



Islands Trust

VALDES ISLAND VACANT CROWN LAND PROFILES

May 17, 2007

**Trust Area Services
Islands Trust**

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INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1999, the Vancouver Island Interagency Management Committee coordinated the provincial government Public Lands Strategy. The purpose of the Public Lands Strategy was to provide comprehensive information about vacant Crown upland in the Trust Area for the use of agencies and the public during land use decisions. Provincial agencies participated in the study of the parcels and in community meetings on each island.

In 1999, only unencumbered upland Crown land parcels were included in the process. The Crown Land Registry Service of the Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks provided the initial information on the status of the parcels. The Interagency Management Committee clarified and confirmed the work, using individual agency databases, selected title searches, and local on-island knowledge. From this confirmed status, the Committee excluded from the analysis any Crown land parcels that contained the following interests:

- Land Act leases and licenses;
- Ministry of Transportation and Highways gravel reserves;
- Properties owned by Crown Corporations;
- Provincial, Regional, Municipal Parks;
- Parcels included in existing treaty offers;
- Active mineral claims, Crown granted mineral claims;
- Woodlot licenses; and
- Pacific Marine Heritage Legacy acquisitions.

The Provincial/Islands Trust technical working group prepared the Public Lands Strategy Technical Report in 2000. The vacant Crown land was sorted into three categories based on capability and suitability of the parcel: resource management (agriculture, forestry, minerals and energy, water and recreation), conservation, and settlement (primary and secondary attributes and communication sites).

The Public Lands Strategy Technical Report included technical data from provincial government inventories, including the Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI) and the Ministry of Forests, Forest Cover Inventory (FCI). These sources were supplemented with the Islands Trust Environmental Information Management System (EIMS) data and existing reports and studies completed by various authors and/or agencies.

The process produced an inventory and maps of vacant Crown land in the Trust Area and a collation of existing data for each parcel. Following community meetings, the Islands Trust made a commitment to return to island communities with more detailed profiles that incorporated agency information, additional information from published reports and local knowledge presented during the consultation process.

Islands Trust Crown Land Study

Islands Trust Council initiated the Islands Trust Crown Land Study in 2001. The process included the development of the Islands Trust Crown Land Principles for decision making about Crown land, a framework for a Protocol Agreement between the Islands Trust and the Province and revised Vacant Crown Land Profiles for each major island. As part of the Crown Land Study process, Islands Trust will provide the Islands Trust Crown Land Principles to the communities for information (Appendix I) and will receive input on the Profiles from each island community.

The Hornby, Denman, Lasqueti, Galiano and Salt Spring Islands Vacant Crown Land Profiles are complete and posted on the Islands Trust web site (www.islandstrust.bc.ca).

Purpose of the Vacant Crown Land Profiles

The Vacant Crown Land Profiles represent the most complete collation of current knowledge regarding vacant Crown land parcels in the Islands Trust Area. Islands Trust will use the profiles as a starting point for the compilation of more detailed information as it becomes available through further studies.

The information in the profiles, including the maps or referenced material, may not be complete. It identifies features that may require further investigation. In many cases, more detailed inventories and mapping will be required to provide an accurate understanding of the ecological values of a parcel. Islands Trust will update this information when more accurate mapping based on recent air photos is complete.

Framework of the Vacant Crown Land Profiles

The Vacant Crown Land Profiles provide detailed information for each of the vacant Crown land parcels on the island. The Profiles provide the name, location, legal description, size, and geographic relationship to other public lands. The profiles also detail biophysical, land use and resource use information as follows:

- biophysical (physiography, geology, surface drainage, groundwater, soils, native vegetation, terrestrial wildlife and habitat and aquatic habitat and fish),
- land use (designation, zoning, existing uses, surrounding land use and land use interests), and
- resource use (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, recreational, and mineral resources water supply, community infrastructure, aesthetics, and heritage resources).

Valdes Island Crown Land Context

The Crown Land Status Map identifies parcels that are not included in the Profiles based on the existing interest in the land. (Map 1 Land Status - Crown Lands and Other Significant Parcels). These other Crown land parcels are significant due to their important contribution to the preservation of habitats and ecosystems.

All of the Crown lands on Valdes Island are the subject of treaty negotiations. (Lyackson First Nation, 2007)

PARCEL A – NORTH END

Note:

- ***The information provided is based on the Public Land Strategy Technical Report, 2000, unless specifically referenced.***

Location and Setting

- Parcel A reaches across Valdes Island from the east shore to the western shore. (Map No. 2) (Islands Trust 2001)

Legal Descriptions and Parcel Sizes

- The legal description is the North Remainder of District Lot 1, Valdes Island, Nanaimo District.
- The size is 144.31 ha.

Geographic Relationship to Other Public Land

- The parcel is bound on the north by Wakes Cove Provincial Park and on the south by the Lyackson First Nation Reserve (IR#3). (Reid. H 2006)
- There are two marine parks in close proximity providing a linkage with this site. (Islands Trust 2001)

Biophysical Description

Physiography

- The elevation ranges from 25-119 m. (Map No. 3)

Geology

- Parcel A is underlain by the Gabriola, Spray and Geoffrey formations. (Map No. 4)

Surface Drainage

- Provincial TRIM data has identified water features such as a wetland. (Map No. 3)

Groundwater

- Parcel A has depression sites with fluctuating water tables. (Reid. H 2006)

Soils

- The Canadian Land Inventory data classify the agricultural capabilities on Parcel A as non-productive.
- The soil on portions of Parcel A are classified as Brigantine, Bellhouse, Saturna, Qualicum, and Trincomali. (Map No. 5)

Native Vegetation

- Parcel A has a high value for conservation and the highest value for ecosystem biodiversity. (Islands Trust 2001)
- Parcel A has the potential to contain the red-listed ecological community Douglas-fir/dull Oregon-grape. (Reid. H 2006)
- The Islands Trust Ecosystem mapping identifies Woodland, Wetland, Young Forest and Herbaceous on Parcel A. (Islands Trust, 2003) (Map No. 6)

- Parcel A has numerous older Douglas-fir trees and scattered vets. (Reid. H 2006)
- The Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory of East Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands has identified Second Growth Forest within this parcel and a very small portion of the parcel includes Terrestrial Herbaceous. (Map No. 7)
- Parcel A has a diverse ecosystem. (Reid. H 2006)
- Parcel A has depression sites with fluctuating water tables and sandstone ridges which contribute to the unique biodiversity of the site. (Reid. H 2006)

Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat

- The parcel is used by deer. (Reid. H 2006)

Aquatic Habitat and Fish

- Parcel A has no identified resource potential.

Land Use

Zoning and Permitted Land Uses:

- The Valdes Rural Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw No. 42 of the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee) zones Parcel A as Forest/ Wilderness (FW) and Recreational Resource (RR). (Map No. 8)
- The part of the parcel that backs cottage properties is designated Recreational Resource for open space uses and habitat protection and the remainder is designated Forest Wilderness for forestry use and one residence. (Islands Trust 2001)

Existing Land Uses

- Parcel A is vacant and contains no existing structures or developments.

Surrounding Land Use Zoning Designations:

- Parcel A borders land that is zoned as Rural 1 (R1), Recreational Home (RH) and Marine Log Storage (W4).

Land Use Interests

- BC Parks has expressed interest in this parcel. (Islands Trust 2001)
- All of the Crown lands on Valdes Island are the subject of ongoing treaty negotiations. (Lyackson First Nation, 2007)

Resource Use

Agriculture Resources and Potential

- Parcel A is not located within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR).

Forestry Resources and Potential

- Parcel A has no identified resource potential.

Fisheries Resources and Potential

- Parcel A has no identified resource potential.

Mineral Resources and Potential

- Parcel A has no identified resource potential.

Water Supply

- Parcel A has no identified resource potential.

Community Infrastructure

- Trails and old roads are present throughout the parcel. (Reid. H 2006)
- There are no Ministry of Transportation constructed and maintained roads on Valdes Island and that access to Valdes Island is by water only. (Ministry of Transportation, 2007)

Recreational Resources and Potential

- Recreation values were high for kayaking, trail riding, hiking, and fishing. (Islands Trust 2001)

Aesthetic Resources

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Heritage Resources

- There is an identified archaeological site according to provincial data. (Islands Trust 2001)
- The presence of significant archaeological, cultural and heritage sites have been identified by Lyackson. (Lyackson First Nation, 2007)

PARCEL B – SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

Note:

- ***The information provided is based on the Public Land Strategy Technical Report, 2000, unless specifically referenced.***

Location and Setting

- Parcel B borders the row of small-lot cottage sites on the eastern shore. The parcel lies inland behind the lots. (Map No. 2) (Islands Trust 2001)

Legal Descriptions and Parcel Sizes

- The legal description is Section 2, Valdes Island, Nanaimo District.
- The size is 170.82 ha.

Geographic Relationship to Other Public Land

- Parcel B is bound on the north, west and south by private forest land and on the east by cottages. (Reid. H 2006)

Biophysical Description

Physiography

- The dominant slope is less than 20 %.
- Parcel B has a gentle slope. (Islands Trust 2001)
- The elevation ranges from 25- 165 m. (Map No. 3)

Geology

- Parcel B is underlain by the Gabriola, Spray and Geoffrey formations. (Map No. 4)
- Geologically important sites have not been recorded.

Surface Drainage

- Provincial TRIM data has identified water features such as creeks or streams. (Map No. 3)

Groundwater

- This is the watershed for the small-lot cottage sites. (Islands Trust 2001)
- Parcel B has scattered pockets of fluctuating water tables. (Reid. H 2006)
- Parcel B is a potential recharge area according to provincial data.
- Parcel B has a proven groundwater source or is a very likely groundwater source.

Soils

- The Canadian Land Inventory data classify the agricultural capabilities on Parcel B as non-productive.
- The soil on portions of Parcel B are classified as Brigantine, Saturna, and Rock. (Map No. 5)

Native Vegetation

- Parcel B has the potential to contain the red-listed ecological community Douglas-fir/dull Oregon-grape. (Reid. H 2006)

- Parcel B has a mix of dry, medium and very moist ecological community that creates a unique biodiversity of plant communities, plant species and provides diverse habitat to wildlife species living there. (Reid. H 2006)
- Parcel B has numerous older Douglas-fir trees and western redcedar with some scattered vets. (Reid. H 2006)
- The Islands Trust Ecosystem mapping identifies Young Forest, Riparian, and a small portion of Herbaceous on Parcel B. (Islands Trust, 2003) (Map No. 6)
- The Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory of East Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands has identified Second Growth Forest within this parcel. (Map No. 7)
- Parcel B has high ecosystem values. (Islands Trust 2001)
- The presence of one or more plant communities considered rare on a national or international basis and red listed provincially were regarded by the Public Lands Strategy Provincial Working Group as "threshold communities." Threshold plant communities have not been recorded for Parcel B. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)
- The parcel has the highest value for site diversity. Site Diversity is a measure of the complexity of the parcel based on physical and ecological considerations such as ecosystem variety, slope, topography and aspect. Professional judgement, local knowledge and information reviews were used to determine the rating. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Terrestrial Wildlife and Habitat

- Provincial data identifies that there is a wildlife habitat feature present and a red or blue listed animal species is present on Parcel B.
- Parcel B has high wildlife habitat values. (Islands Trust 2001).
- There are two eagles nests noted for Parcel B. (Conservation Data Centre, 1998)
- Eagles were commonly seen and heard through field inspection on Parcel B. (Reid. H 2006)
- The parcel is highly used by a variety of bird species and deer. (Reid. H 2006)
- Parcel B has scattered pockets of fluctuating water tables that are highly used by wildlife. (Reid. H 2006)

Aquatic Habitat and Fish

- Parcel B has no identified resource potential.

Land Use

Zoning and Permitted Land Uses:

- The Valdes Rural Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw No. 42 of the Thetis Island Local Trust Committee) zones Parcel B as Recreational Resource (RR). (Map No. 8)
- Parcel B is a designated Recreational Resource for open space uses and habitat protection. (Islands Trust 2001)

Existing Land Uses

- Parcel B is vacant and contains no existing structures or developments.

Surrounding Land Use Zoning Designations:

- Parcel B borders land that is zoned as Forest Wilderness (FW), Rural 2 (R2), and Rural Home (RH).

Land Use Interests

- All of the Crown lands on Valdes Island are the subject of ongoing treaty negotiations. (Lyackson First Nation, 2007)

Resource Use

Agriculture Resources and Potential

- Parcel B is not located within the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR).

Forestry Resources and Potential

- The Ministry of Forests has identified the following information as part of the Public Lands Strategy Technical Report, 2000:
 - Parcel B has a size of proposed management unit of 101 ha - 400 ha.
 - The age of the larger dominant trees in Parcel B is 60-100 years.
 - The forest cover database indicates that the lead species over the entire parcel is Douglas-fir/ Cedar.
 - The forest cover data base also provides a rating for site productivity, which reflects the capability of the land for growing timber. According to this inventory, Parcel B is rated as having low site productivity.
 - Parcel B is considered physically operable.
 - Parcel B has moderate harvesting constraints. Constraints include factors that would limit the economic viability of timber harvesting (such as access), or non-forestry values that would have to be taken into account (such as the presence of environmentally sensitive areas, public recreation use and visual quality concerns).
 - Parcel B has poor legal access.
 - Parcel B has no existing forestry investment and there has been no expression of interest for the parcel regarding forestry.

Fisheries Resources and Potential

- Parcel B has no identified resource potential.

Mineral Resources and Potential

- The Ministry of Energy and Mines has identified the following information as part of the Public Lands Strategy process in 2000:
 - Parcel B has no existing mineral development such as quarries.
 - There are no known mineral resources identified for Parcel B. Known mineral resources are rated based on the presence of the following energy and mineral parameters: showings, prospects, developed prospects, producers and past producers. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)
 - Parcel has a low potential for metallic minerals.
 - There is a high potential for industrial minerals.
 - Parcel B is underlain by sedimentary formations and is identified as having the potential for oil and gas resources.
 - Parcel B has no exploration interest present.

Water Supply

- Parcel B is not within a formally recognized community water supply area. Community water supply areas are areas where there is some formal recognition of the use of the land for community water supply purposes. Normally these areas include portions of

watersheds associated with communities of water users formed under the provincial legislation (*Local Government Act, Water Act, Water Utilities Act, and Forest Practices Code Act*). (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

- Parcel B has no water works present.
- Parcel B has some wells located on it and has good water supply. (Islands Trust 2001)

Community Infrastructure

- There is no existing septic field or sewer services, but there is the potential for such services.
- There are no Ministry of Transportation constructed and maintained roads on Valdes Island and that access to Valdes Island is by water only. (Ministry of Transportation, 2007)
- Parcel B has existing utilities, such as phone and or electrical services.
- Parcel B has no communication site.

Recreational Resources and Potential

- Parcel B was rated based on a variety of provincial government criteria related to recreational use potential as follows:
 - The parcel does not have a near by landing sites.
 - There is the potential for ocean kayaking, as a portion of the parcel is on the waterfront.
 - The parcel does not have steep slopes with no potential for survival games /orienteering use.
 - The parcel is suitable for hiking and there are existing trails, logging roads or utility corridors that are suitable for trail riding.
 - There is no sport fishing potential.

Aesthetic Resources

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Heritage Resources

- There is an identified archaeological site according to provincial data.
- The presence of significant archaeological, cultural and heritage sites have been identified by Lyackson. (Lyackson First Nation, 2007)

GLOSSARY

Age – The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include age to mean the stand age in years of the larger “dominant” trees, as indicated by forest cover database or other site information. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

ARIS – ARIS is the term used to identify mineral exploration assessment reports filed by the exploration and mining industry since 1947. These reports provide information on geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling, and other exploration- related investment activities. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Blue Listed – Blue Listed Species are those indigenous species or subspecies considered provincially vulnerable. (Canadian Wildlife Service, 2000)

Cliffs - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Cliff ecosystems are steep, vertical, or overhanging rock faces where sparse vegetation may occur in crevices or on ledges. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Coastal Bluff - An ecosystem type containing grasses and herbaceous vegetation associated with the shoreline; includes rocky islets and herbaceous communities forming in vernal pools and seepage areas. (Canadian Wildlife Service, 1998)

Community Water Supply – Community water supply areas are areas where there is some formal recognition of the use of the land for community water supply purposes. Normally these areas include portions of watersheds associated with communities of water users formed under the provincial legislation (*Local Government Act, Water Act, Water Utilities Act, and Forest Practices Code Act*). (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Drainage – Drainage is a measure of the permeability of the dominant soils on the parcel to be well drained, imperfectly drained or bed rock with less than 30 cm soil cover or poor to non-existent drainage through soil saturation. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Ecological Reserve - Ecological reserves are areas selected to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant and animal species, features and phenomena. Scientific research and educational purposes are the principal uses of ecological reserves. Ecological reserves are established for the preservation of representative examples of British Columbia's ecosystems; protection of rare and endangered plants and animals in their natural habitat; preservation of unique, rare or outstanding botanical, zoological or geological phenomena; perpetuation of important genetic resources; and scientific research and educational uses associated with the natural environment. (Ministry of Environment, 2006)

Expressed Interest - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include expressed interest to refer to whether or not there has been a client of Ministry of Forests initiated interest which may lead to forest management activities or tenure possibilities. The information will come from status for existing tenure, or local (district) knowledge for enquiries. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Existing Investments - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include existing investments to refer to a statement of whether or not public funds have been extended on forest management on public land. Information is to come from local (district) records and local knowledge. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Existing Mineral Development - Existing mineral development refers to aggregate pits, mines and quarries. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Harvest Constraints - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include harvest constraints to refer to an assessment of the factors that would influence the viability of a harvesting operation. These include any factors that may reduce the availability of net timber harvesting land base, or impose an exceptional cost of operation on a given area. Constraints may be visual quality concerns, public recreational usage, presence of environmentally sensitive areas, riparian reserves, etc. Some constraints may be evident for the forest cover database, others may require local (district) knowledge. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Herbaceous - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Herbaceous ecosystems are non-forested ecosystems with less than 10% tree cover. They are typically found in areas of shallow soils and bedrock near shorelines and at the summit of hills and mountains. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Industrial Minerals – Industrial minerals, including stone and rocks, are defined as those naturally occurring materials used to build structures or supply products that are useful to society. Industrial minerals exclude the ores of metals, gems, and art objects. Industrial minerals also include abrasives such as corundum and garnet. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Known Mineral Resources - Known mineral resources are rated based on the presence of the following energy and mineral parameters: showings (occurrences hosting minor in-situ mineralization), prospects (occurrences documented which warrant further exploration), developed prospects (occurrences progressed to allow a reasonable estimate of the amount of mine able commodities), producers (currently being mined) and past producers. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Lacustrine - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Lacustrine ecosystems are freshwater ecosystems where total vegetated coverage of the total surface area is less than 5%. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Leading Species - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include leading species to mean the leading forest cover as indicated by forest cover database (FC1) or other site information. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Legal Access - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include legal access to refer to the proximity to other traversable public land or public access points, for purposes of extracting timber. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Littoral - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Littoral ecosystems are marine influenced ecosystems where total vegetated coverage of the total surface areas is less than 5%. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Mature Forest - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Mature Forest ecosystems are characterized by establishment of shade-tolerant trees after the last disturbance (80-250 years old). The under story can be well developed as the canopy begins to open up but in Douglas-fir forests the under story is typically dry with few woody shrubs, forbs and grasses. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Metallic Minerals - Metallic minerals are types of minerals represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead and tin. (Oxford Concise Dictionary)

Mineral Potential - The land within each region is ranked with respect to its mineral potential using quantitative analysis. The information used in the ranking system is value of known resources, value of past exploration, value of past production, the number of known mineral occurrences and a subjective probability estimate by industry experts. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Oil and Gas Potential – There is oil and gas potential identified when there is the potential for the presence of a sedimentary basin that could host undiscovered oil and gas resources. The data classifies the potential as either a present potential, or an absence of potential, for oil and gas (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Old Growth Forest - The age and structure of old- growth forest vary considerably by forest type. On the pacific coast of North America, old growth characteristics begin to appear in unmanaged forests at 175-250 years of age. (Conservation Data Centre, 1998)

Older Forest – Older Forest ecosystems are conifer dominated forests with an average tree age of 100 years or greater. (Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: East Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands 1993-1997- Volume 2 - Conservation Manual, Technical Report Series No. 345, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region, 2000)

Old Forest – The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Old Forest is Old Growth Forest ecosystems, which are structurally complex stands comprised mainly of shade-tolerant and regenerating tree species (>250 years old). The under story can include snags, coarse woody debris, in all stages of decomposition and a fully developed moss layer. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Older Second Growth Forest – Older second growth forests are coniferous dominated stands with an average tree age between 60-100 years. (Conservation Data Centre, 1998)

Physically Operable - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include physical operability to mean operability as the demonstration of how physically possible it may be to harvest timber from a site, using established technology. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Provincially vulnerable - Indigenous species that are not threatened but are particularly at risk because of low or declining numbers. These species are considered “blue listed” by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. (Conservation Data Centre, 2000)

Recharge Areas – Potential recharge areas are areas where a combination of slope, aspect, soils and surficial material are suitable for the storage and collection of groundwater. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Recreation Use – Recreation use can be low, medium or high impact as follows:

- **Low Impact** – Low impact recreation use are activities with minimal disturbance to the land or activities where the participant has a low degree of tolerance to disturbance of land, such as hang gliding or kayaking.
- **Medium Impact** - Medium impact recreation use are activities that may cause temporary disturbance or higher than minimal physical impact to the land. These uses may include facilities that have a low/moderate and/or temporary impact on the land such as hiking.
- **High Impact** – High impact recreation use is high use recreation, such as survival games/orienteering, rock climbing or trail riding, with permanent and/or severe disturbance to land and/or possible major facilities (parking, toilets, pavement, buildings) and recreational activity where participants have high tolerance to disturbed land. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Red listed – Threatened and endangered species are considered “red listed” by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. The Conservation Data Centre defines “red listed” as indicating the presence of provincially endangered species on a parcel. (Conservation Data Centre, 2000)

Riparian – The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Riparian ecosystems occur adjacent to lakes, streams, gullies, canyons and rivers and may vary in width. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Road Access - Road access a rating of the public road access to the parcel and includes the potential or presence of roads to the parcel. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Sewerage - Sewerage is a rating of the potential or presence of septic field or sewerage services on the parcel. Determined through analysis of soil depth and technical team knowledge of sewerage services present or nearby the parcel. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Site Diversity - Site Diversity is a measure of the complexity of the parcel based on physical and ecological considerations such as ecosystem variety, slope, topography and aspect. Professional judgement, local knowledge and information reviews were used to determine the rating.

Site Productivity - The Ministry of Forests forest cover database (FC1) provides a rating for site productivity, which reflects the capability of the land for growing timber. According to this inventory. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Size of Management Unit - The forestry parameters and attributes definitions include the size of the management unit to mean the gross size of the parcel or proposed managed unit in hectares. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Threatened and endangered species - An indigenous species of flora or fauna that is likely to become endangered if the factors affecting its vulnerability do not become reversed. Threatened and endangered species are referred to as "red listed" by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. (Conservation Data Centre, 2000)

Threshold Community – The presence of one or more plant communities considered rare on a national or international basis and red listed provincially within a biogeoclimatic subzone are regarded by the Public Land Strategy Provincial Working Group as "threshold communities".(Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Trial Riding – Trail riding is defined as a high impact recreation use that requires existing trails, logging roads or utility corridors. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

UN – UN refers to islets that are undesignated and identified with a number in the Islands Trust Lesser Islands Atlas.

Utilities - Utilities are present if there are existing phone and/or electrical services, or if there is the potential for phone and or electrical services. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Vernal pool – A temporary body of freshwater that is filled by spring rains and snow melt, only to dry up during the hot summer months. Many vernal pools are filled again by autumn rains, and may persist throughout the winter. They are typically small and shallow. (Conservation Data Centre, 1998)

Vulnerable / Sensitive Species - Indigenous species that are not threatened but are particularly at risk because of low or declining numbers. The species are identified as "blue listed" by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre. (Conservation Data Centre, 2000)

Waterworks – Waterworks are present if there is a presence of licensed physical structures for the storage or movement of water. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Water Supply – Water supply is a measure of the potential for a potable groundwater source and/or the presence of a community water system. Water supply is measured as either in a serviced water district, having a proven source or very likely groundwater source or having no proven or unlikely as a groundwater source. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Wetland - An area of land inundated by surface water and groundwater frequently enough to support a prevalence of vegetation and aquatic life that require saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. (Conservation Data Centre, 1998)

Wetland - Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Wetland ecosystems are characterized by daily, seasonal or year-round water at or above the surface. (Islands Trust, 2003)

Wildlife Feature - These parcels contain raptor nest sites, heron/seabird colonies, seal or sea lion haulouts, streams or lakes as noted in TRIM 1:20,000 mapping. (Provincial/Islands Trust Working Group, 2000)

Woodland - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Woodland ecosystems are open stands of deciduous forest, composed of pure or mixed stands of Garry oak or mixed stand of arbutus and Douglas fir. Mature big-leaf maple can also be found in sites designated as woodland. Woodlands may include non-forested openings, often with shallow soils and bedrock outcroppings. (Islands Trust, 2003)

UREP Reserve - A UREP Reserve is land reserved by the province for the use, recreation and enjoyment of the public. (Ministry of Environment, 2006)

Young Forest - The Islands Trust Ecosystem Mapping Class of Young Forest are ecosystems with coniferous dominated stands with an age range that varies between 0 and 80 years old. (Islands Trust, 2003)

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APPENDIX I



Islands Trust

ISLANDS TRUST CROWN LAND STRATEGY GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- There is a **societal need** to protect the quantity and quality of potable water for current and future generations over any other potential use of Crown land.
- There is an **ecological need** to utilize a precautionary principle whereby uses other than conservation will not be considered until an ecological inventory has been completed for the sake of identifying and protecting significant ecological sites and species at risk.
- There is a **Provincial need** to retain the current inventory of Crown land in the Trust Area in order to achieve a necessary representation of the seriously under-protected Coastal Douglas Fir and Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zones in accordance with the Protected Areas Strategy for all citizens of BC.
- There is a **community need** to retain the current inventory of scarce Crown lands for ecological and recreational purposes, and community social services to sustain the valued qualities of island communities for residents, property owners, and visitors alike.
- There is a **legislative need** to retain Crown land parcels, in precedence over other Provincial mandates, where these contain values consistent with attaining the legislated object of the Islands Trust.