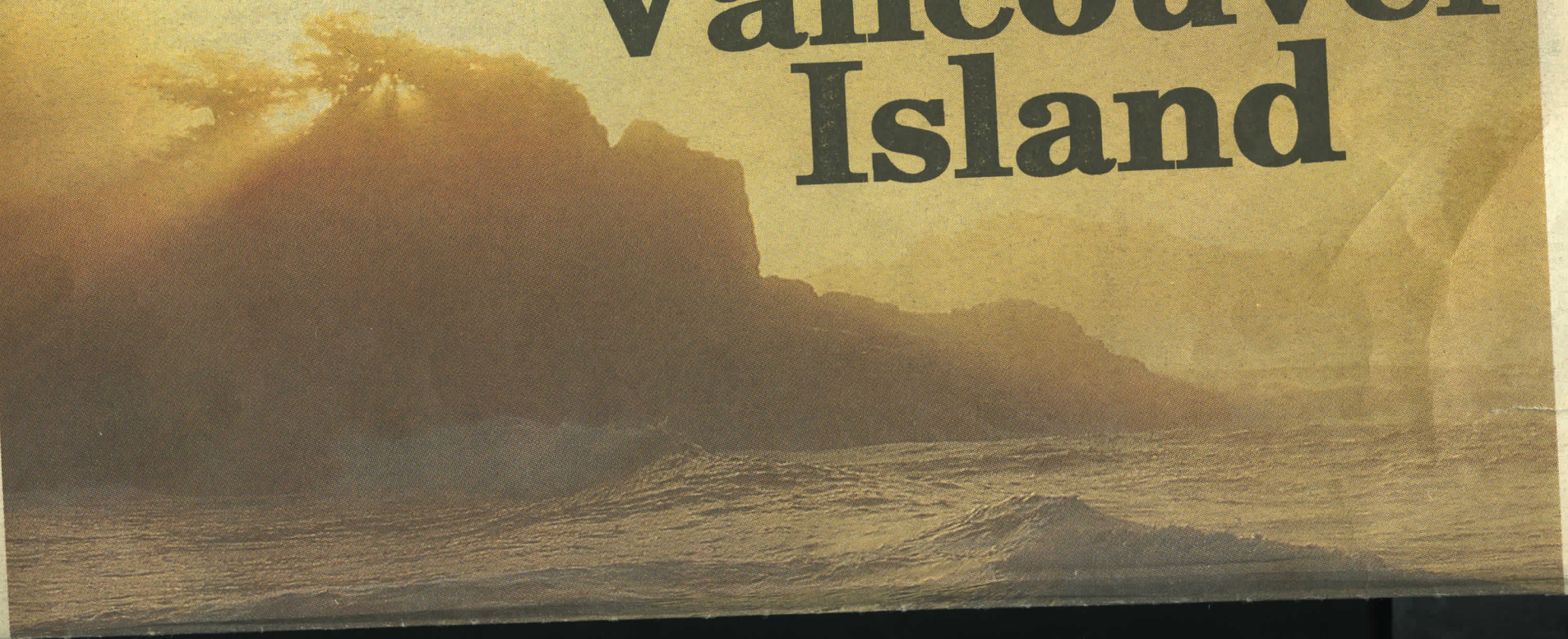
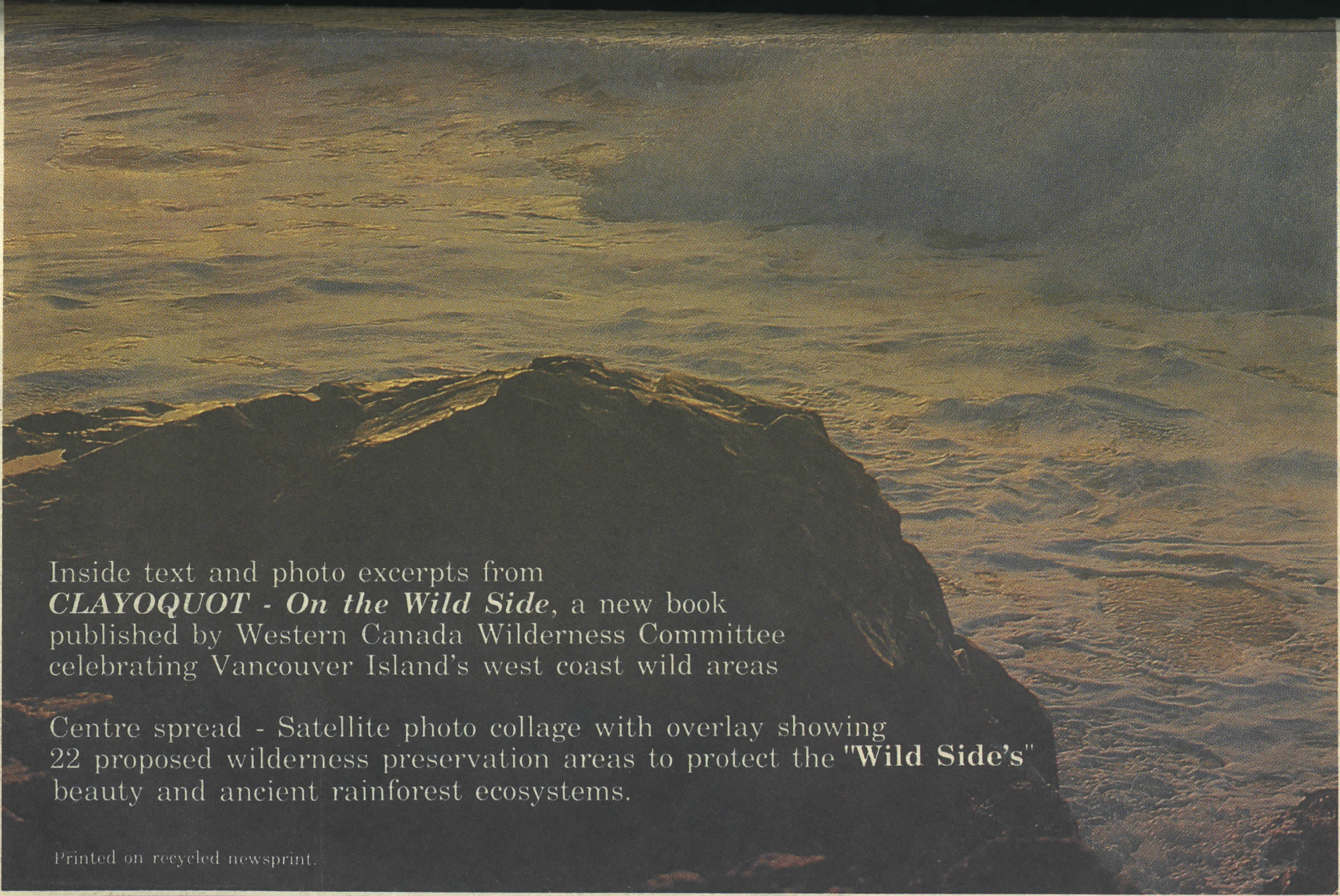


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Western Canada Wilderness Committee (a registered non-profit society),
20 Water Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1A4

SAVE

The Wild Side of Vancouver Island





Inside text and photo excerpts from
CLAYOQUOT - *On the Wild Side*, a new book
published by Western Canada Wilderness Committee
celebrating Vancouver Island's west coast wild areas

Centre spread - Satellite photo collage with overlay showing
22 proposed wilderness preservation areas to protect the "**Wild Side's**"
beauty and ancient rainforest ecosystems.

Printed on recycled newsprint.

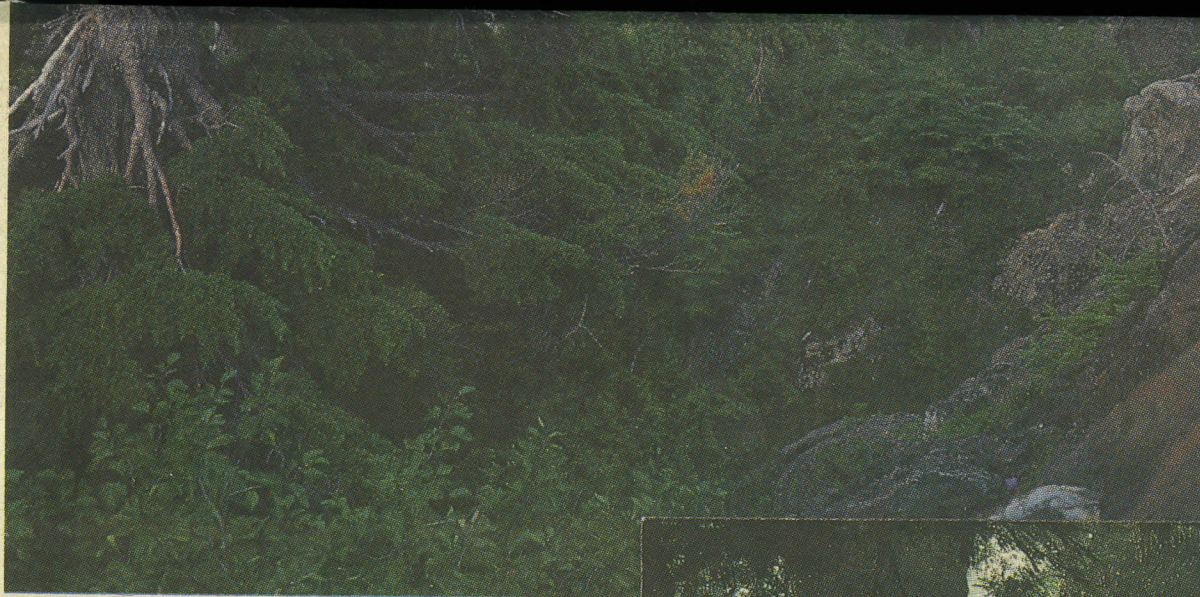
The ANCIENT TEMPERATE RAINFOREST



They are as old as the classical ruins of Greece and Rome. And just as inspiring. But unlike the dead relics from those great civilizations, the ancient temperate rainforests of the Pacific coast are magnificently alive.

Clustered between the Pacific Ocean and the mountain ranges that line the West Coast of North America, these natural wonders extend from the giant redwoods of northern California to the primeval Sitka spruce rainforests of southeast Alaska. Along the way they take in the majestic Douglas-fir forests of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, and the gnarled cedars, drooping hemlocks and the stately Sitka spruce of Washington, British Columbia and Alaska.

Within this remarkable continental phenomenon, the rain-drenched, moss-filled rainforests of the west coast of Vancouver Island stand out as an ecological wonder of the world. In an ecosystem that achieved its present form 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, there could conceivably be veteran cedars with more growth rings than there are years on the Christian calendar. The biggest trees in the west coast rainforest power their way for more than 91 metres (295 feet) - roughly the height of a 30-story skyscraper.



Set in a landscape that is a maze of steep forested mountains, narrow twisting valleys and meandering saltwater fiords, the island rainforests are a cloud-encased world of wetness and wonder.

There are spirits in the rainforest just as sure as there are prowling cougars and winged eagles. The original peoples of the rainforest paid homage to these spirits in their ceremonies and their art. Today the voices of those spirits are muted, the memories of them neglected. But if you care to, you can attend to the spirits of the rainforest and be transformed.

CREDIT and THANKS

This paper is dedicated to all those who are fighting to keep earth's "Wild Side" wild. Special thanks to the natives and non-natives who have fought, and are still fighting, to protect Meares Island, the Tahsish, Sulphur Pass, Shelter Inlet, Flores Island, Megin Valley, the upper Carmanah and all the other precious areas on the "Wild Side" of Vancouver Island.

Western Canada Wilderness Committee Educational Report is a monthly publication of Western Canada Wilderness Committee (WCWC), 20 Water Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 1A4. WCWC is a non-profit society registered in British Columbia. It is dedicated to wilderness preservation through education and research. Second Class Registration No. 7980 - Posted in Vancouver.

All photos featured in this newspaper are from WCWC's new book entitled *CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side*. With the exception of the book review the text consists of excerpts from this book which was written by Cameron Young with photographs by Adrian Dorst.

Design by Sue Fox and Paul George, edited by Paul George and proofread by Adriane Carr. Copyrighted WCWC 1990. All rights reserved. Printed in Canada on recycled newsprint.



The vanishing wilderness

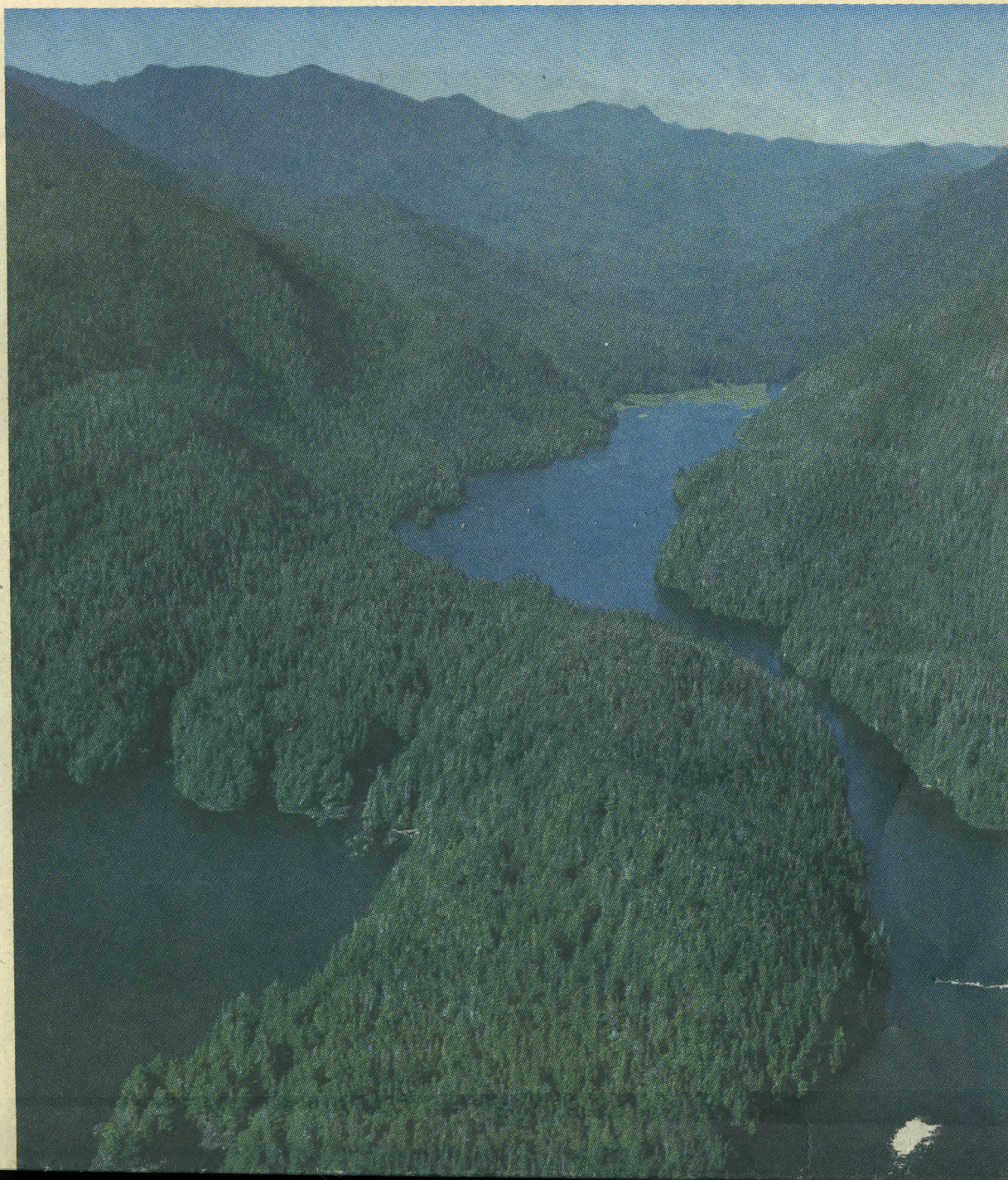
Less than nine percent of the total area of Vancouver Island has been set aside for ecosystem protection in parks and reserves. The old-growth forests within these reserved areas account for less than three percent of the island's entire land mass. A minimum of 80 percent of Vancouver Island is allocated to logging. The remaining 11 percent is mostly mountains and cities.

The Coastal forest industry makes its money by clearcutting old-growth timber --Douglas fir, Sitka spruce and amabilis fir (balsam). And they intend to go on logging the ancient temperate rainforest until it is gone. That is current government policy -- all old-growth timber currently not protected in parks and reserves will be logged.

There is no middle ground here, no flexibility. Over the years, the government has allocated virtually all the public's timber to the forest industry, even though the last Royal Commission on forestry in 1976 headed by Peter Pearse strongly recommended against it.

Today's tree farm licences and timber supply areas extend across massive and very dissimilar forest landscapes. This is contrary to the recommendations of the 1956 Sloan Royal Commission on forestry that called for the management of individual, self-contained watersheds on a sustained yield basis.

Forest managers in industry and government prefer the megaforest administrative unit because it provides them with more "flexibility" in planning allowable annual cuts. However, those cuts are rarely spread evenly throughout administrative unit. Instead, logging typically is concentrated in only one part of the unit at a time.



As a result, separate regions within the mega-unit are not managed individually according to a sustainable timetable. And that is a two edged sword. Although Fletcher Challenge

(TFL 46) and MacMillan Bloedel (TFL 44) logged much of their old-growth rainforest on southern Vancouver Island, they made comparatively fewer inroads into the wilderness forests of Clayoquot Sound. Today, the companies are looking to the forests of Clayoquot Sound to take up the slack.



"Klak -wit"

Clayoquot Sound bears the name of the Clayoquot people, who recently replaced that anglicized version of their name with the more authentic Tla-o-qui-aht.

The Tla-o-qui-aht have been a dominant presence in Clayoquot Sound ever since they took control of its vast network of inlets and islands by eliminating or subordinating at least eight other local groups. When Europeans began arriving there near the end of the 18th century, they found the entire region under the control of Chief Wickaninnish. Among the most powerful chiefs in Nuuchahnulth history, Wickaninnish was in complete command of all coastal commerce as far south as Barkley Sound.

The main village of the Tla-o-qui-aht is Opitsit, located on Meares Island opposite Tofino. Despite at least a 4,000 year old history of native settlement, the wilderness rainforest of Meares Island appears substantially undisturbed by human activities. Yet for the trained eye, examples of past native use are everywhere. Shell middens, culturally modified trees, fish traps, ancient artifacts -- many have been uncovered, but many more remain hidden in the half light of the sheltering trees.

WILDERN NEI

Cape Scott
Provincial Park

Port McNeill

22

21

20

19

Schoen Lake
Provincial Park

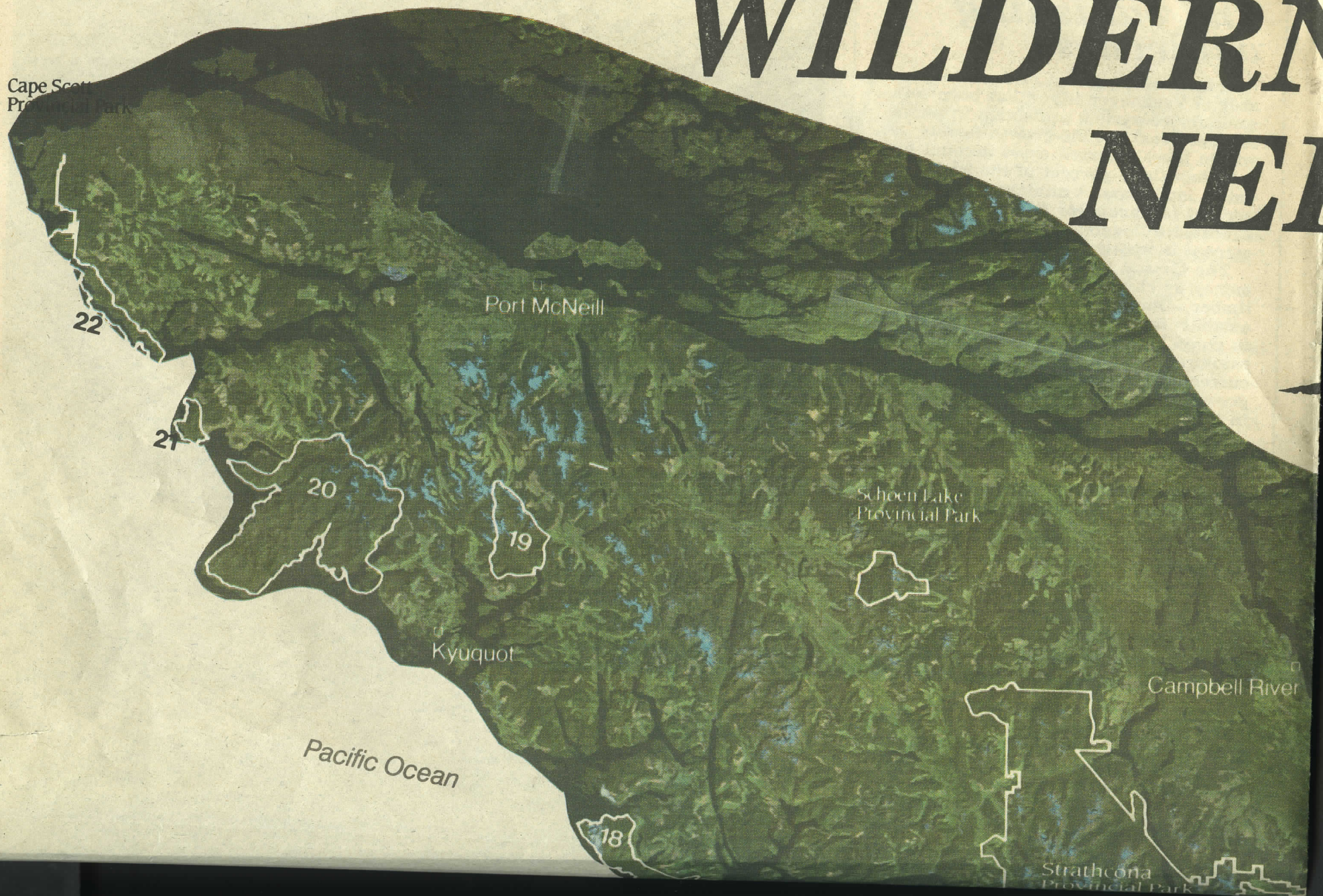
Kyuquot

Pacific Ocean

18

Campbell River

Strathcona
Provincial Park



NOTICE ** NOTICE ** NOTICE

Special events where you can learn more about why the "Wild Side" of Vancouver Island must be kept wild.

**** Public Book Launch for *CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side***

Monday, October 29, 1990, Vancouver Museum and Planetarium, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver. Special 360 degree panoramic slide presentation by Adrian Dorst. Two shows 7PM and 9PM in the planetarium dome with music by Bob Bossin. Limited seating. Tickets, \$5 each, will be available at the door and prior to the show can be purchased at 20 Water Street. Call 683-8220 to reserve tickets.

**** Panel discussion "Sustainable Development and Clearcut logging in Clayoquot Sound"** Monday, November 5, 1990, Byng Secondary School, 3939 West 16th, Vancouver. Representatives of the Forest Industry, Share the Clayoquot, Friends of Clayoquot Sound, WCWC and the IWA are on the panel. Start at 7:30 PM. Admission by donation at the door. No advance reservations.

**** Public book launch for *CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side***

Tuesday, November 13, 1990, Newcombe Auditorium. Multimedia slide show by Adrian Dorst, talk by Cameron Young. Starts at 7:30 PM. Tickets, \$5 each, will be available at the door and may be purchased prior to the show at 102-19 Bastion Square. Call 388-9292 to reserve tickets.



Pacific Rim
National Park

SCALE

0 5 10 20 30

kilometres

WILDERNESS RESERVES NEEDED *to* PROTECT

The Wild Side

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Upper Carmanah | 12. Flores Island |
| 2. Walbran | 13. Sulphur Passage – Shelter Inlet |
| 3. Klanawa River | 14. Megin River |
| 4. Mt. Klitsa – Nahmint | 15. Sydney Inlet |
| 5. Clayoquot River – Steamboat Mtn. | 16. Hesquiat Trail |
| 6. Ursus Creek | 17. Hesquiat Peninsula |
| 7. Upper Tofino Creek | 18. West Nootka Island |
| 8. Bulson Creek – Tranquil Headwaters | 19. Tahsish – Kwois |
| 9. Bedwell Sound | 20. Klaskish – Brooks Peninsula – Nasparti |
| 10. Meares Island | 21. Kwakiutl Point |
| 11. Vargas Island | 22. Quatsino – Cape Palmerston |

LEGEND



Existing Parks



Proposed Wilderness Reserves

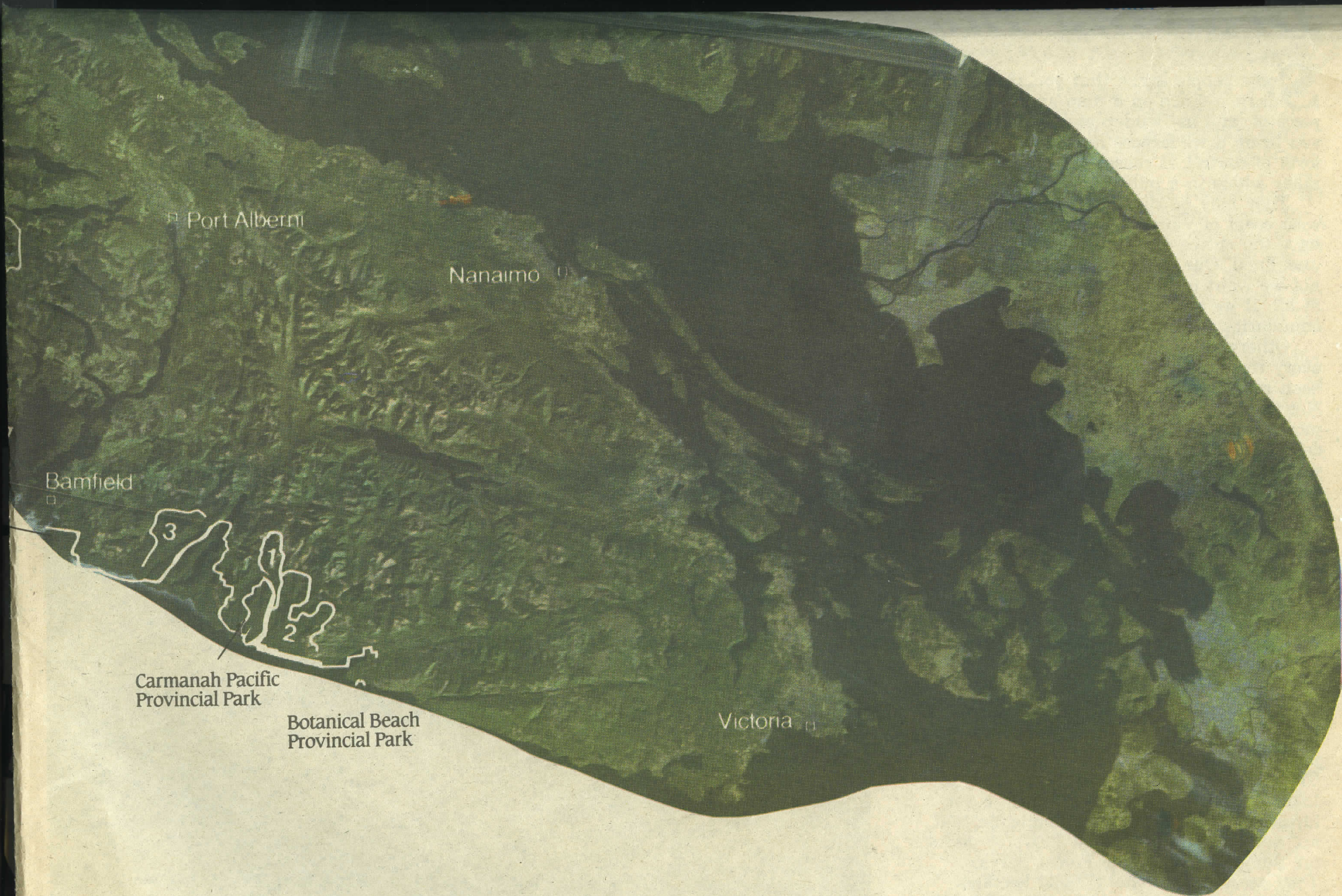
Blue - Snow & glaciers

Light green - Second growth forest
(old clearcut logging)

Dark green - Old-growth forest

Brown - Recent clearcut logging

Courtenay



Port Alberni

Nanaimo

Bamfield

3

1

2

Carmanah Pacific
Provincial Park

Botanical Beach
Provincial Park

Victoria



Drawing the line to preserve wilderness

Some people argue that you should never draw a circle on a map and designate a piece of land as "wilderness," because once you bring a wilderness area under some form of control, it ceases to be wild - like a killer whale in a public aquarium.

They may be right, but today, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, we don't have the choice of leaving the wilderness undefined. Our choice is simply whether or not we want to protect any more wilderness at all. If we do, we have to start putting boundaries around it -- and fast.

Otherwise, within two decades virtually every remaining wilderness valley will have been roaded and at least partially logged. Not that every tree will be gone from the mountains and every creek piled high with debris, but that "the imprint of modern man" will predominate on every landscape. As this happens, the existing wilderness park systems will come under more intense public pressure, slowly losing their ability to provide what they were created for in the first place.

Unfortunately, every area under consideration for a wilderness reserve already is encompassed within boundaries - usually for logging. MacMillan Bloedel's TFL 44 alone covers 453,000 hectares, or approximately one-seventh of the entire area of Vancouver Island (3,175,000 hectares). Fletcher Challenge's TFL 46 is just over 181,000 hectares in size, and Canadian Pacific Forest Products' TFL 19 takes in 195,000 hectares. All west coast forests south of the Brooks Peninsula that are not in TFL's are not in TFL's or parks are administered by the Forest Service. They account for some 317,000 hectares.

By comparison the entire area of Pacific

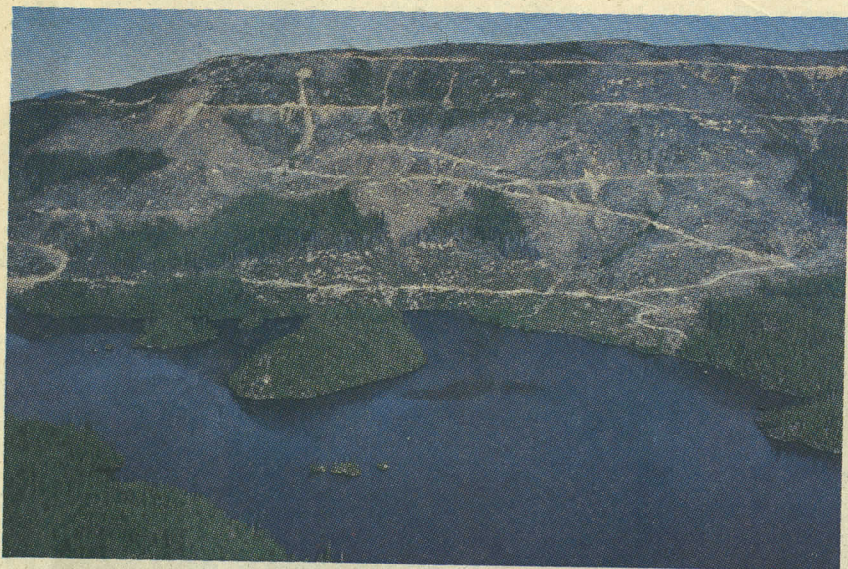
Rim National Park is 27,300 hectares, of which 59 percent contains old-growth forests. The total area of mountainous Strathcona Provincial Park is approximately 219,000 hectares. The park's west coast rainforest covers 95,000 hectares, but only part of this territory actually contains intact old-growth forests. Similarly, the 29,000 hectare Brooks Recreation Area contains only small amounts of productive old-growth. And less than half of the 15,000-hectare Cape Scott Provincial Park contains old-growth rainforests.

The total area of these four major parks

and reserves -- not just the forested area -- is approximately 290,000 hectares. That is barely more than half the size of MacMillan Bloedel's TFL 44.

Overlaying the logging and park boundaries that cover the west coast of Vancouver Island is the boundary outlining the Nuu-Chah-Nulth peoples' traditional lands. On top of that, the designation of new wilderness areas will require yet another set of boundaries. Ideally the stewardship of these new wilderness areas should put the conservation of the natural ecosystems above all other concerns.





Logging and the Cycle of Nature

When we clearcut the big old trees of the rainforest and knock down all the snags, when we haul away the timber, when we burn downed logs, when we spray herbicides on the nitrogen-fixing alder and salmonberry, when we don't allow the plantations at least several hundred years to evolve into old-growth forests -- we systematically arrest the natural development of the rainforest.

As the thousand-year-old forest soils are used up and not replenished, we eliminate the possibility that the temperate rainforest as we know it will ever grow back at all.

Nevertheless, forest companies argue that large-scale industrial clearcut logging roughly replicates natural disaster, especially wildfire, and is therefore a reasonable and natural extension of the perpetual dynamic of forest loss and renewal. But in the west coast rainforest major fires may occur only once every 300 to 1,500 years. The last ice age ended about 11,000 years ago.

If the forest industry were really willing to replicate the cycles of nature, there would be no controversy.

*A book that tugs
preservationists'
heart strings*



plying the west coast of Vancouver Island has lived in Tofino cameras. He has, more so than anyone else, captured the magic of its wild coastline and quiet reaches--its storms, birds, and wild wet forests. With thousands of images to chose from, *CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side* is a book about secret wild places. Adrian's camera has also documented the progressive clear-cut logging that has already compromised much of the coast and threatens the rest.

Adrian's is known for his patience and persistence. He has been know hide out in a large cardboard box in the tidal zone of a beach for hours waiting for the tide to rise and birds to flock around for close up photos. He discovered the "hanging garden" cedar tree on Meares Island, which for a few years was the largest redcedar of record in Canada, and took the now famous image of the Sitkas featured in WCWC's Big Tree not Big Stumps poster. Adrian's passion for the "Wild Side" pervades his images.

Cameron Young, author of the Forests of British Columbia and numerous articles about the marvels of Canada's west coast rainforest, went on several trips with Adrian exploring the "wild side" and has subsequently spent more than a year writing the text for the book. His prose captures the majesty of the trees and the power of the seas.

Producer Ken Bud is the genius behind the Wilderness Committee's first coffee table book published last year: *CARMANAH - Artistic Vision's of an Ancient Rainforest*, winner of two 1990 B.C. book prizes, the Roderick Haig-Brown Award and the Book Seller's Choice. He worked closely with Adrian and Cameron melding Cameron's well researched and fervent text with Adrian's vivid images to make *CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side* a major factor in determining which natural areas still remaining on the west coast of Vancouver Island will remain unlogged and wild.

A hardcover, 144 page book with coloured images on almost every page, it is printed on "environmentally more friendly" oxygen bleached paper made in Sweden. It is printed and bound in British Columbia, Canada. It's a perfect gift for the special people on your gift list and your own coffee table this Christmas time.





☐ YES, I believe Vancouver Island's "Wild Side" must be kept wild!

☐ Here is my gift, a tax deductible donation of \$ _____ to help win the campaign to keep the "Wild Side" wild! (WCWC's Revenue Canada tax reg. # 0587113-21-28).

Please rush me _____ copies of your beautiful full colour 144 page hard cover book **CLAYOQUOT - On the Wild Side** featuring Adrian Dorst's stunning photography and Cameron Young's passionate prose for:

☐ Pre-Publication Special \$39.95 (Offer good til Oct.28/90)

☐ WCWC members price \$45.00 (Offer good til Jan.1/91)

☐ Regular retail price \$60.00.

Special prices only good with this coupon by mail and at WCWC Stores:
(20 Water St., Vancouver; 102-19 Bastion Sq., Victoria;
140-B Terminal Ave., Nanaimo; and 2908-30th Ave., Vernon).

☐ Enclosed is my \$25 annual membership fee for Western Canada Wilderness Committee.

(please print)

Name _____

Address _____ Apt.# _____

City _____ Province/State _____ Postal/ Zip Code _____

My cheque is enclosed - Please make cheque payable to WCWC - "Wild Side" Campaign

Please charge my: VISA MasterCard Total amount _____

Card # _____ - _____ - _____ Exp. date _____ Authorized Signature _____

Please send to Western Canada Wilderness Committee, 20 Water Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1A4

Thank you for your donation, order, and/or membership!

