25 XSAGAN GAXDA
- 42 XSI DUUTSWIT
- 46 GWIS XSAGAN GAXDA
- 70 TSIM GWII DAGANTWIT
- 72 GIIST
- 82 DAM SAGAN DJIXIT
- 87 BASKYATSINHLIKIT
- 88 WII GYET



MidSkeena.indd 18 10/9/2007 4:00:48 PM

Map 2b—Middle Skeena South

Social Boundaries / Gitxsan Cultural Heritage Map

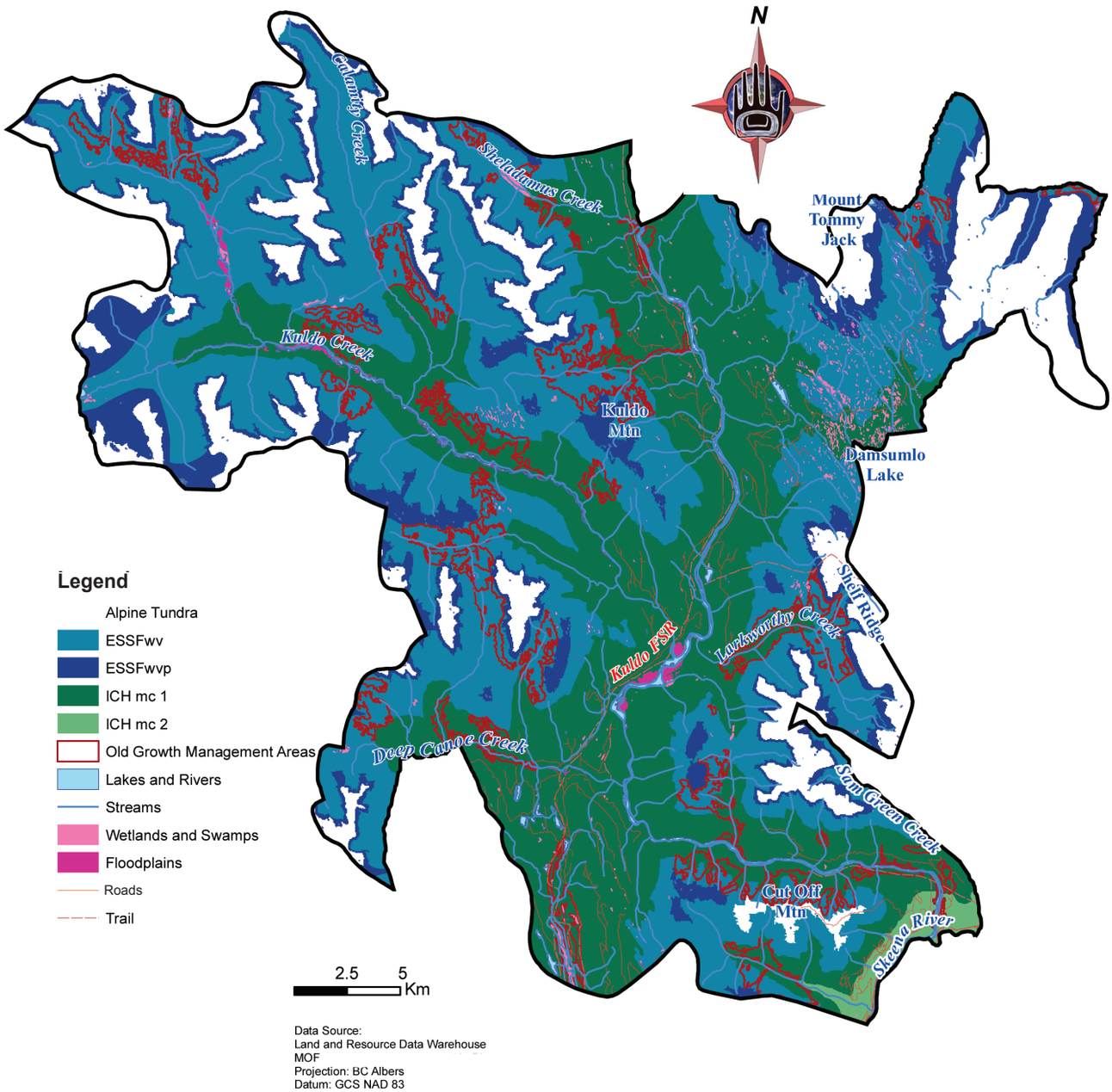




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Map 3a—Middle Skeena North

Environmental Characteristics / Biogeoclimatic Classification



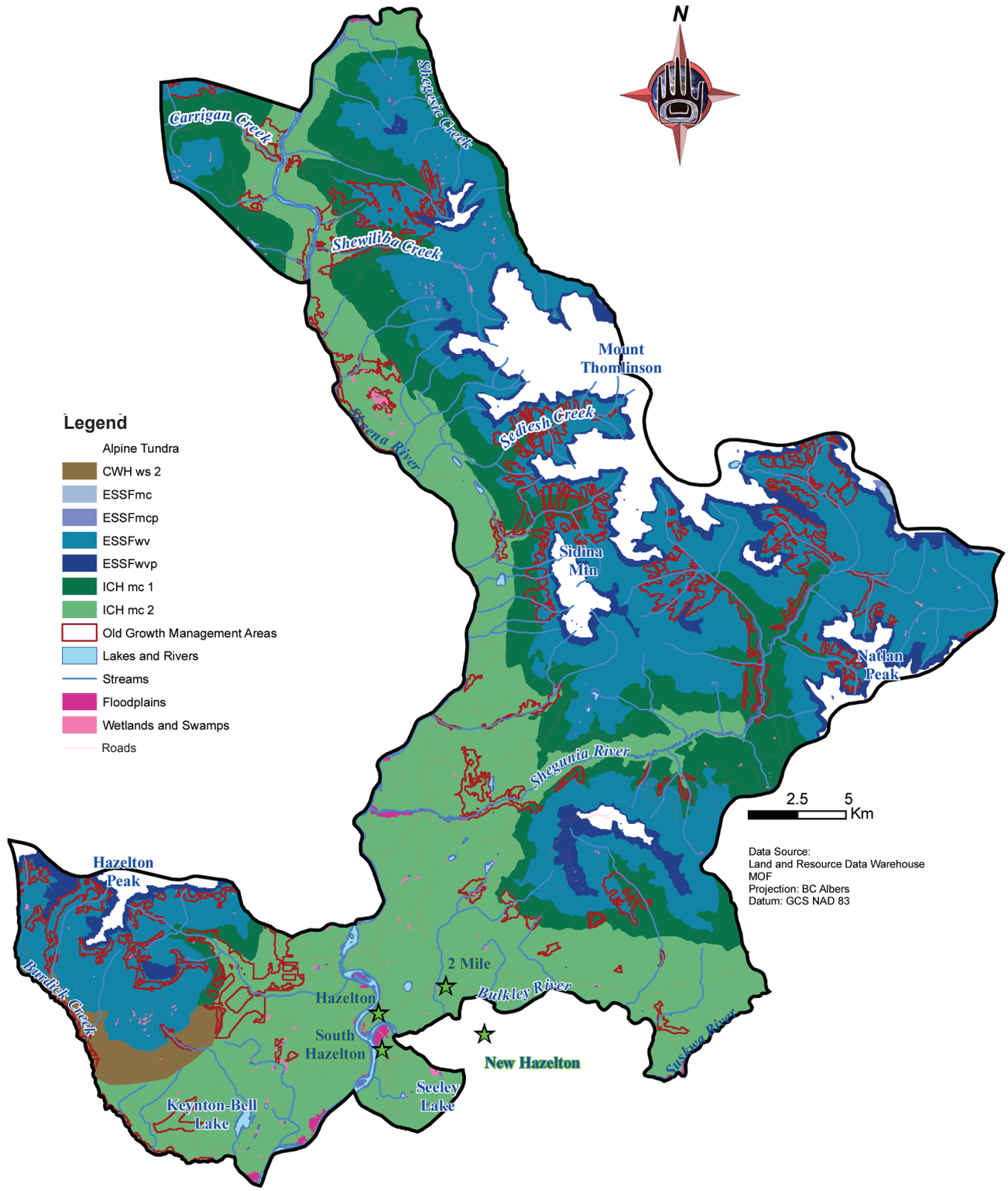
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Land and Resource Data Warehouse
MOF
Projection: BC Albers
Datum: GCS NAD 83

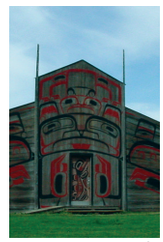


MidSkeena.indd 20 10/9/2007 4:00:56 PM

Map 3b—Middle Skeena South

Environmental Characteristics / Biogeoclimatic Classification



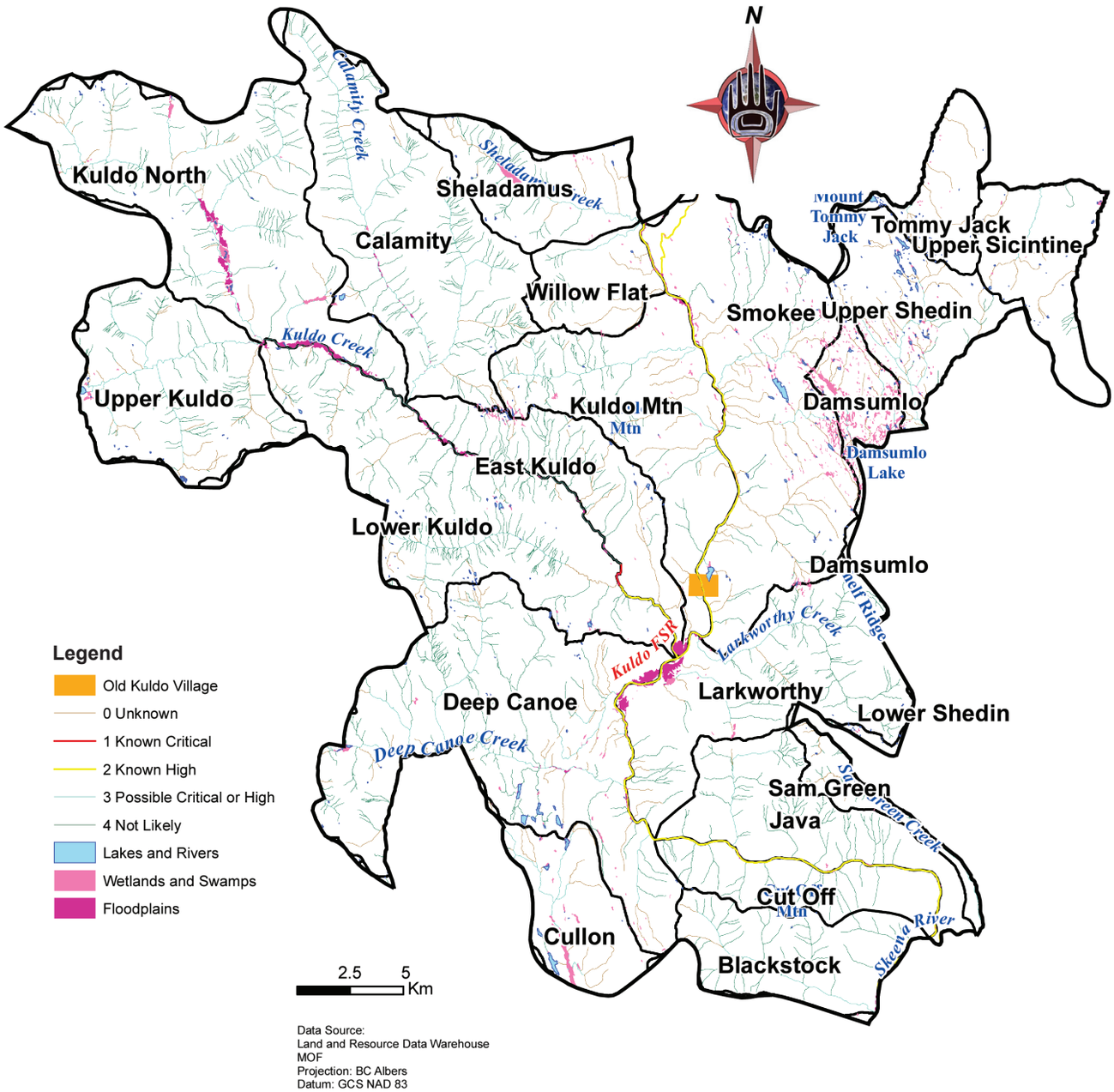


Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds

MidSkeena.indd 21 10/9/2007 4:01:00 PM

Map 4a—Middle Skeena North

Environmental Characteristics / Watersheds and Critical Fish Streams

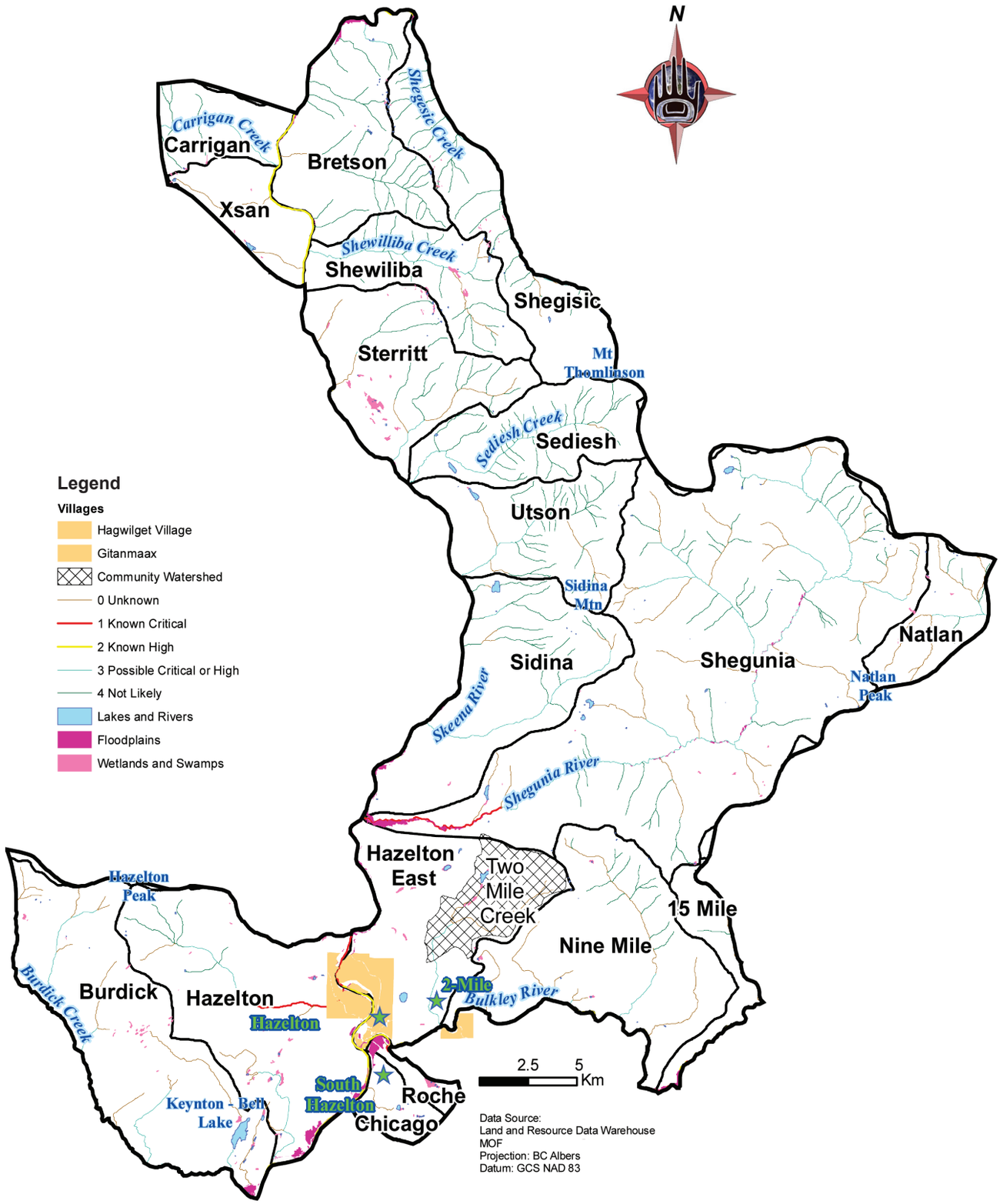


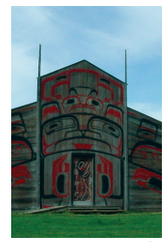


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Map 4b—Middle Skeena South

Environmental Characteristics / Watersheds and Critical Fish Streams

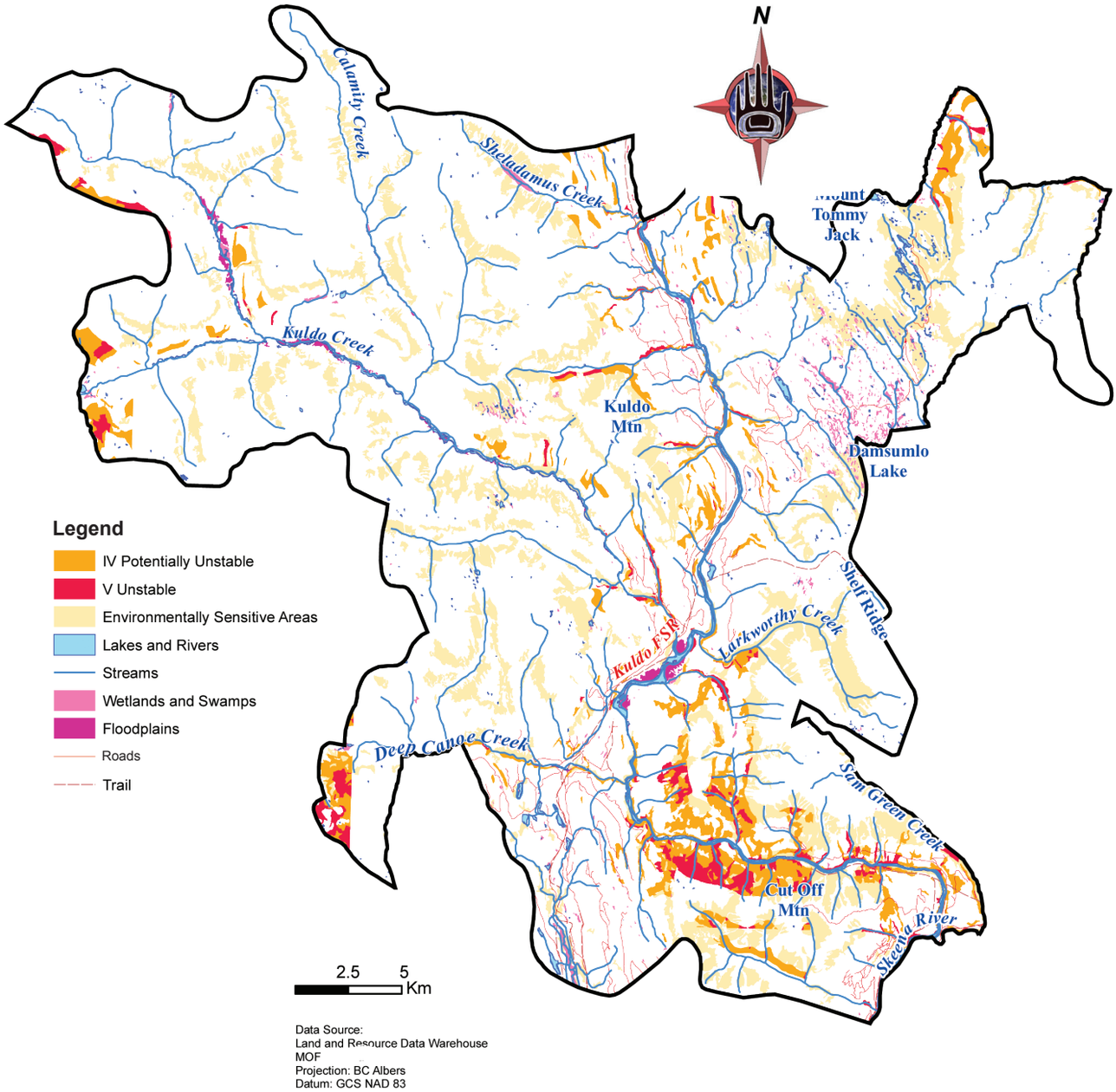




Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds

MidSkeena.indd 23 10/9/2007 4:01:07 PM

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

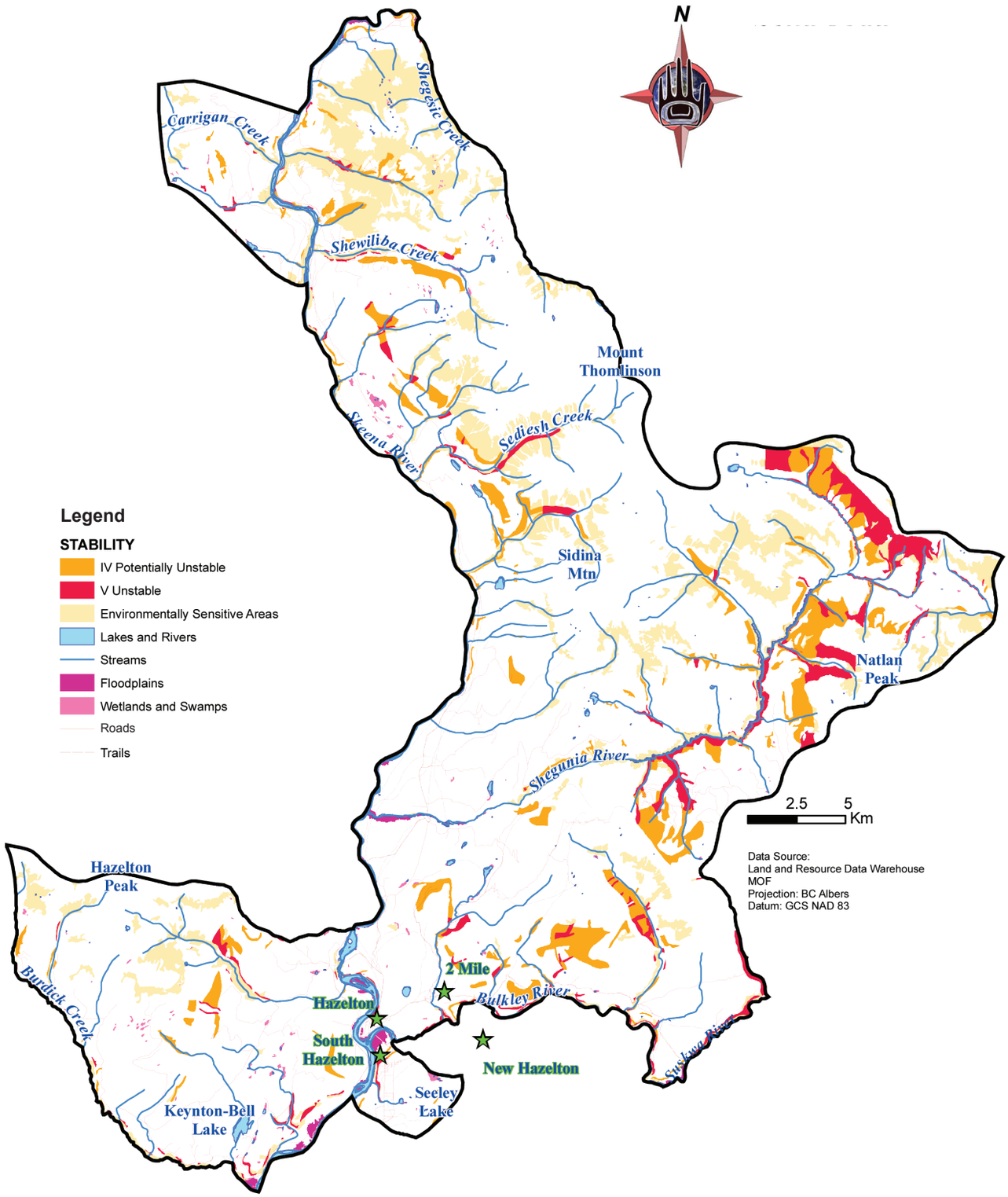


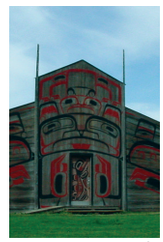


MidSkeena.indd 24 10/9/2007 4:01:11 PM

Map 5b—Middle Skeena South

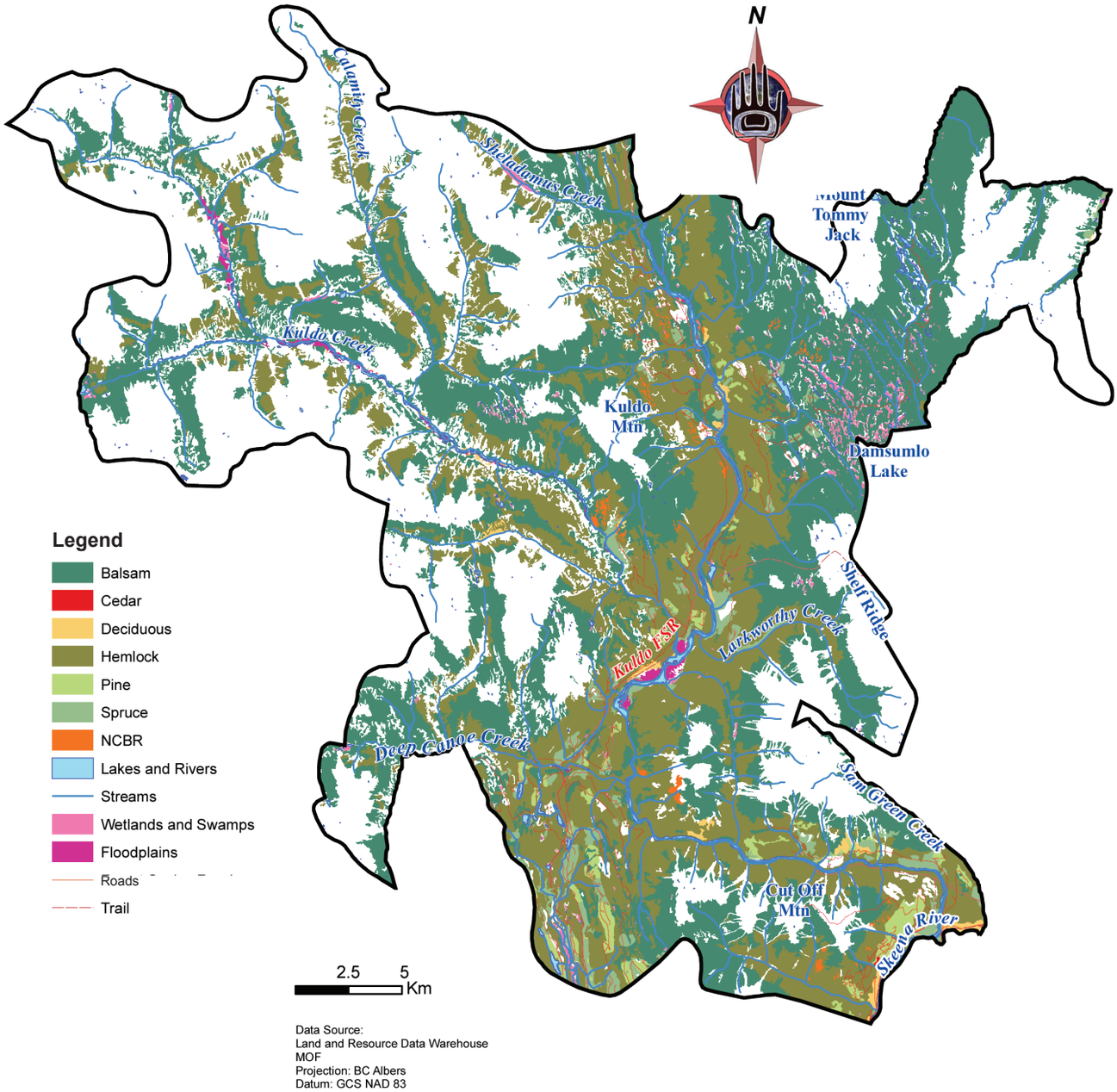
Environmental Characteristics / Soils and Terrain Stability





MidSkeena.indd 25 10/9/2007 4:01:15 PM

Map 6a—Middle Skeena North
Environmental Characteristics / Forested Landbase



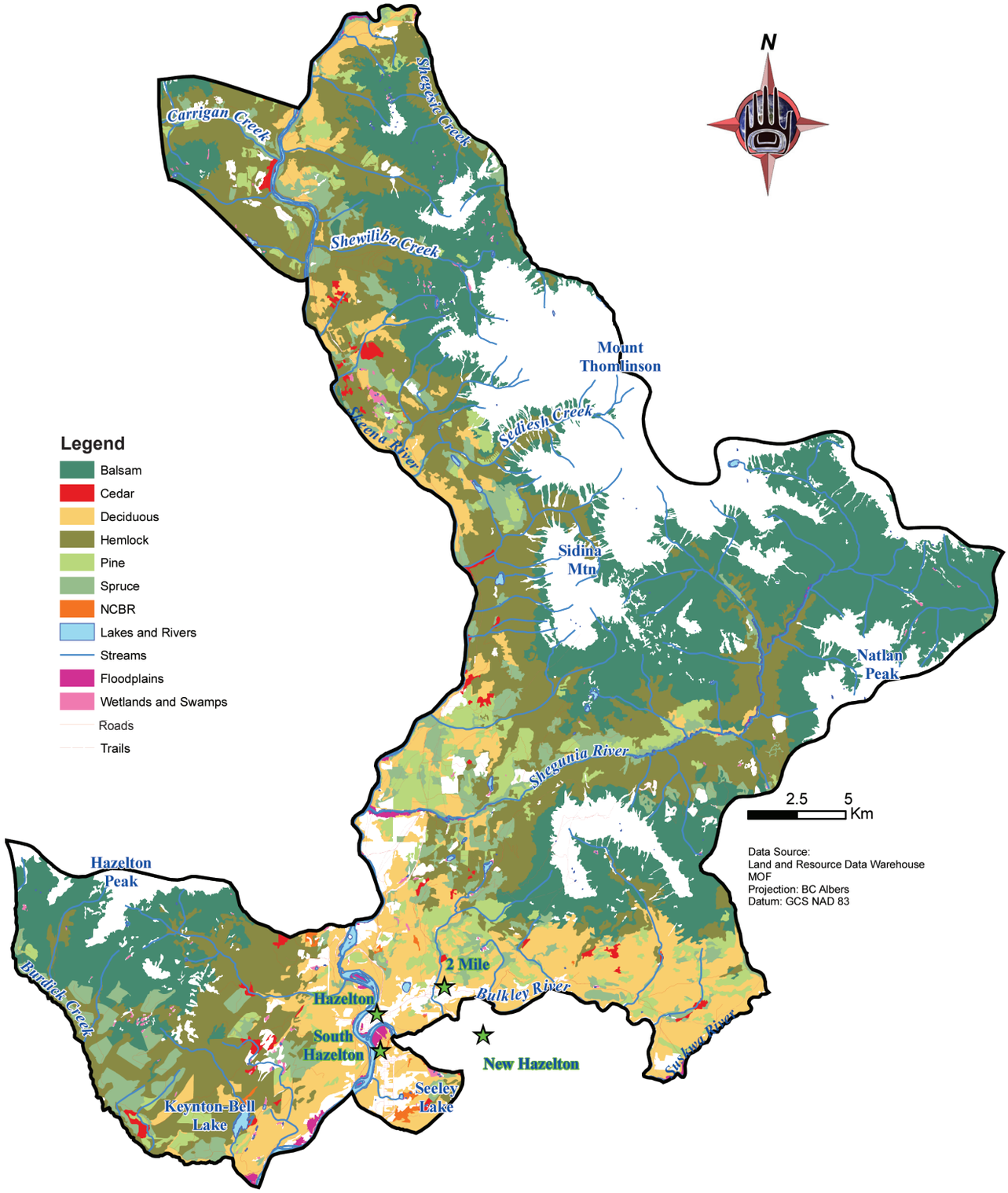
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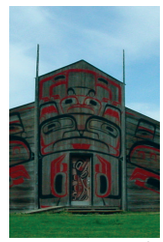


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Map 6b—Middle Skeena South

Environmental Characteristics / Forested Landbase



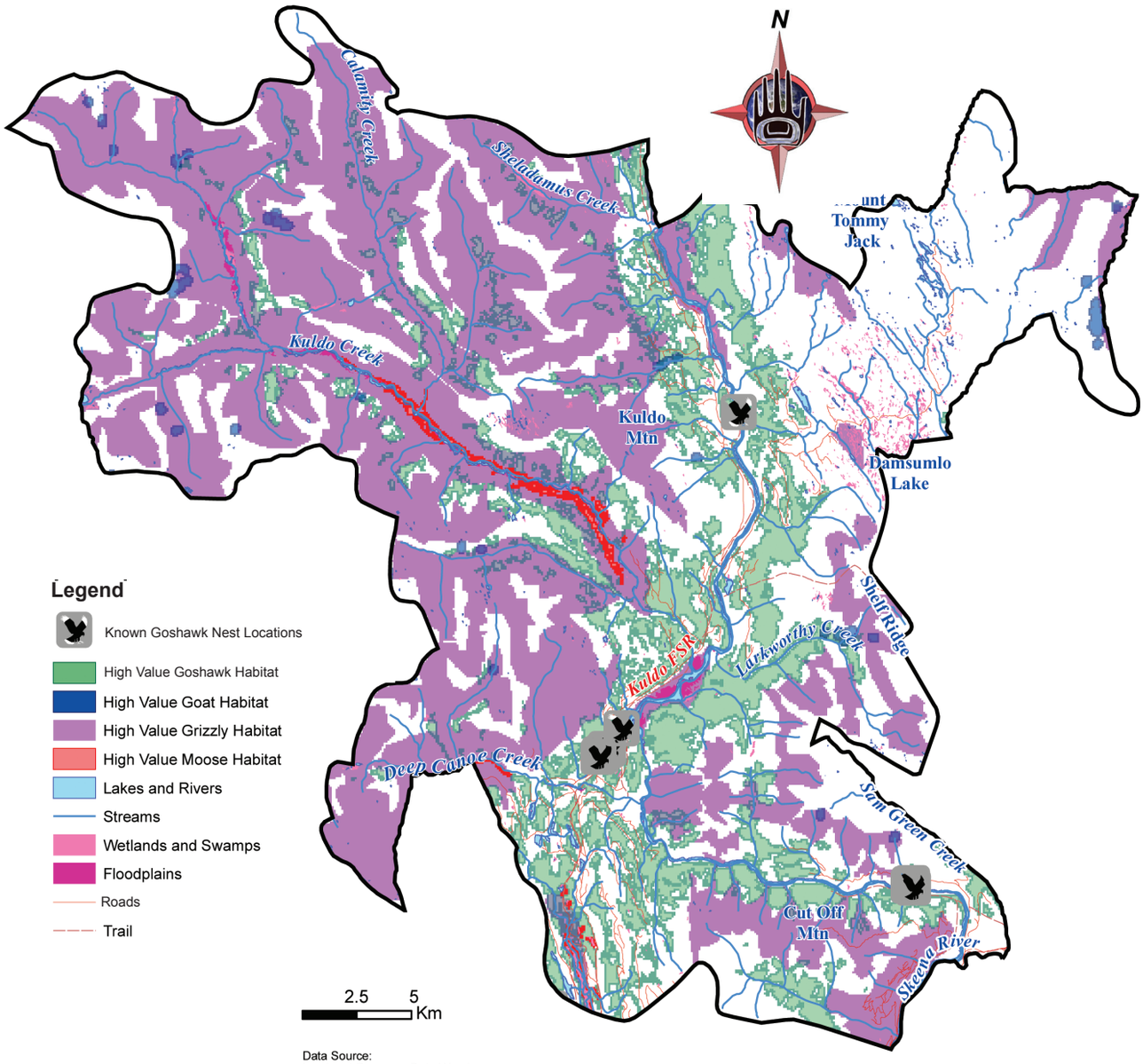


Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds

MidSkeena.indd 27 10/9/2007 4:01:22 PM

Map 7a—Middle Skeena North

Environmental Characteristics / High Value Wildlife Habitat



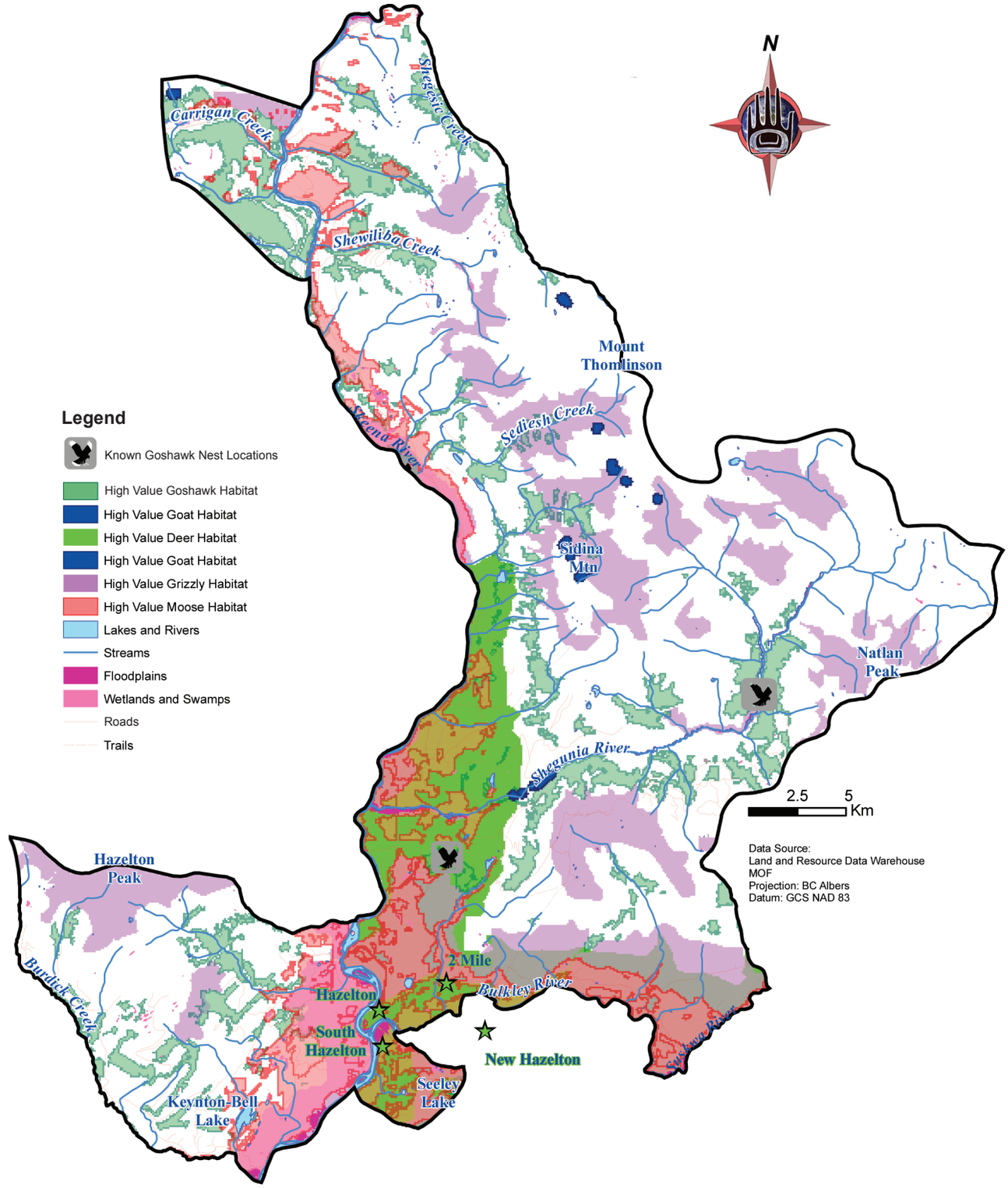
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Projection: BC Albers
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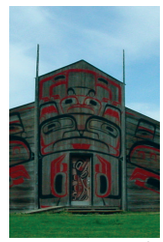
MidSkeena.indd 28 10/9/2007 4:01:26 PM

Map 7b—Middle Skeena South

Environmental Characteristics / High Value Wildlife Habitat

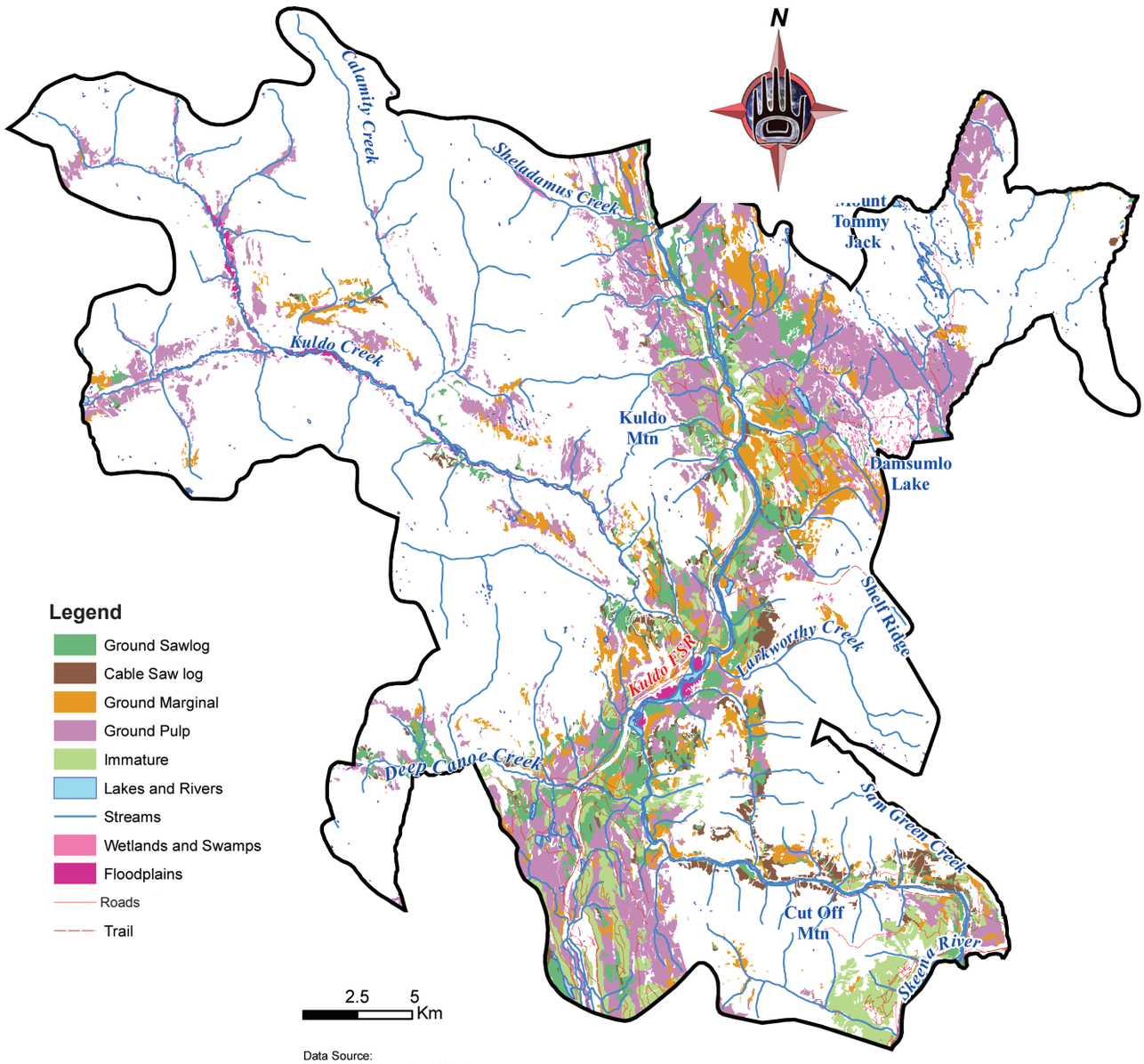


Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds



MidSkeena.indd 29 10/9/2007 4:01:29 PM

Map 8a—Middle Skeena North
Economic Characteristics / Operable Landbase



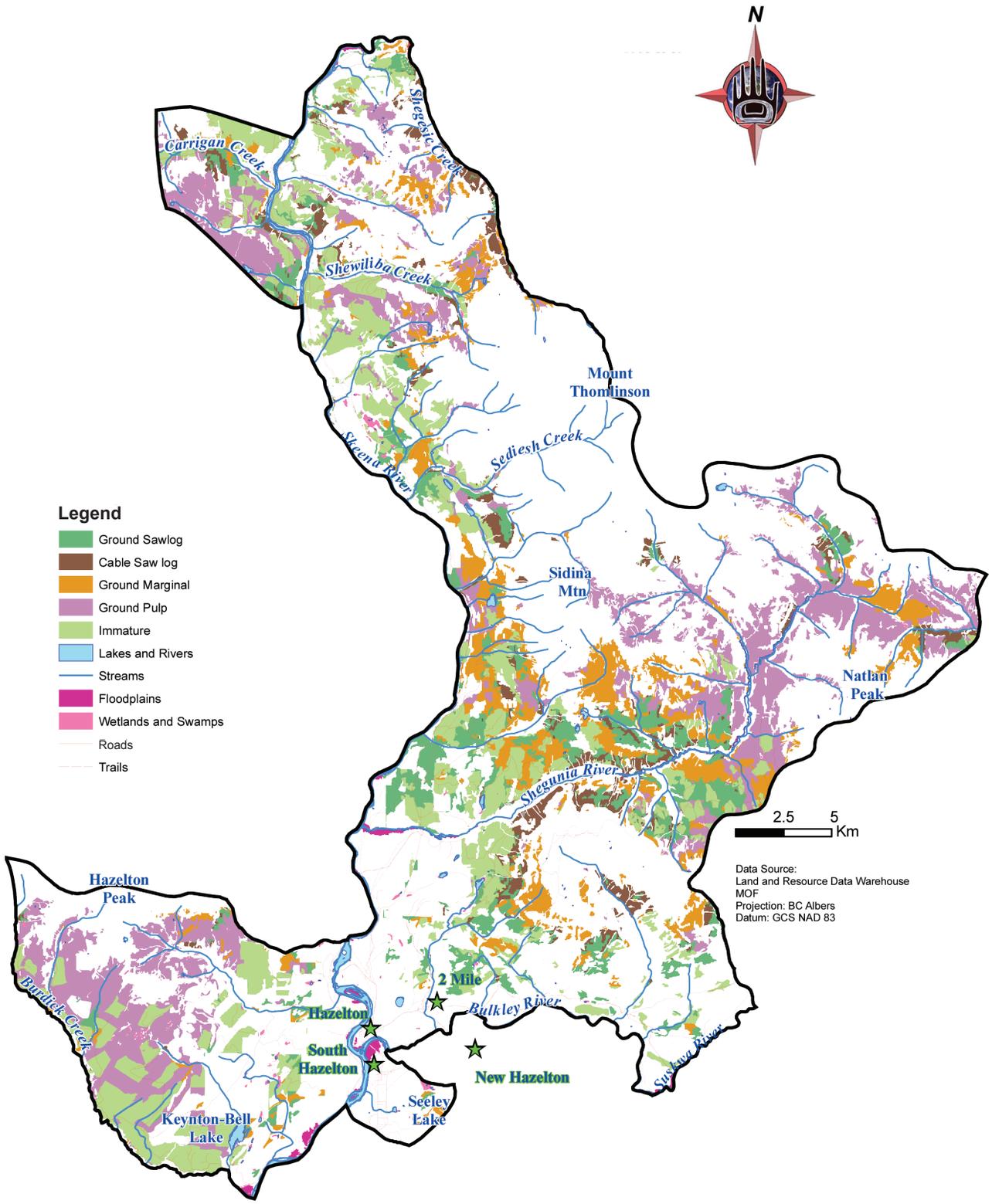
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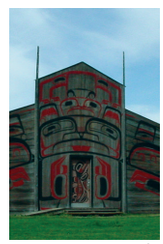
MidSkeena.indd 30 10/9/2007 4:01:33 PM

Map 8b—Middle Skeena South

Economic Characteristics / Operable Landbase

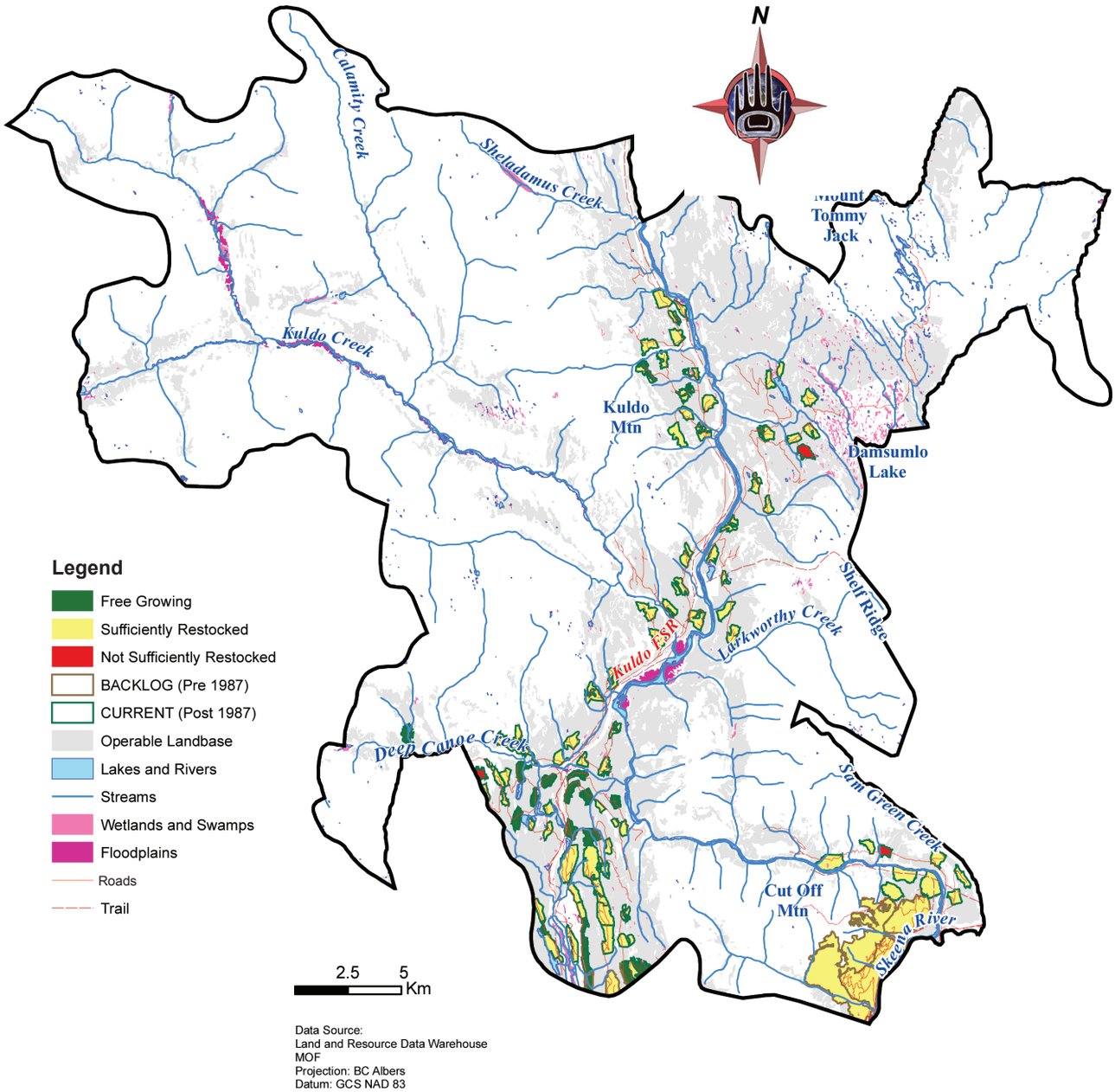


Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds



MidSkeena.indd 31 10/9/2007 4:01:37 PM

Map 9a—Middle Skeena North
Economic Characteristics / Opening Status



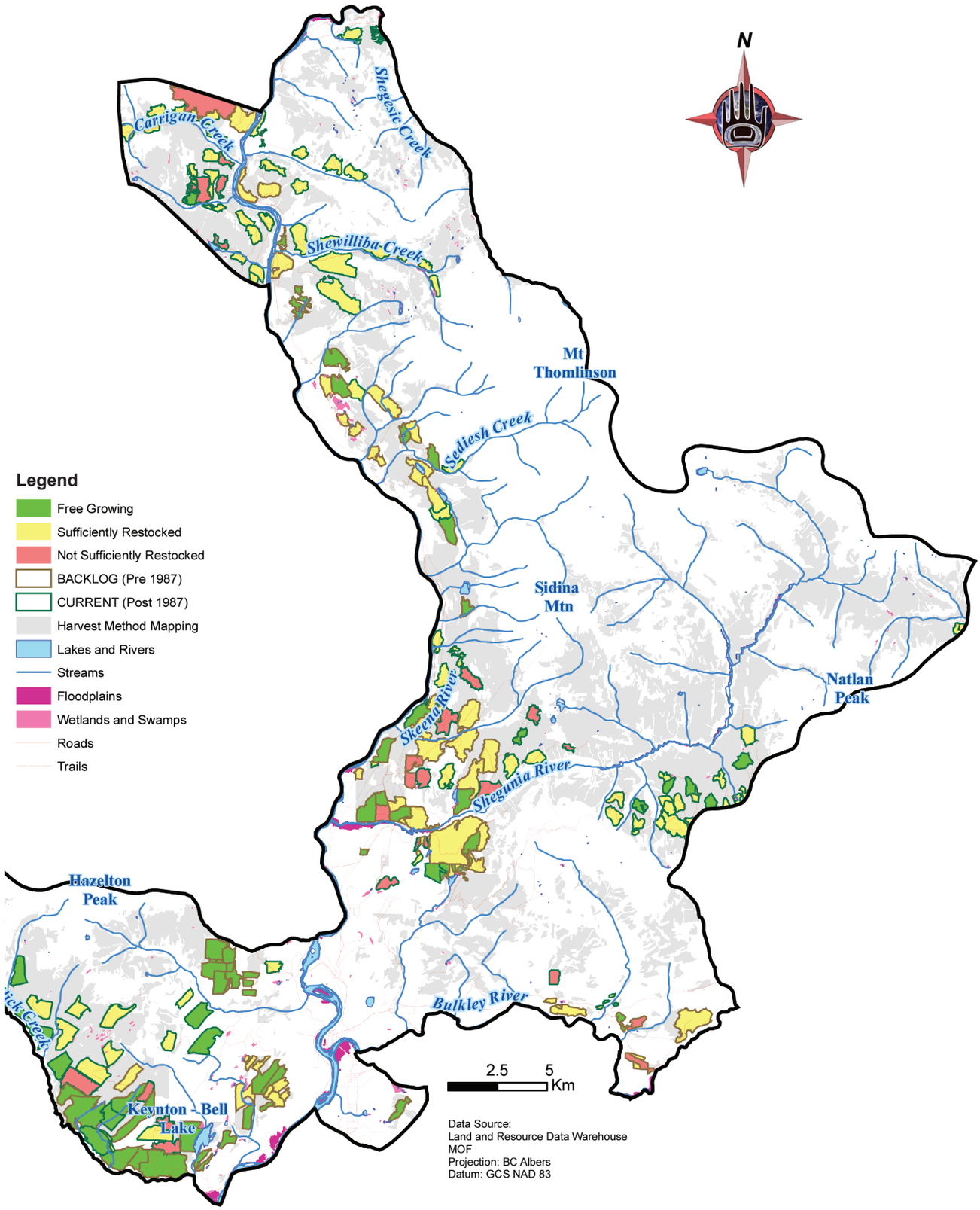
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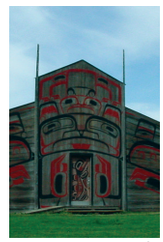


MidSkeena.indd 32 10/9/2007 4:01:40 PM

Map 9b—Middle Skeena South

Economic Characteristics / Opening Status

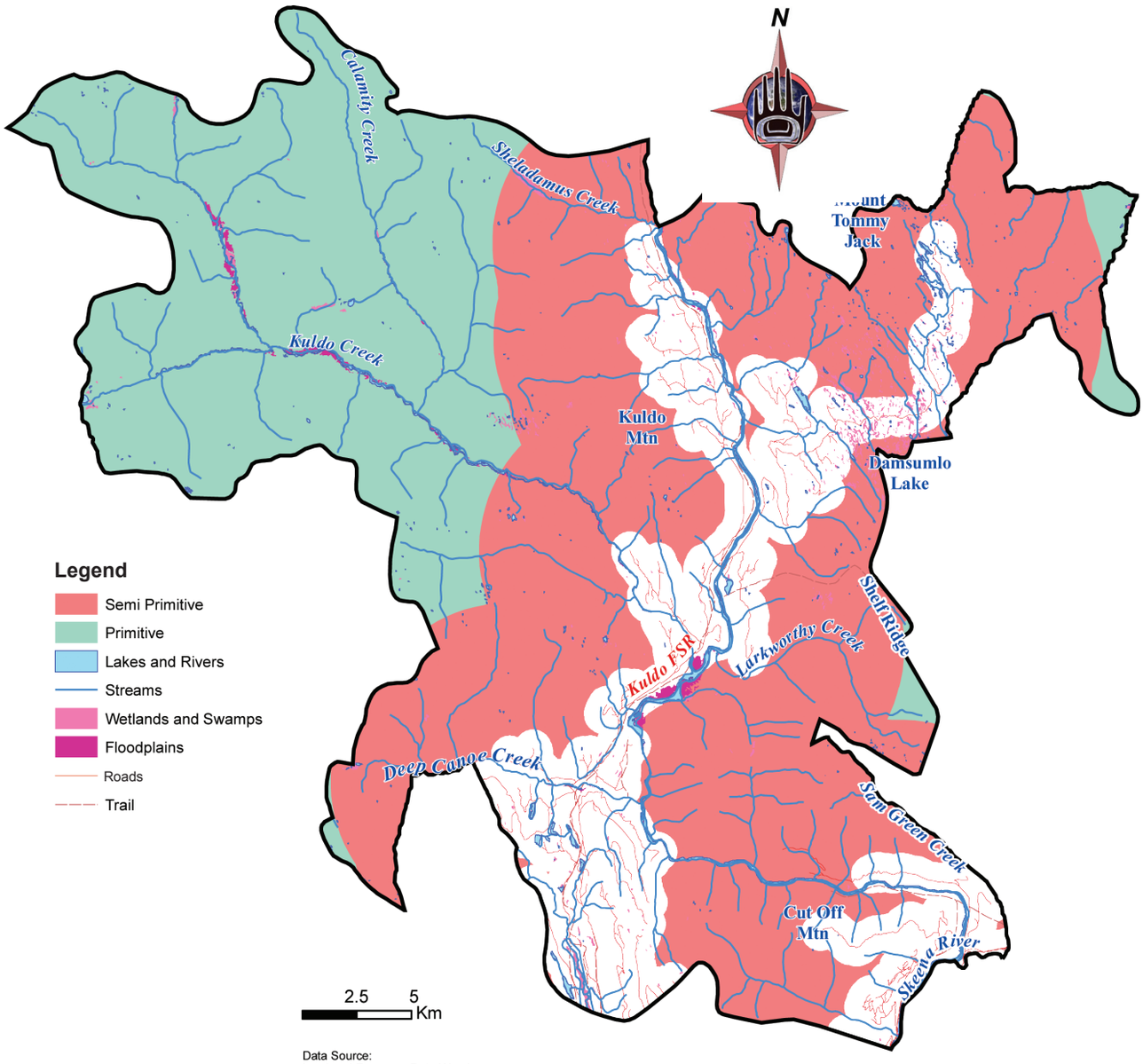




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Map10a—Middle Skeena North

Economic Characteristics / Recreation Opportunity Spectrum



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

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

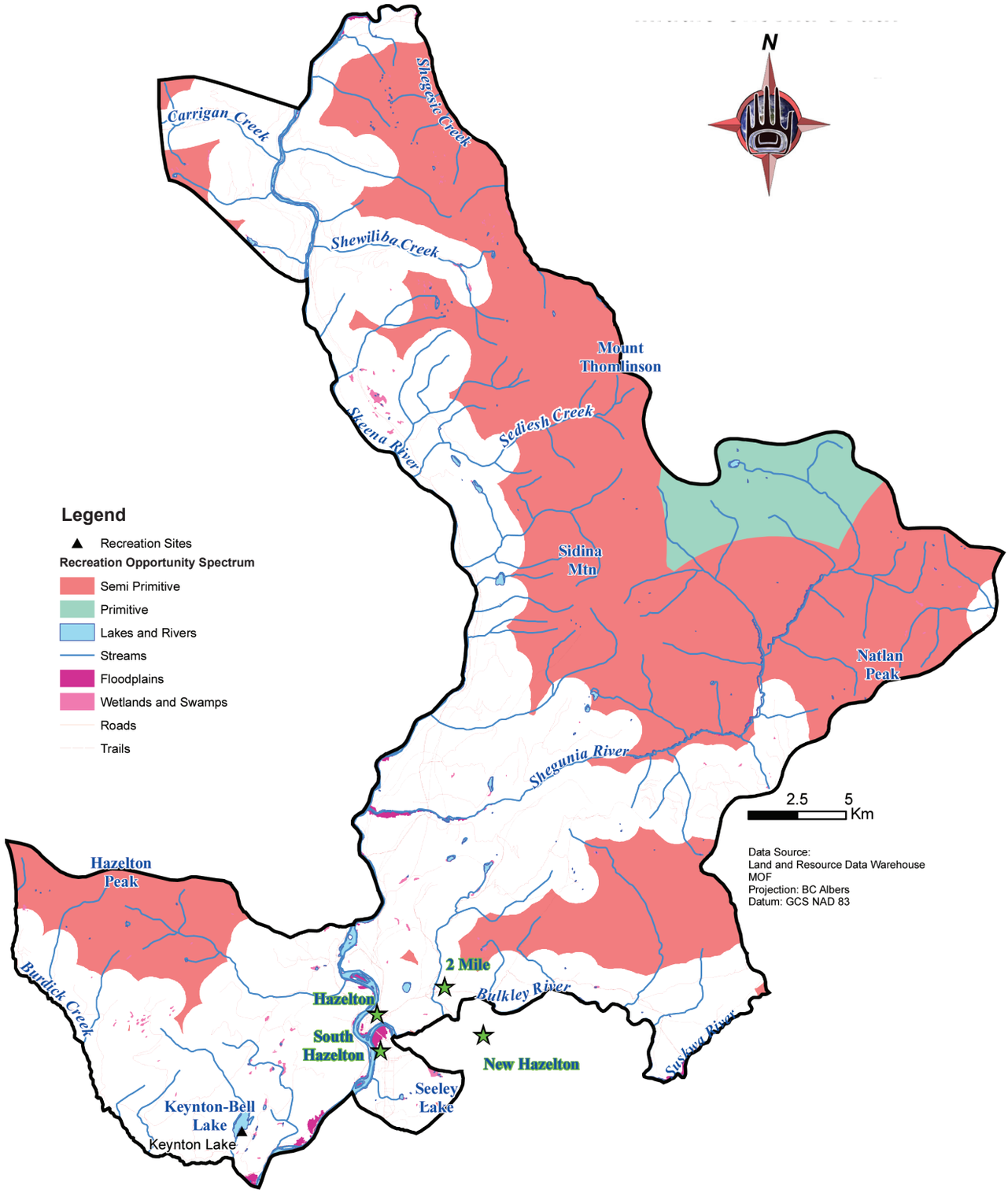
The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a system used by the Ministry of Forests and Range to classify forest lands in relation to the availability of recreational experiences and opportunities. The descriptions used to classify the settings are on a continuum and are described as: rural, roaded resource, semi-primitive motorized, semi-primitive non-motorized, and primitive.

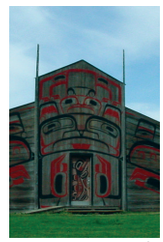


MidSkeena.indd 34 10/9/2007 4:01:47 PM

Map10b—Middle Skeena South

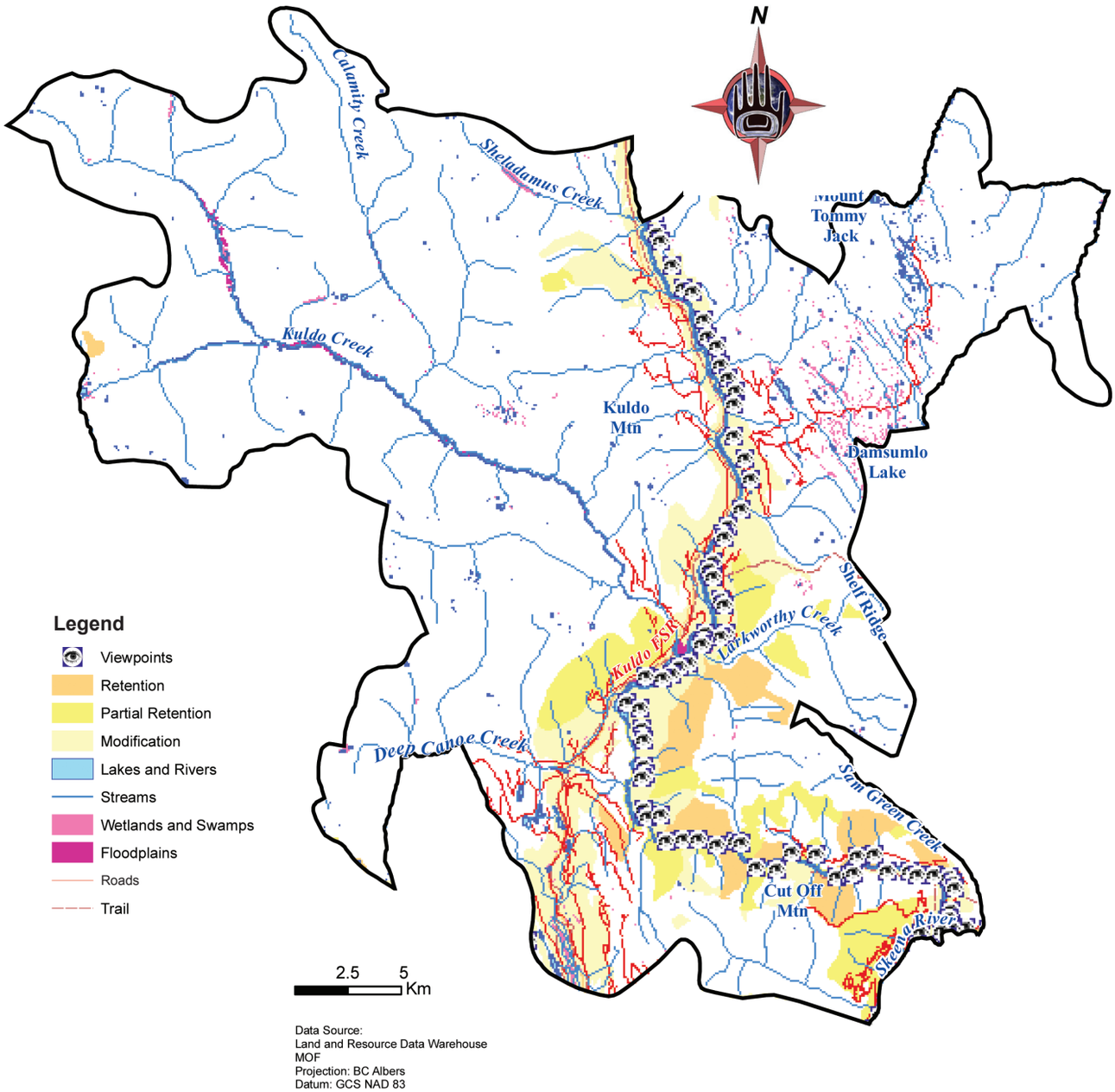
Economic Characteristics / Recreation Opportunity Spectrum





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Map 11a—Middle Skeena North
Economic Characteristics / Visual Quality Objectives

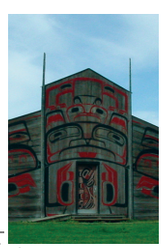


Visual Quality Objectives

Retention VQO— forest management activities may be noticeable but not clearly visible to the average viewer. Disturbances must appear to be from natural causes.

Partial Retention VQO—forest management activities may be noticeable but must blend well with the natural landscape.

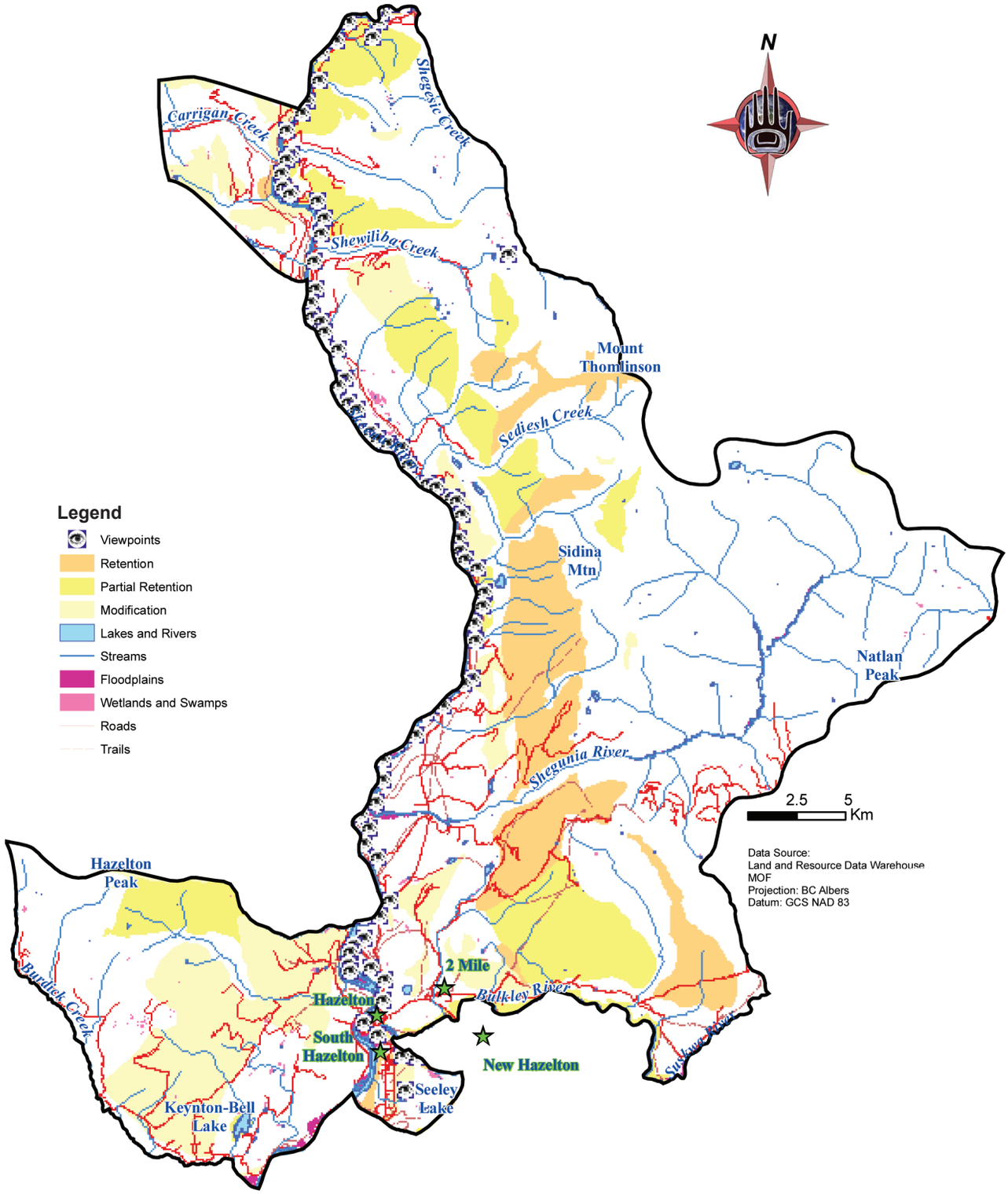
Modification VQO —forest management activities must appear natural.

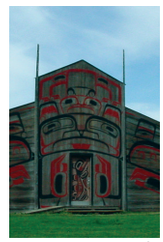


MidSkeena.indd 36 10/9/2007 4:01:54 PM

Map 11b—Middle Skeena South

Economic Characteristics / Visual Quality Objectives

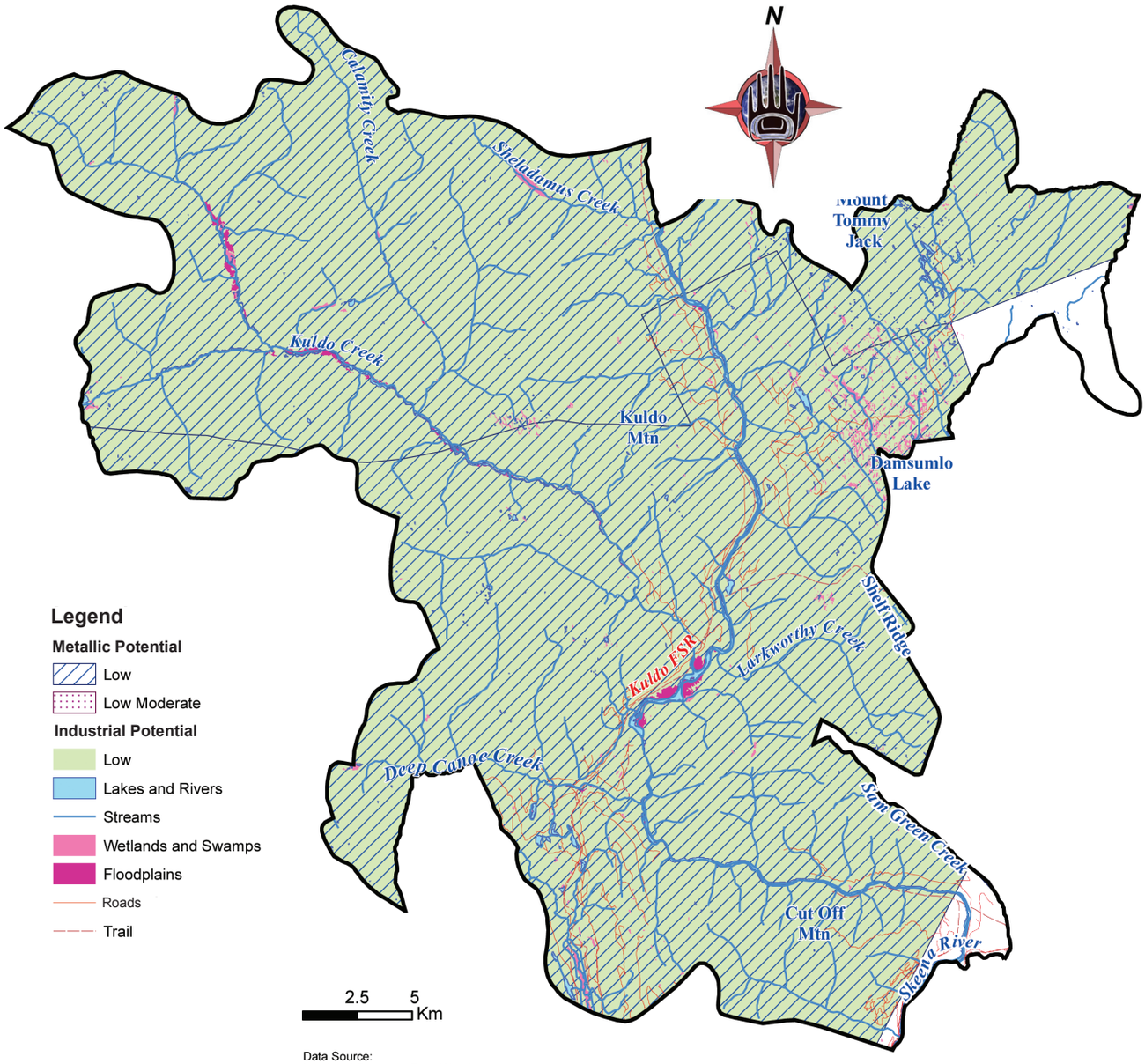




Middle Skeena North and South Watersheds

MidSkeena.indd 37 10/9/2007 4:01:57 PM

Map 12a—Middle Skeena North
Economic Characteristics / Mineral Potential

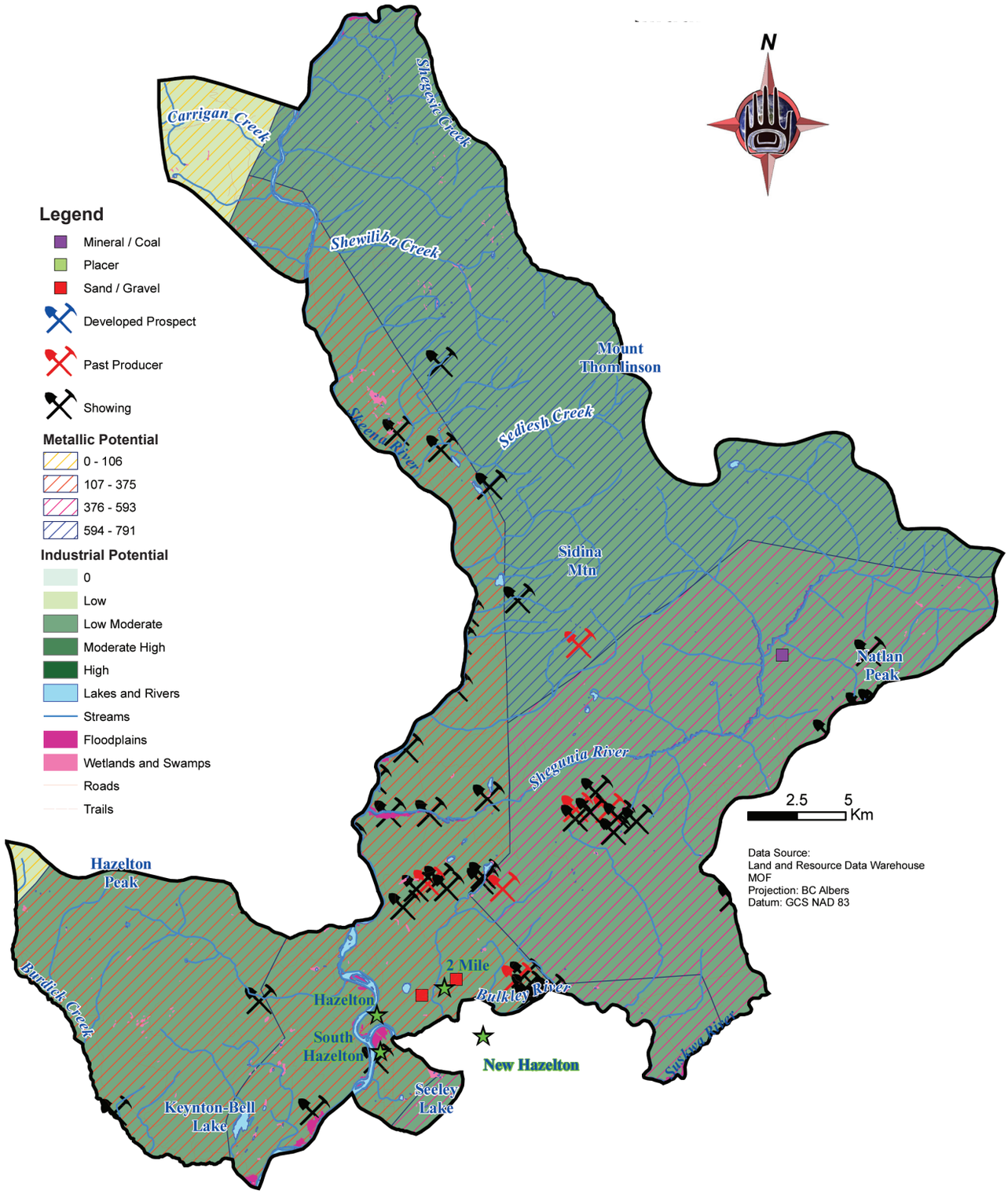


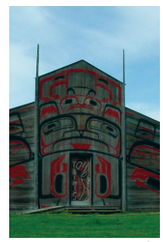


MidSkeena.indd 38 10/9/2007 4:02:01 PM

Map 12b—Middle Skeena South

Economic Characteristics / Mineral Potential





MidSkeena.indd 39 10/9/2007 4:02:04 PM



For more information, contact:

Jane Lloyd-Smith
Operations Manager
Skeena-Stikine Forest District
Bag 6000,
Smithers, BC
V0J 2N0

MidSkeena.indd 40 10/9/2007 4:02:05 PM