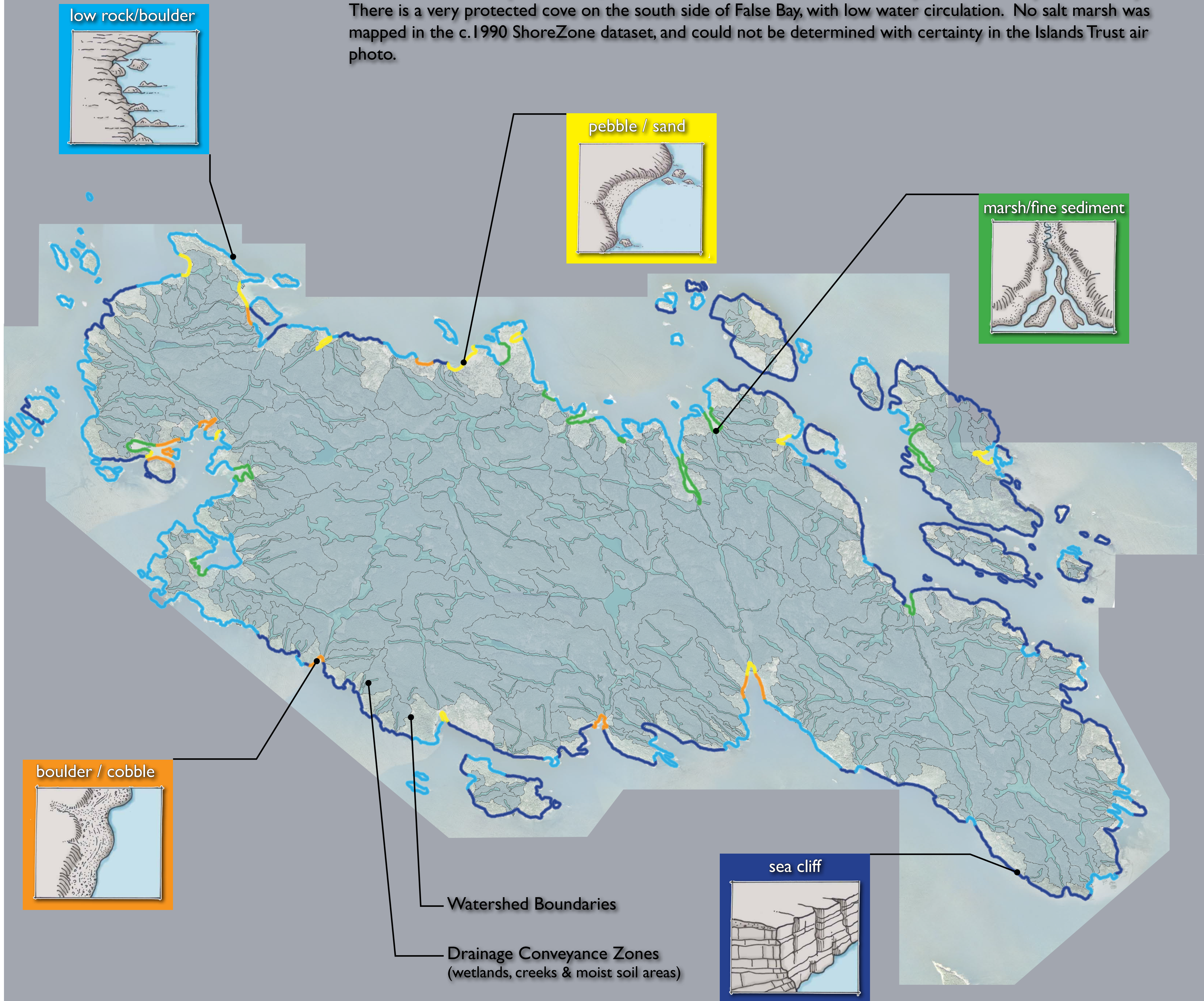


LASQUETI Is.

MAP 1 of 3: Distribution of Shoreline Types

The Lasqueti Island shoreline is largely bedrock and resistant to erosion. There are several sand and shell pocket beaches which are very important recreationally. The southeast end of Lasqueti Island is exposed to southeasterly storm winds and waves. The north side of Lasqueti Island is protected from northerly wind and waves by Texada Island. There are a few areas of tidal sand or mudflats which are sensitive to human disturbance; the larger of these are located in Spanish Cove, Boat Cove, the northwest end of False Bay, and the estuary in Tucker Bay. There is a very protected cove on the south side of False Bay, with low water circulation. No salt marsh was mapped in the c.1990 ShoreZone dataset, and could not be determined with certainty in the Islands Trust air photo.



LASQUETI ISLAND:
0.7 Km (0.5%) of Structurally Altered Shoreline

structurally altered*

LEGEND:
Sections of shoreline with significant structural alterations (>30% altered)

*Shorelines modified by facility development, principally boat ramps, seawalls, riprap, landfills, piers, groynes, or breakwaters.

DATE: October 25, 2011
Refer to Islands Trust Report "Gulf Islands Shoreline Mapping - Project Methodology" July, 2011 for detailed map information.

SEA CLIFF

- rocky shore with steep slopes
- 43% of shoreline (62 Km)

Rock (Hard) Shorelines

LOW ROCK/BOULDER

- rocky shore with low slopes
- 44% of shoreline (64 Km)

BLUFF

- moderate to high slopes of sediment (often eroding)
- Lasqueti Island has no bluff shores

BOULDER/COBBLE

- boulder - cobble cover on beach (often indicates eroding shoreline)
- 3% of shoreline (4 km)

PEBBLE/SAND

- stable or accreting pebble-sand (or shell) beaches (may be eroding where sediment supply is interrupted)
- 3% of shoreline (4.6 Km)

MARSH/FINE SEDIMENT

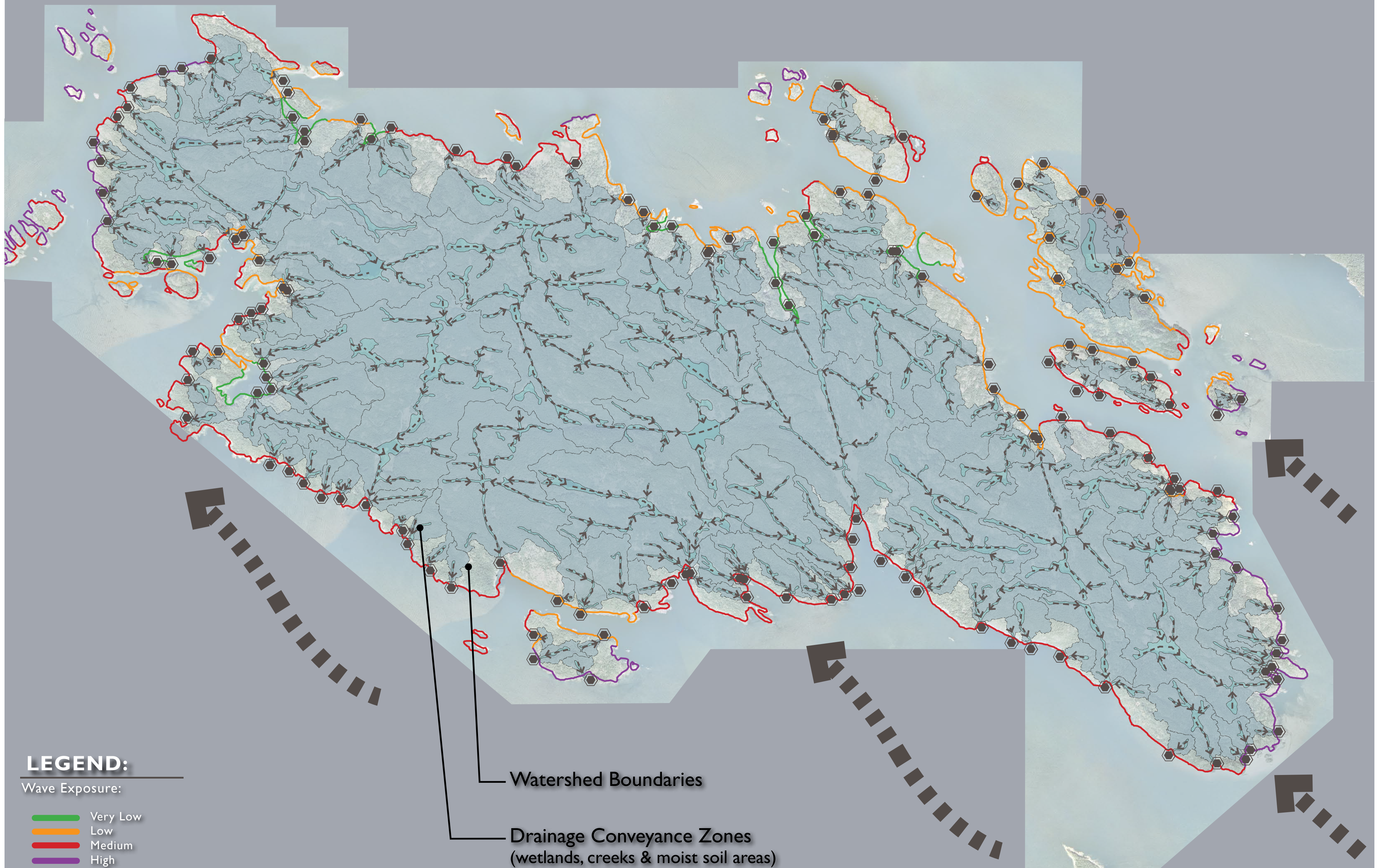
- low energy shorelines with sediment inputs from watersheds nearby
- 6% of shoreline (9 Km)

ISLAND ENVIRONMENTS are shaped by two primary or formative systems:

- 1) watershed systems; and
- 2) longshore systems.

Watersheds are driven by runoff, and longshore systems are driven by waves and ocean currents. Any attempt to understand the islands, including discussions about land use planning, must be framed by these systems. Within this framework all other systems (natural systems like forests, wetlands, eelgrass beds etc, and human systems like roads, buildings, etc) are organized and structured.

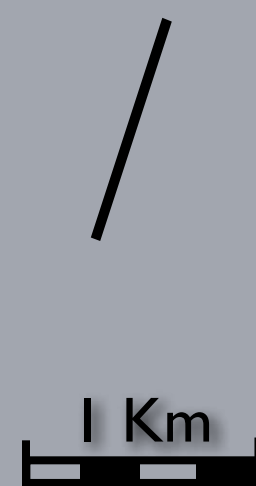
LASQUETI ISLAND belongs to a class of sea coast know as sheltered shoreline because it is not exposed to the open sea. Nevertheless, wind wave and current activity remains the controlling force along the island's perimeter. The strength of this system, however, varies appreciably depending on the orientation and form of the shoreline, near shore water depth, and other factors. For example, headlands facing storm waves are subject to the greatest wind and wave force, whereas bays and estuaries are subject to the least. Not surprisingly, headlands are prone to erosion and damage caused by strong winds, whereas bays and estuaries are prone to sediment deposition.



Making Sense of the Energy Systems:

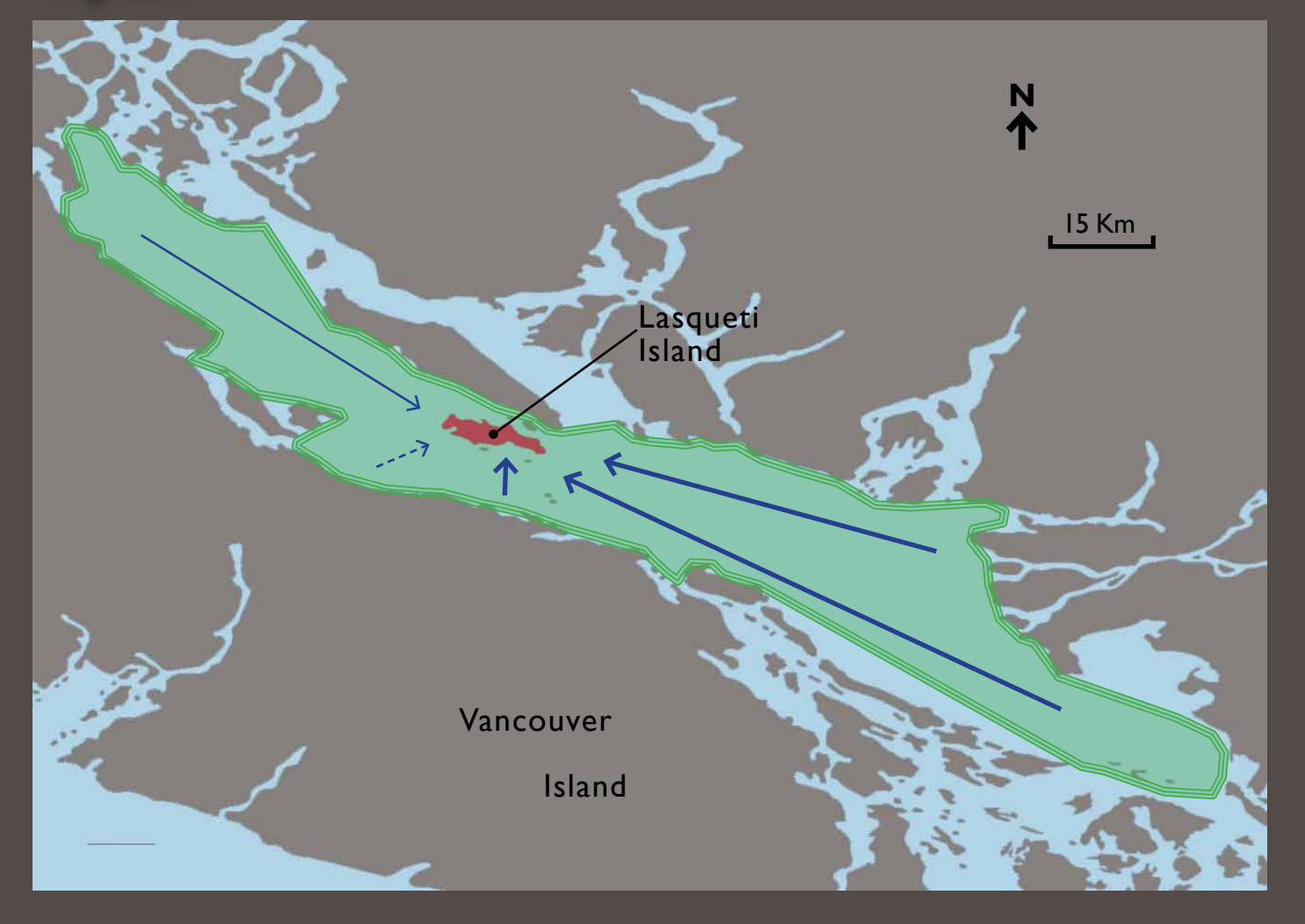
The coloured shorelines on this map indicate that for Lasqueti Island, the highest wave exposures occur on the southeast side of the island. The arrows indicate that the predominant wave energy system flow direction is from south to north.

Despite the consistency between exposure rating and sediment flow direction for this island, it is important to note that wave exposure and the predominant energy flow direction are measuring two very different effects. Wave exposure is a function of wave fetch (as described in the inset to the right) and wind strength from a given direction. The southeast shore of Lasqueti Island has a long fetch relative to other Lasqueti Island shorelines, and our region receives strong storm winds from the southeast – this combination of factors results in southeast facing beaches having a high wave exposure rating. Predominant energy flow direction on the other hand, is the cumulative effect of storms over time. Our region receives some winter outflow winds from the north, but the majority of strong winds and storms come from the southeast. For Lasqueti Island, this means that the dominant sediment movement direction (relatively little sediment exists on the Lasqueti Shoreline because it is predominantly rocky) is northward, driven by the south-easterly storms.

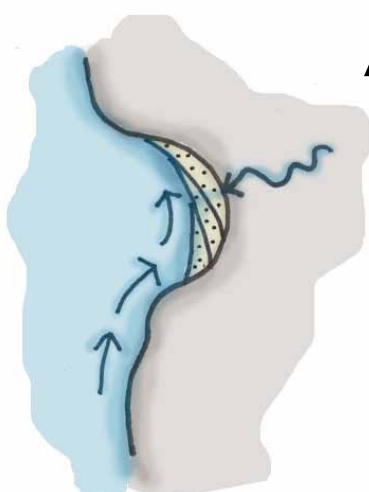


Wave Fetch & Energy:

Waves are generated by wind. Wave fetch is the distance over which wind can push water to generate waves - generally, the longer the fetch, the larger the waves. In the diagram below, the wave fetch for Lasqueti Island is shown in green.



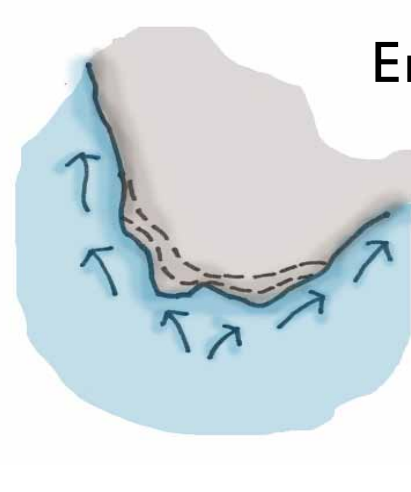
DATE: October 25, 2011
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Accretion Shorelines:

Sediment accumulation (accretion) is typically associated with lower energy environment along the shorelines.

Accretion features include sandy beaches, beach berms, pocket beaches or storm berms, and are often high value recreation features or wildlife habitats.



Erosion Shorelines:

Eroding shorelines are typically associated with higher energy environment along the shorelines, like headlands, high exposure sediment shorelines or points of land.

Eroding shorelines feed the sediment transport system and halting erosion can have severe impacts on the shoreline sediment movement system and 'downstream' beaches. Adequate setbacks for buildings and facilities are critical.



Trees and vegetation damaged or shaped by the wind along shorelines are good indicators of high wind exposure.

Caution should be exercised when siting buildings and facilities in these locations to ensure they are adequately set back from the shoreline.

Wave Exposure & the Sediment System

Wind Exposure & Buildings

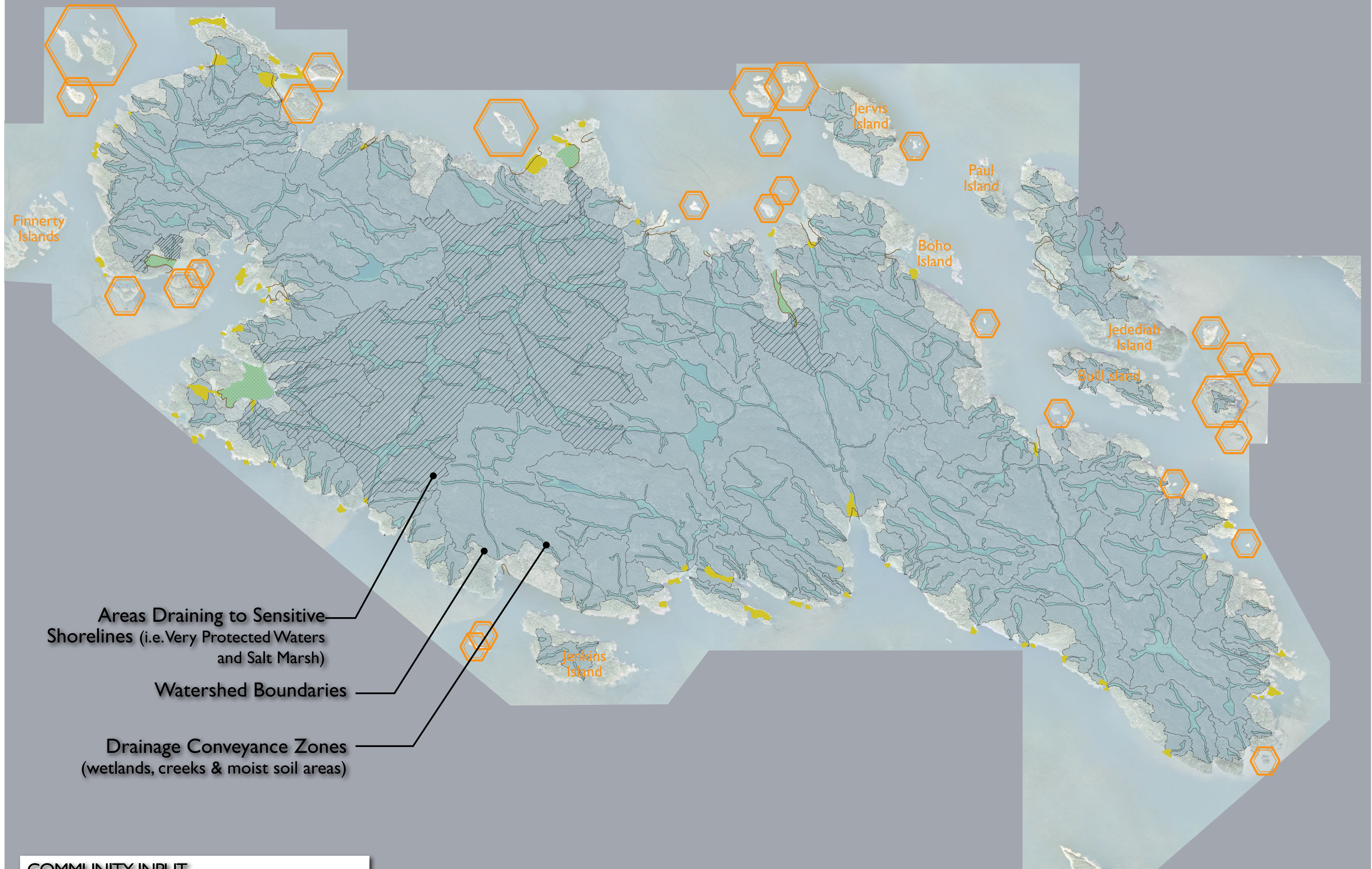
This map is intended to give a general impression of areas along the Lasqueti Island shoreline that are considered valued and/or vulnerable to change.

Value refers to areas or features of high ecological or recreational significance.

Vulnerability refers to:

- 1) Natural areas or features vulnerable to human disturbance; or
- 2) Buildings or facilities, vulnerable to disturbance from natural or human-altered system processes.

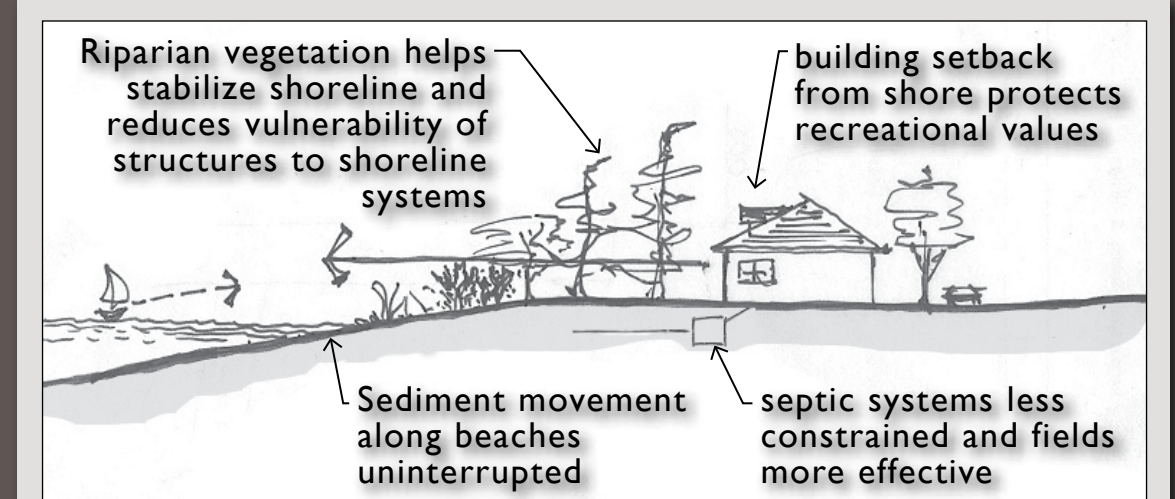
It is important to note that the various features highlighted on this map are in many cases both vulnerable in some way, *and* valued. Saltmarshes for example are of high ecological value, *and* are also vulnerable to accumulation of pollutants potentially contained in island runoff.



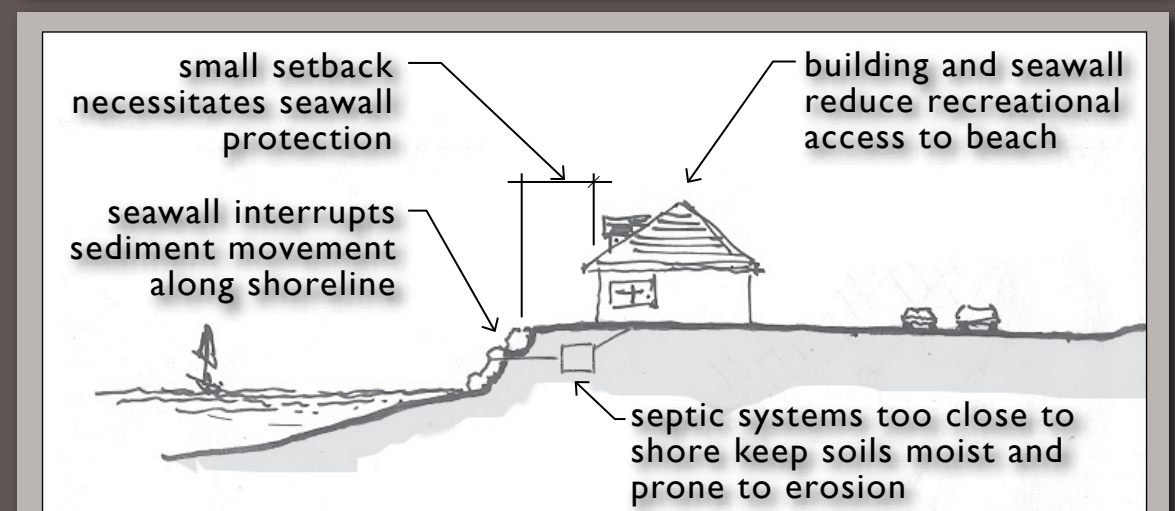
COMMUNITY INPUT

THIS IS YOUR SPACE - tell us what we have missed or where you think the mappers have erred to help us build a more comprehensive values and vulnerability resource! Feel free to make notes right on the map also.

FACILITY SITING & SETBACKS



Lower Facility Risk - Improved Shore Protection



Higher Facility Risk - Loss of Shore Values

DATE: October 25, 2011

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LOW LYING AREAS

- Areas 0-4 m in elevation above existing Mean Sea Level and greater than 50 m of width from the shore are mapped as 'vulnerable' to sea level rise.

Current BC Provincial Government guidelines suggest up to 1 metre of sea level rise over the next 100 years (www.env.gov.bc.ca). Sea level rise may cause increased shoreline vulnerability to land-based activities by causing such effects as increased flooding in low lying areas or softening of sediment shorelines and increased shoreline erosion. These effects could be further exacerbated by storm surges and changing climatic conditions.

SOFT SHORELINES

- Sediment shorelines are typically associated with high recreational values and high ecological values (pocket beaches, estuaries, etc).

VERY PROTECTED WATERS

- Shorelines highly protected from wave exposure
- Poor water circulation increases vulnerability to water pollution

ISLETS

- Often important ecologically, islets can be vulnerable to disturbance from recreational users

Areas of High Ecological or Recreational Significance