ForesTalk

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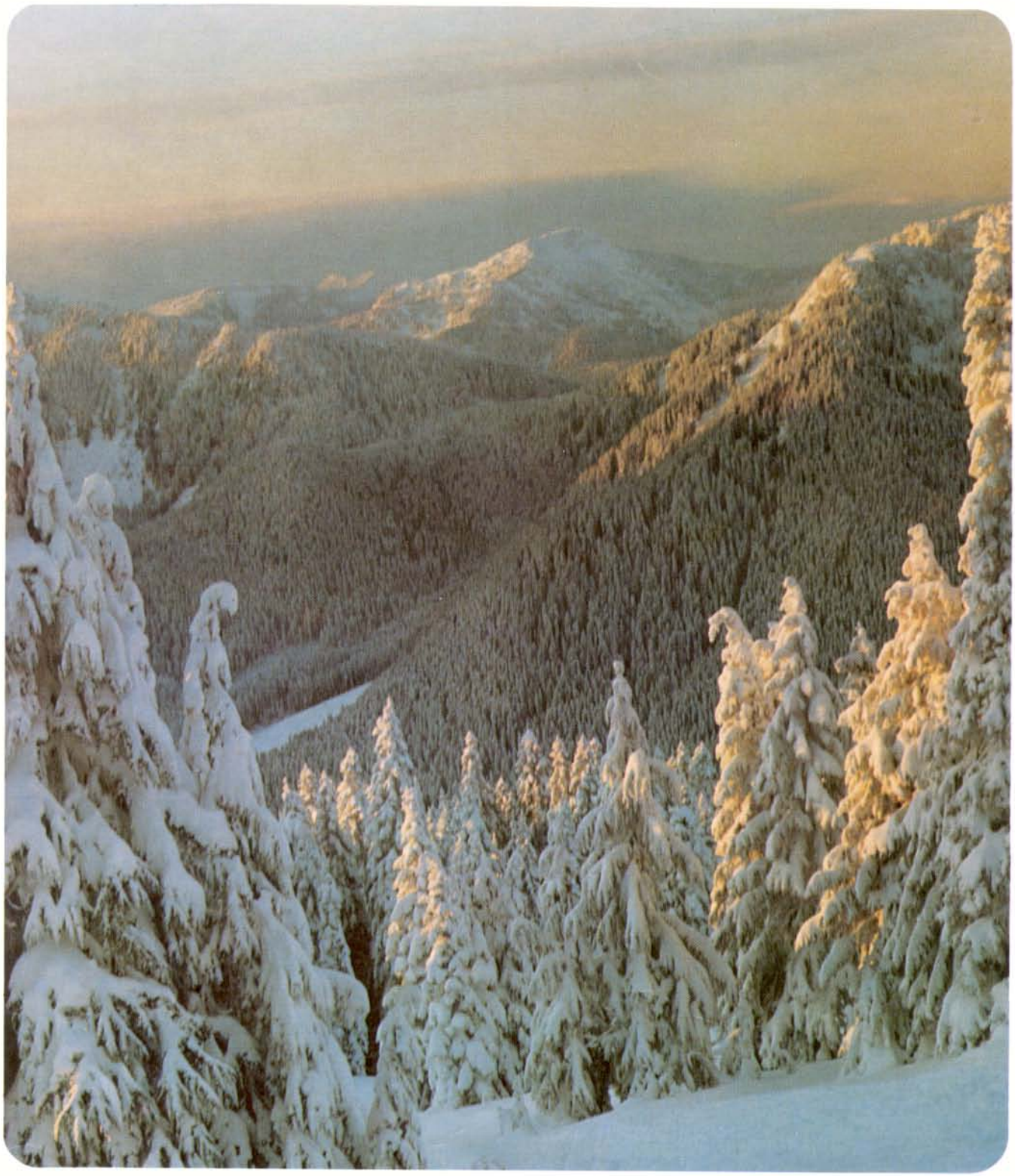

Winter — 1973

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS
AND WATER RESOURCES**

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT WILLIAMS
MINISTER

JOHN S. STOKES
DEPUTY MINISTER OF FORESTS

IAN T. CAMERON
CHIEF FORESTER

A. G. DAGG
EDITOR

POLICY STATEMENT

The objective of the British Columbia Forest Service, as the forest administrative agency for the government of British Columbia, is to develop and enforce policies which will ensure for all time the proper balance of timber supply, forage production, forest recreation, wildlife protection and environmental preservation on the Crown forest lands of the province.

STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS
Barbara Davies, Peter Robin,
J. W. Thomson and R. J. Challenger

COVER PHOTO

Heavy winter snowfall provides trees with insulation in winter and moisture well into the summer.

Published by:
E. HUGH LYONS, *Forester in Charge,*
INFORMATION DIVISION,
BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE,
LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C.

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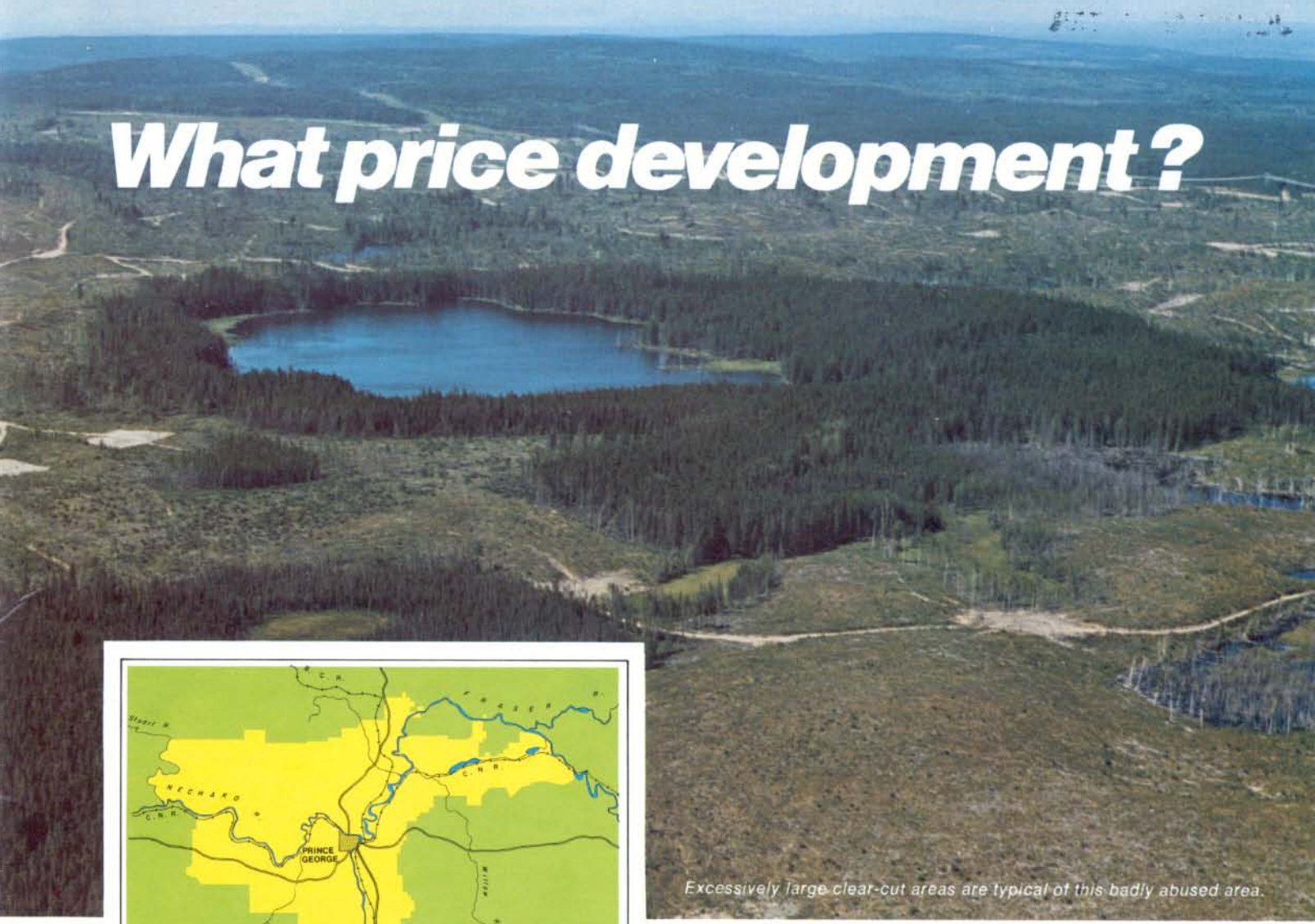
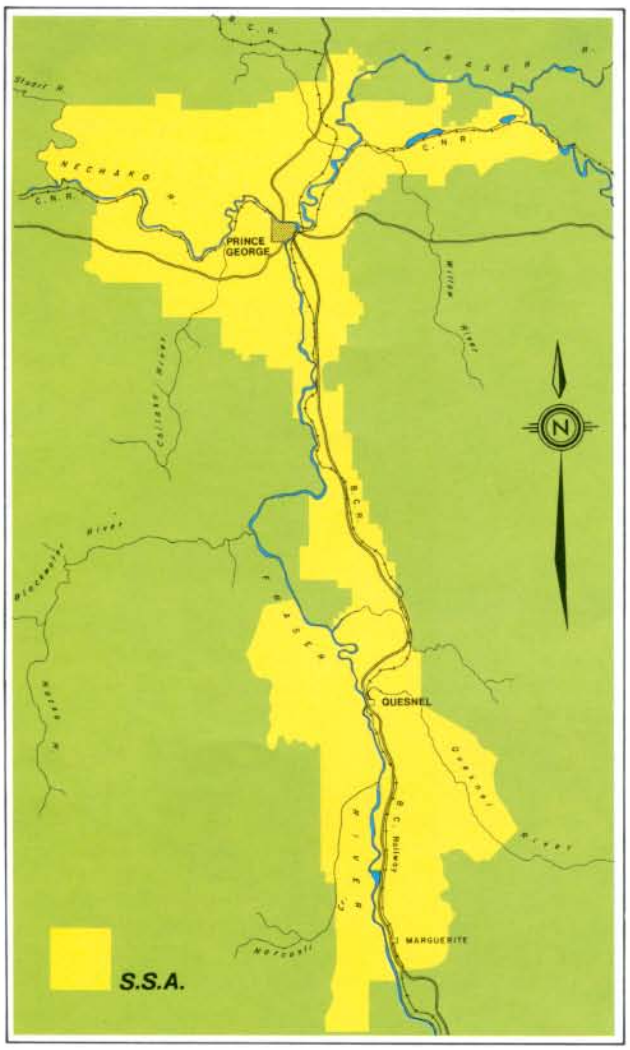


Excessively large clear-cut areas are typical of this badly abused area.



The Prince George Special Sale Area.

Traditionally, there is an exception to every rule, a misfit in every community and a prodigal son in every family.

Literally, there is a wasteful non-conformist in the extensive Crown forest lands of British Columbia. The culprit is an area of over 1.3 million acres which has escaped the strict parental control normally exercised by Forest Service management.

It is known as the Prince George Special Sale Area (S.S.A.).

By a series of omissions, commitments and developments it has not been brought under the same regulations as its neighbours. As a result, it is being exploited and stripped of its wealth. It is being logged to liquidation.

History

How, when and why was the S.S.A. formed? In a sense it wasn't formed at all. It was the left-over after other surrounding forest units or reserves were formed.

Back in the late 1950s, the Forest Service was busy dividing much of the central part of the province into areas or units of manageable size for the purpose of exercising sustained yield forestry. Boundaries to these units were usually fixed to include those lands best suited for the growth of timber on a perpetual basis.

Many efforts to convert forests to farms have failed.

Lands more suited to agriculture were omitted. So too were those required for community development, parks and other uses. In some cases the optimum use of land was debatable and compromise was essential.

Farming interests made strong appeals to exempt extensive areas along the Fraser and Nechako Rivers from the sustained yield units being created in the Prince George-Quesnel region. Many genuinely believed that agriculture, particularly ranching, would provide a higher economic use of these lands than the growth of timber.

Another factor which influenced Forest Service planners was that most of the mature and over-mature timber had already been removed from the SSA by the large number of small sawmills operating within it.

Accordingly, although a great deal of new growth and maturing timber remained and although most of the land was ideally suited for the growth of commercial trees and little else, the Forest Service agreed to draw the boundary lines farther back than originally intended.

It was thought that much of the land could be retrieved at a later time and brought within the surrounding sustained yield units for better use and closer control. Despite some attempts, this has not yet been achieved.

In 1962 a forest survey of the S.S.A. revealed that it still contained isolated patches of trees big enough for production of lumber as well as extensive stands of smaller immature trees which could be used for pulping.

So the numerous small sawmill operators in the area were permitted to continue to cut their annual allotment as determined by their previous agreements and performances, and for as long as timber of sawlog size and age lasted. It did become fully exhausted a few years later and most of the operators have either gone out of business or moved elsewhere.

Farming

Farming interests were given a fair opportunity to prove the agricultural value of the land within the S.S.A. Many leases were granted, timber was removed from most of the properties acquired and some real attempts to establish farms or ranches were made. Only a few have been successful.

Land capability studies were conducted by the Canada Land Inventory agency in the late 1960s. They showed that most of the area is best suited for growing trees and only a small part of it can sustain a viable agricultural economy.

No doubt a portion of the S.S.A. will be required for community expansion, industrial development, roads, utility rights-of-way and recreation, but the importance of restoring most of the area to the orderly growth of commercial timber had been made clear. However, recognition of this fact came too late for an early recovery of it.

Pulp Mill Development

During the 1960s, the government of the time promoted the development of pulp mills in the interior and four of these are now operating within the S.S.A. Three are located at Prince George and one at Quesnel. Their combined annual capacity exceeds one million tons of pulp and paper.

To attract the companies concerned and to enable them to raise the capital essential to construct their plants, adequate supplies of pulping wood had to be guaranteed. These were allocated from the previously established sustained yield units surrounding the S.S.A.

However, on the basis that there were some uncertainties in these supplies and possibly some problems involved in the collection and transportation of them to the mills, other inducements were requested, and given.

It was agreed, first to one company in 1966 and then to the other three, that if it became necessary to augment the basic wood supplies, the companies would be permitted to remove up to 40 million cubic feet of the young standing timber per year from the S.S.A. at minimal stumpage rates. Originally, this offer was to be limited to a maximum term of 12 years but it was subsequently agreed that if any of the four companies had not removed 300 million cubic feet of timber from the S.S.A. by the expiry date (Dec. 31, 1978), the agreement would be extended to permit them to extract the remaining volumes.

One of three pulp mills in the Prince George region.

The Price of Development

So the S.S.A. continues to be heavily logged—well beyond the allowable amount under the sustained yield principle. Perhaps worse is the fact that there have been a number of excessively large clear-cut areas opened and there has been no planting to augment the natural regeneration.

Without referring to anyone in particular, Resources Minister Robert Williams says "The condition within the S.S.A. is the result of people tripping over themselves to get development at any price." Clearly, he considers the area has been badly abused.

What then are the chances of retrieving and rehabilitating those parts of the area which have been proven by independent analysis to be the most suitable for perpetual production of timber?

Just a few years ago, the various provincial government departmental representatives in the Prince George district agreed that some portions of the S.S.A. should be added to the surrounding sustained yield units and brought under Forest Service management.

This has led to additional studies designed to determine conclusively the optimum capability of the lands and some withdrawals from the SSA may soon be justified. However, the commitments to the pulp mills remain a major consideration in any attempts to rescue these lands from further abuse.

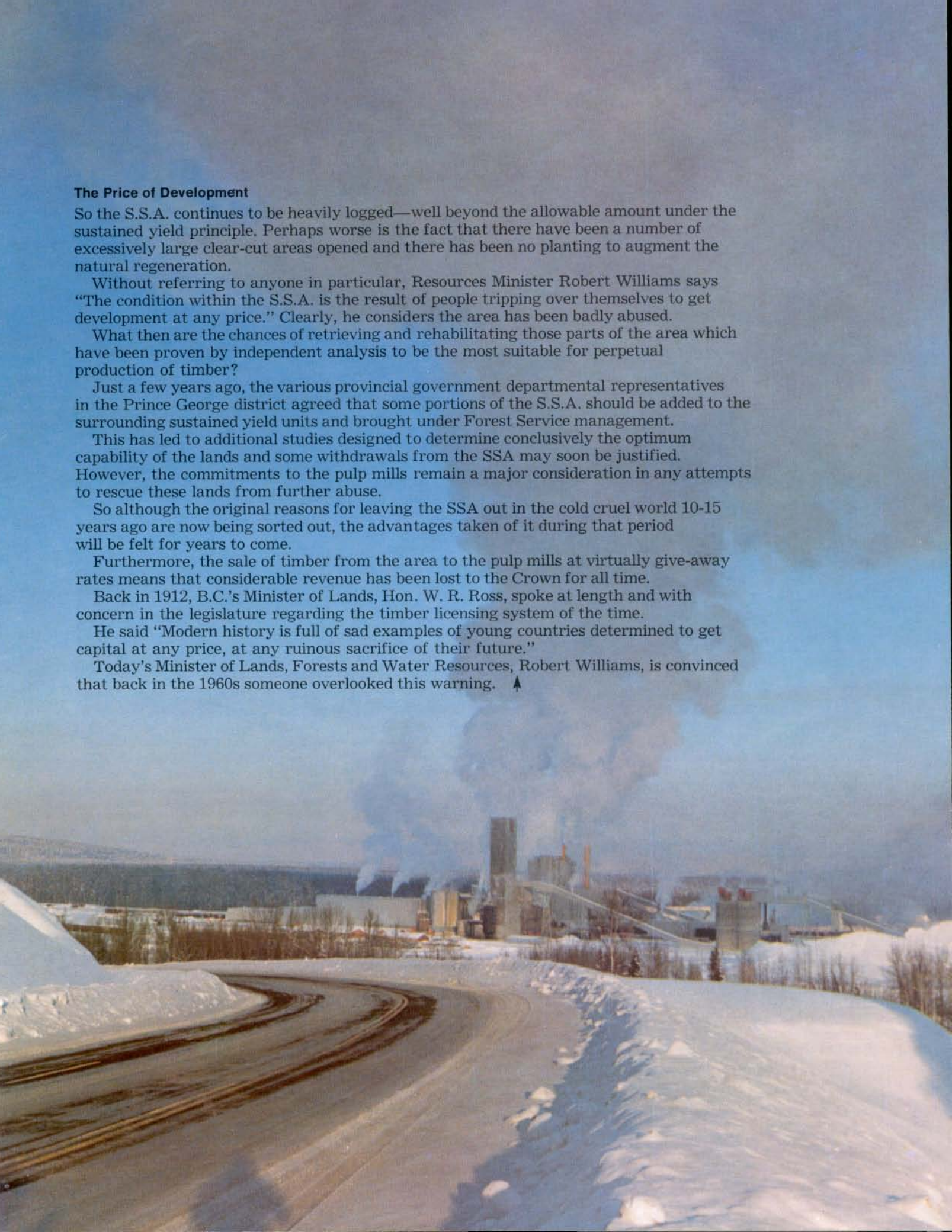
So although the original reasons for leaving the SSA out in the cold cruel world 10-15 years ago are now being sorted out, the advantages taken of it during that period will be felt for years to come.

Furthermore, the sale of timber from the area to the pulp mills at virtually give-away rates means that considerable revenue has been lost to the Crown for all time.

Back in 1912, B.C.'s Minister of Lands, Hon. W. R. Ross, spoke at length and with concern in the legislature regarding the timber licensing system of the time.

He said "Modern history is full of sad examples of young countries determined to get capital at any price, at any ruinous sacrifice of their future."

Today's Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Robert Williams, is convinced that back in the 1960s someone overlooked this warning.



Many values in . . .

Community Tree Farm Licence

Mission Municipal Ranger Irvin Rockwell is proud of young Douglas fir plantations showing annual growth in excess of three feet.

A unique tree farm managed successfully and without fanfare by the District of Mission for the past 15 years suddenly seems destined to be thrust into the limelight as a model for others.

In recent months, half a dozen other communities throughout British Columbia have displayed an interest in obtaining licences from the provincial government to manage parcels of forest land. At least some of them are likely to get the go-ahead.

The contract or agreement by which the Mission tree farm was established in 1958 is called a tree farm licence (T.F.L.). Of the 41 such licences issued since 1948, all but one (Mission T.F.L. #26) have been to private companies.

Renewable Lease

A T.F.L. is a 21-year renewable lease which provides the licensee with the privilege and responsibility of developing and protecting an allocated area for the orderly production of timber on a sustained yield basis.

In most cases this form of tenure has been employed when the applicant owned some forest land but not enough to provide the amount of timber essential to sustain the operation of a sawmill or other wood processing complex.

During the depression years of the 1920s and 30s, about 3,000 acres of leased lands reverted to the Municipality of Mission because of homesteaders' failure to pay their taxes.

With encouragement from their municipal forester, the late A. C. Buckland, the municipal fathers approached the B.C. government in the early 1950s to lease about 17,000 acres of Crown forest land situated within the municipality. These, they reasoned, along with their own 3000 acres, would constitute a tree farm of sufficient size to create a viable business operation.

After amending the Municipal and Forest Acts to provide for the granting of a T.F.L. to a municipality, licence #26 was issued to Mission in 1958 for a combined area of 18,859 acres.

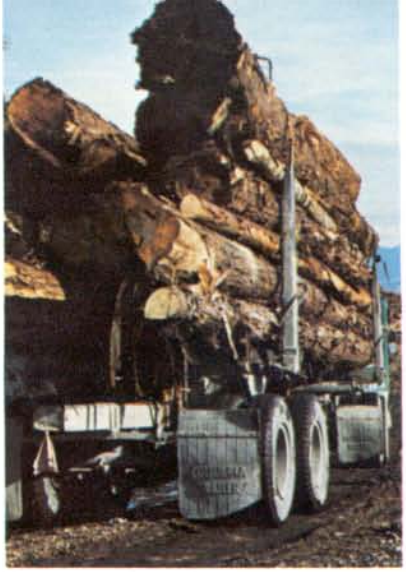
A Heritage

Neville Cox, Mayor of Mission for the past six years, has been most enthusiastic and proud of his community's role in managing the tree farm.

"Our policy," he said, "has been to concentrate on good forestry practices and promote multiple use without too much concern about making money at this time. We look upon the resource as a heritage."

Even so, and after re-investing most of the revenue in developing the tree farm, there are already many values in the forest for the citizens of Mission. Among these was sufficient net profit to reduce the municipal tax rate by over five mills in 1972.

There is steady employment in the woods for 15 men on such tasks as road building and maintenance, thin-



Every acre logged has been re-stocked with desirable species.

District of Mission manages nearly 19,000 acres of forest land.

Road building is costly but essential.

ning and pruning young stands, and planting seedlings for the next crop. In addition, the falling and trucking of timber and the processing of it at the local mills provides work for another 35.

Less tangible but of increasing importance are the recreational retreats located in the forest for local citizens. "The people of Mission have a genuine stake in the tree farm" says Mayor Cox "and most of them are seriously interested in its development and protection."

Much credit for the success of the operation must go to Municipal Ranger Irvin 'Rocky' Rockwell. He supervises the road building, slash burning, planting, snag falling, seed collection, thinning, pruning, fire protection measures and other forest management activities.

Annual Harvest

Logging is conducted by contract to the highest bidder and usually by local operators. Annual allowable cut as set by the Forest Service under the sustained yield principle is 900,000 cubic feet. It consists primarly of hemlock, Douglas fir and red cedar.

Rotation period or crop cycle averages 80 years and there are just over 15,000 acres of the entire tree farm classed as productive forest land. Therefore, on the average about 180 to 200 acres are logged each year to obtain the annual timber harvest.

Rather than wait for natural reseeding of the logged areas and risk the establishment of undesirable species, Ranger Rockwell plants two or three-year-old seedlings on them within one year of logging. These he obtains from the Forest Service nurseries and 156,000 were planted in 1972.

Rainfall in excess of 100 inches annually, good soil and a favourable climate are all conducive to rapid growth in the region. Even so, within a few years of planting, Rocky starts a program of thinning, pruning and brush clearing in the young plantations. This gives the selected young trees even greater opportunity to grow rapidly and develop into top quality timber which will bring high prices at maturity in 70 to 80 years.

Long Term Plans

Road access to all parts of a managed forest is essential for the removal of timber, fire protection, recreation and other activities. But road construction costs are about $30,000 per mile in the Mission Tree Farm so about two miles of it are being built annually and the network should be complete within 20 years.

As the years go by and as the old growth timber and fire-killed snags are removed, the plan is to bring the entire area under more intensive management. Greater volumes of wood will be produced on each acre and more recreational facilities will be available for the citizens of Mission. The tree farm is indeed a heritage.

So as leaders in community management of a tree farm, the Mission Municipal Council and its forestry staff are setting a commendable example for others aspiring to similar roles.

The Forest Service Fleet

. . . a Versatile Force

By Ray Wormald

One was once a rum-runner. Another served in a missionary capacity. Today they're working for the British Columbia Forest Service.

And this unique partnership, in large measure, symbolizes the great variety and interesting histories of various craft that make up the Forest Service fleet.

Today, on coastal waterways, inland rivers and lakes, the Forest Service operates a total of 462 vessels whose shapes and sizes are as mixed and varied as the jobs they perform.

They range from the sleek, 80-foot timber cruising crew vessel "Syrene" and big Ranger launches, to stubby little boom boats, lightweight dinghies and outboard motor-driven canoes. And tugs which can be literally split down the centre line, trucked overland, then be re-assembled and launched.

There's also a floating camp—a somewhat ingenious structure in which 10 mobile homes were

Seaward in 'Syrene', pride

of the Forest Service fleet.

joined together on a large barge. It serves as home for Forest Service personnel working on Williston Lake; and can comfortably accommodate more than 20 men.

"Aircraft Carrier" Too!

And would you believe the fleet also includes an "aircraft carrier"? Actually it's a launch-barge combination in which a close-coupled barge serves as a helicopter landing pad. The 'chopper can take off and land, if necessary, while the "airport" is underway. The launch "Forest Surveyor" and the barge operate all over the coast.

The "flagship" of this hard-working fleet is the "Syrene"—a vessel with truly a checkered background and fascinating history. She was built at Hampden-on-Thames in England in 1921 for a Greek tobacco millionaire and for many years was a floating house of pleasure at the world-famous resort port of Cannes, France.

On her bow there was an alluring figurehead in the form of a beautiful nude woman . . . in shimmering gold.

Brought to B.C.

As the years unravelled, the Greek millionaire tired of his expensive plaything, and the neglected "Syrene" fell into a state of disrepair. In 1933 the once beautiful yacht was acquired by the Columbia Coast Mission; and its founder, B.C. coast pioneer missionary Rev. John Antle, with a crew of three brought her to Vancouver.

The shapely figurehead, hardly fitting for a vessel to be engaged in missionary work, was promptly removed and donated to the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. To this day the lovely lady looks over the sea from the main entrance of the yacht club.

After several heroic years of serving the spiritual and medical needs of hundreds of people in extremely isolated communities along Canada's rugged west coast, the "Syrene" changed hands again. First to a Vancouver machinery firm; and later to an American millionaire who soon after fell overboard and drowned.

With much life still remaining in her well-built hull, the "Syrene" was purchased by the B.C. Forest Service in 1942. Modifications were made, and she is still operating out of Vancouver.

And a Rum-Runner

Another vessel with a colorful background is the 65-foot "Forest Cruiser". She was built in Vancouver in 1933 in time to make many highly spirited runs from B.C. coastal points to "dry" America during the prohibition era . . . laden with demon rum and assorted other liquors. The rum-runner subsequently had several other owners and names; and was the Nanaimo Towing Company's "Marine Explorer" before being purchased by the Forest Service in 1956.

Here in capsule form, is the makeup of the Forest Service fleet: four timber cruising crew vessels (50 to 80 feet); 14 Ranger launches (40 to 50 feet); 12 Assistant Ranger launches (30 to 40 feet); 20 high-powered Assistant Ranger cruisers (17 to 24 feet); three scaling launches (28 to 60 feet); two personnel carriers (30 feet); five tugs and eight boomboats, all used in reservoir debris clearing and control; two floating camps; eight equipment transporters; two service rafts; three refuelling barges; one underwater logging barge; 72 river boats (22 to 30 feet); 128 outboard runabouts (14 to 18 feet): 76 cartops and inflatables; and 102 dinghies, punts and canoes.

Variety of Duties

Varied indeed are the duties of this mixed fleet. Its activities include timber cruising, fire fighting and forest fire patrols, logging inspections, forest survey and inventory operations, road and bridge surveys and construction, reservoir clearing, and the transportation of personnel, equipment and supplies.

The latest addition joined the fleet last month. Conversion of the 60-foot "Oliver Clark II" was completed in Vancouver and she will serve out of Bella Coola as a long-range Ranger vessel. The boat perpetuates the name of Forest Ranger Oliver Clark who died on duty in a forest fire on June 25, 1925, at Port Neville. The first "Oliver Clark" was built by the Forest Service in 1926 and was sold some years ago. The "Oliver Clark II" is the former "B.C. Surveyor"—operated by the provincial Lands Department.

What will be the largest vessel in the fleet is now under construction in Vancouver. The 85-foot "Forest Transporter", with a 30-foot beam, has been designed for many purposes. In addition to 2,000 gallons of fuel for her own requirements, the vessel will carry 5,000 additional gallons of fuel for delivery to isolated coastal camps. She will be able to transport three large refrigerated trailers filled with seedlings destined for reforestation projects; and her "tunnel" superstructure will permit the carrying of such long pieces of cargo as bridge girders, mobile homes and long pilings. The "Forest Transporter" is scheduled to start service early next year.

All aspects of the fleet are under the wing of the Forest Service's Engineering Division; and the "admiral" is personable John Paynter — marine designer, humorist and soccer coach. Fittingly, he was born in the same year and in the same community in which the Syrene was built.

1950 Disaster

The jagged coastline of British Columbia and its inland waterways are fraught with danger, and the Forest Service has not been trouble free. But it's record is commendable considering the number of craft involved and the unusual conditions under which they often operate.

One of the worst Forest Service disasters occurred on October 3, 1950, when the "A. L. Bryant", carrying a group of scalers, was cut in half by the sharp bow of the (then) Union Steamship Company's passenger ship "Lady Cynthia" in Howe Sound. Three men lost their lives in that mishap; and among the survivors was H. L. (Larry) Coles, now superintendent of scaling for the Vancouver Forest District. In his narrow escape from death he was swept beneath the keel of the passenger ship. Another survivor was J. H. Kilby, now senior scaler at Port Alberni.

Concern has also been expressed over the age of many craft within the Forest Service fleet. The "Syrene", for instance, is in her 53rd year—a ripe age for any vessel. Among larger units, the average age is between 20 and 22 years. Marine authorities generally agree 20 years is normally the maximum economical, and safe, age for any busy vessel.

What about the future? "We've considered hovercraft," says fleet-master Paynter, "and in theory this type of craft would be ideal for many of our operations. But our budget limitations prohibit getting the larger versions of this craft, and the smaller ones would be unsuitable in even moderately bad weather."

One thing is certain. As long as it must contend with an ocean, fast rivers and big lakes, the Forest Service will always have a fleet.

'Whitesail'

Boom boat.

'Hecate Ranger'

Spreading fertilizer on selected plot.

The Search is on for 'Faster' Forests

By Ernie Perrault

There is an old and familiar saying used by most of us at one time or another. It usually comes into use when a problem is so close to us that our minds can't grasp the entire problem. As a result we fail to come up with a complete answer. When a situation like that occurs the excuse often offered is: "I couldn't see the forest for the trees."

Suddenly that old familiar saying has a new and important application to forest management in British Columbia. Simply stated, we are taking a new and sharper look at the forests of this province.

Why this sudden accelerated interest? What is the reason for this new, elaborate and painstaking study —one which will take ten years to complete?

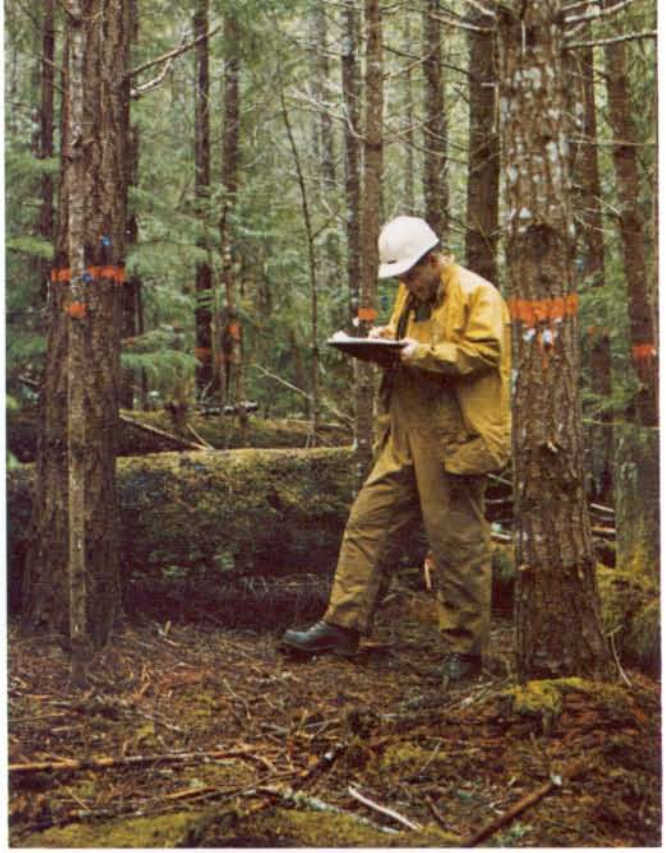
First of all, the British Columbia Forest Service is responsible for the management of 127 million acres of forest land, a tremendous task calling for planning not only on a day-to-day basis, but also for the future. The biggest and most important objective is the same today as it was in the beginning—to sustain the forest yield—to ensure that the forest continues to grow at least at the same rate as it is harvested. The perpetuation of the forest resource is still the main objective, but planning for it well into the future has become a critical exercise, in light of what is happening in British Columbia today.

No longer is the production of wood the sole objective on all of these forest lands. The forester faces a new challenge in the 70's. He must continue in his efforts to grow wood for an industry which contributes more than 50 per cent of our total economy. But he must also make provision in his management for recreation, fish, wildlife, beef production, as well as water supplies for domestic, industrial and irrigation uses. Add to this the demands upon forest land for roads, mining, pipelines and hydro power, and it can be seen that maintenance of wood production is no easy task.

The problem is a thorny one. On the one hand the demand for forest products is going to continue to increase.

The effects of various soils and climatic conditions on tree growth are being studied.

Precise measurements of trees grown under known natural conditions provide a basis to determine increased growth under controlled conditions.



Trees to be thinned from plots are carefully selected by silviculturist.

On the other hand the demand for land, much of it forested, is going to increase. The only way to overcome the problem is to increase the productivity of the forest—make it grow faster and yield more wood per acre.

Among a number of projects initiated by the provincial government for this purpose was the establishment of a Forest Productivity Committee in 1970. Work which, hopefully, would lead to additional yields of wood through intensive forest practices began immediately.

An initial survey of other countries revealed that nothing this ambitious had ever been done before. Also it was discovered that insufficient information exists on the growing habits of trees in British Columbia despite the fact that vast forests have covered the province since deglaciation.

The committee's plan is to use computer modeling and simulation techniques to test proposed methods for increasing productivity. This will be done under controlled conditions in large tracts of forest, specifically those still many years from maturity, and therefore good candidates for accelerated growth. There are 58 million acres of young forests in British Columbia.

The first objective of the ten-year study is to develop managed stand yield tables upon which foresters can rely to forecast economic increases in forest productivity. 'Economic' is the key word. Obviously a growth management program that prices forest products out of the market is pointless.

The intent is to develop managed stand tables which show the specific effects of fertilizer application and thinning in stands on different soil types and in different climatic zones so that the forest managers can pursue the best means of increasing productivity.

Before a computer assisted modeling and simulation program can be started, basic data must be assembled for trees growing in their natural state. An analysis of soils in which trees grow, the climatic effects on tree growth, the effects of thinning and fertilizer application are just some of the areas of study.

And that is precisely the stage the program has reached as this article is written. It has taken more than two years to find and process 500 1/20th hectare (approximately 1/8th acre) plots in homogenous, natural stands of Douglas fir and Western hemlock.

These plots were located initially by means of aerial photography followed by ground investigation. Once a plot is selected for the program, a permanent reserve is placed on it and a crew goes in to measure the plot in detail. The diameter of every tree is taken at a distance of 1.3 meters above the ground. Its height is also recorded, and it is carefully examined for disease.

Increment cores (plugs of wood removed from the radius of the tree) are obtained and sent to the University of British Columbia where it is possible, among other things, to determine whether the tree was subjected to a dry or wet growing season in any given year of its life. As each tree responds to treatment, additional core samples will be taken to determine growth rate.

The measurements crews make are tied in closely with large scale aerial photography, and from the photographs a 'stem chart' for every plot is drawn up, with every tree and its condition recorded. Meteorological stations are set up at every installation. As the season proceeds to midsummer, a computer is used to assign a random thinning and fertilizing program for each plot. This program is completed before the onset of winter.

In the dormant period (fall and winter) the diameter of every tree is measured again, and large scale aerial photography is used to measure tree height. Periodically, measurements are repeated for comparative purposes. In effect the forest has been placed under a ten-year microscope.

Simultaneously, several related studies are going on, all designed to achieve the same objective, to discover how a forest grows, and how it can be encouraged to grow faster and better under a managed productivity program. It will take ten years to accumulate all the answers; but with increased forest productivity as the target, it is worth waiting for.

The Okanagan Forest

Mention "The Okanagan" to most people of British Columbia and they immediately think of a 75-mile-long lake and perhaps a narrow strip of semi-arid but heavily irrigated orchard land surrounding it.

For some it will bring to mind the Kelowna Regatta or the Penticton Peach Festival. For others it may revive interest in the legendary Ogopogo—B.C.'s version of the Loch Ness monster.

Just a few will associate the name with the million-acre forest which serves the people of our province in a multitude of ways. Though not readily seen by the traveller as he motors along Highway 97 near lake level, the Okanagan Provincial Forest is up there—just over the first row of hills—and it is vital to the economy of the Okanagan community.

Whereas annual precipitation in the valley ranges from 10 to 15 inches, the surrounding high land receives double that, or more. This, in conjunction with cooler temperatures and higher humidities, makes the difference and enables several species of coniferous trees to grow and thrive.

Our forests serve many interests.

These include Douglas fir, spruce, balsam, cedar, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, and larch which is found only on the eastern side of the lake. Twenty-three logging companies, employing hundreds of men, remove an annual harvest of nearly 15 million cubic feet of timber with an unprocessed value of close to $5 million.

This raw material is fed to a considerable number of lumber and shingle mills, to plywood and veneer plants, and to box factories which dot the valley from Osoyoos to Enderby. They too employ several hundred workers—but the forest's impact on the economy does not end there.

Water is the life-blood of the Okanagan valley. Without irrigation it would produce very little of the fruit for which it is so well known. While some of the essential water is drawn from the main lake, much of it is piped down from the forest regions where every lake and even the smallest streams are dammed to collect this precious commodity.

The dense stands of trees serve to hold the rain and melted snow, prevent rapid run-off and thereby provide a sustained supply throughout the year. Because of this and according to Forest Ranger Ray McDaniel of Penticton, "there is increasing consideration and consultation with other regional authorities regarding the effect of planned logging on water conservation and water quality."

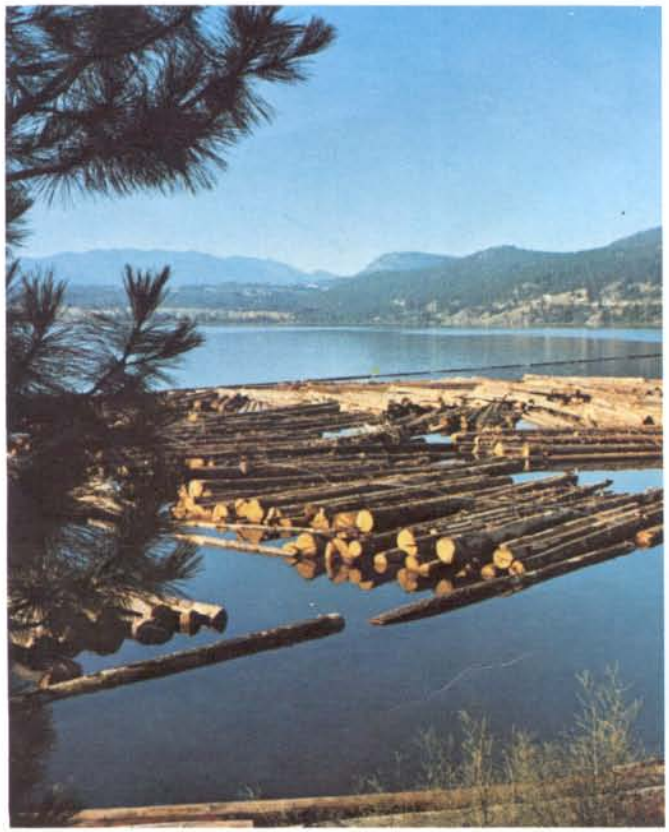
Recreation in many forms and in all seasons is extremely popular in the Okanagan Forest. An extensive network of forest access roads built by the Forest Service and logging companies provides relatively easy travel for hunters, fishermen, campers, skiers, snowmobilers and others who just want to get away from it all.

Nearly 100 head-water lakes located in the forest provide fine fishing both in summer and through the ice in winter. Pinaus Lake, northwest of Vernon, alone experienced nearly 20,000 fisherman-days in 1971. Rainbow and brook trout are the most common catches.

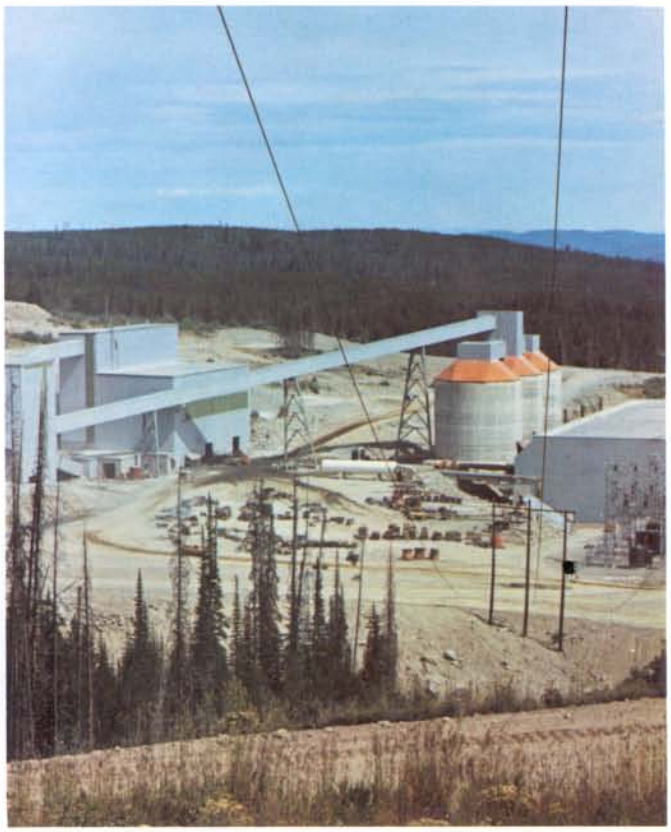
Many sportsmen have leased small plots of Crown forest land by "Special Use Permits" and built cabins on them. Others prefer a more rustic form of camping and for them the Forest Service has created a number of clearings for tent sites, erected toilets and set out a great many garbage barrels from which tons of refuse are removed each year. More such facilities will be provided as funds become available and as forest recreation continues to grow.

Snowmobiling is tremendously popular and the enthusiasts make full use of the logging roads to reach the heights of the sparsely wooded and scenic alpine regions. A flight over the area in the winter reveals snowmobile tracks on every mountain top.

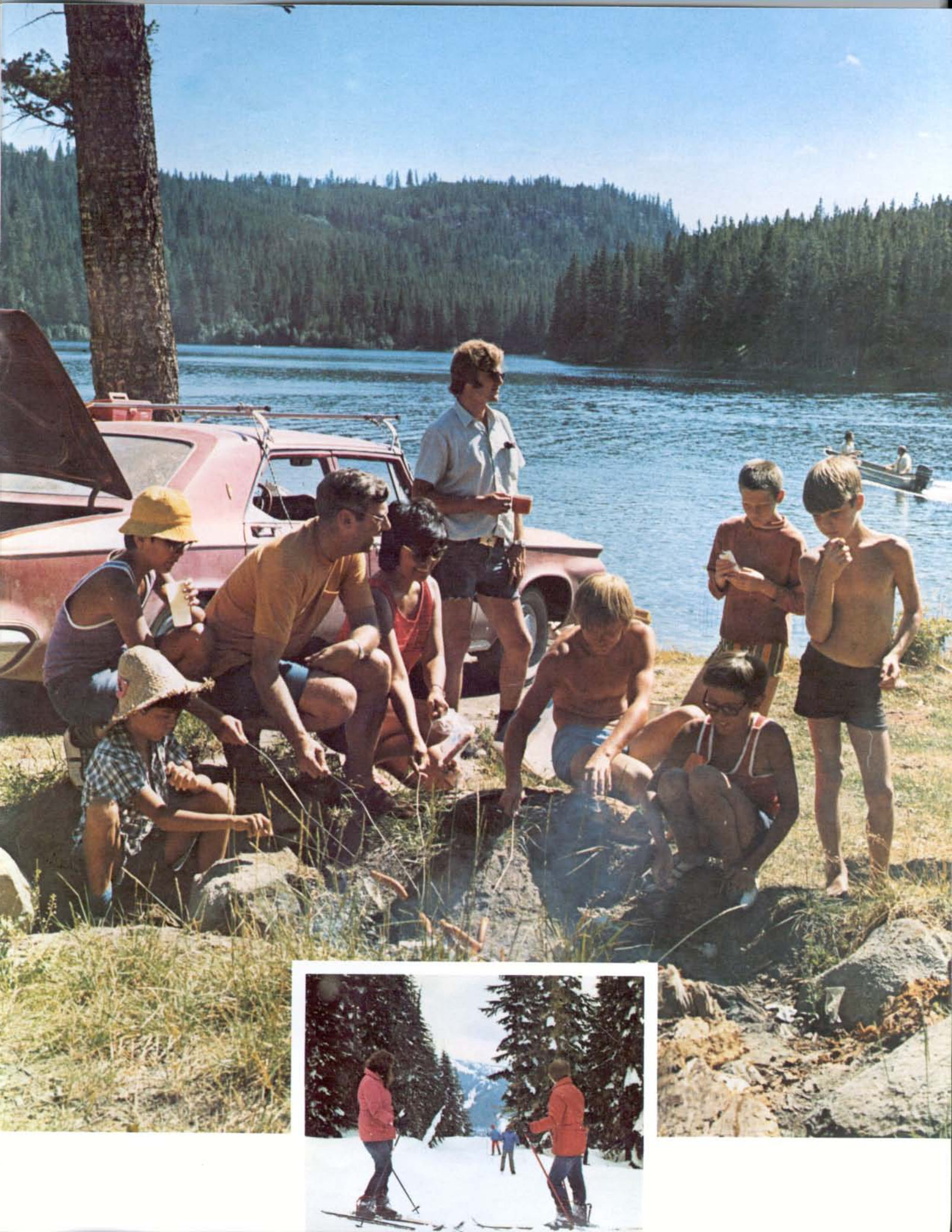
Hiking, skiing, trail-riding and canoeing are just a few other activities in which the public indulges in various parts of the forest. There is in fact something there for most everyone. Many find both a livelihood and a hobby.



Log assembly and sorting lagoon.



Brenda Mine is high in the forests above Peachland.



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