

# The West Coast Trail Rainforest

IT'S TIME TO SAVE WHAT'S LEFT!



## WALBRAN, CARMANAH, KLANAWA, CULLITE, LOGAN, MICHIGAN...

*These are the last unprotected wilderness valleys on southern Vancouver Island. Along Canada's famed West Coast Trail, we are racing against the logging industry to save this global rainforest heritage.*

ABOVE: View inland over the West Coast Trail and the ancient rainforest of Walbran and Logan creek valleys. Only a 1,200-metre-wide coastal strip is protected from clearcut logging. INSET AT LEFT: Five-metre-diameter western redcedar in the Walbran Valley.

## INDUSTRY'S LEGACY: WILDERNESS AND JOBS ON THE EDGE

fibre-farm plantations.

Only 13 percent of the wild and stately forests on the southern third of the Island remain. One-quarter of these forests are already protected in the existing Pacific Rim and Carmanah Pacific park reserves. The proposal to create a West Coast Trail Rainforest wilderness involves saving an additional one-quarter of this remaining natural forest. The remaining half of the surviving original forest is in scattered ridge-top fragments surrounded by plantation forests.

This area along the West Coast Trail has survived only because the coastline is extremely rugged, and the forests, until recently, were too

remote to cut. It will continue to survive as a natural ecosystem only if there is a radical change in forest practices, tenure and allocation.

Jobs in forestry and tourism must be created to compensate for mistakes made in the past -- overcutting and not designating enough for parks and protected areas. New jobs can be developed by starting to commercially thin and practice selection management forestry on the hundreds of thousands of hectares of second growth stands which are now entering a "thrifty mature" stage. While not generating as much money in the short term as could be made through liquidating the last of the old growth, the new jobs created will not only be

sustainable but will also provide the only basis possible for a sustainable industry in the future.

(Please see RAINFOREST - page 6)

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## VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA -

The old growth forest adjacent to the internationally famous West Coast Lifesaving Trail section of Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is the last large fragment of ancient temperate rainforest remaining on southern Vancouver Island. Over the last century, hundreds of watersheds on Vancouver Island have been clearcut logged -- stripped of their natural forests and converted into forest

Randy Stoltmann

Randy Stoltmann



# GREATER RECREATIONAL DEMAND, LESS WILDERNESS

B4 \*\* The Vancouver Sun, Friday, March 6, 1992

## OUTDOORS

### Hikers answering call of the West Coast Trail only get busy signal

ANNE MULLENS  
Vancouver Island Reporter

VICTORIA — Thousands of callers, phoning from as far away as Germany, jammed telephone lines to the village of Ucluelet this week, trying to make reservations to hike the famous West Coast Trail this summer.

The volume of calls was so great B.C. Tel had

to step in to restrict the calls by half "to protect the rest of the network from overloading," B.C. Tel representative Maureen Kirkbride said.

This is the first year that the Pacific Rim National Park is using a reservation system to limit the number of people hiking the popular but rugged 75-km trail that stretches from Port Renfrew north to Bamfield along the west coast of Vancouver Island.

"We had no idea so many people would be trying to get through," said Howie Hambleton, chief of visitor services at the park.

By Thursday, all reservation spots allotted for the trail this year had been booked, said Hambleton.

B.C. Tel was also overwhelmed — Ucluelet's telephone lines can only handle between 40 to 50 calls at one time, "which is usually ample," said Kirkbride.

Some hikers say the new system is frustrating. Gary Schall of Victoria and two of his friends "called continuously" for three days trying to reserve a spot for a week this summer.

The park began the reservation system because in recent years the trail has become too popular, with 9,000 people hiking it last year, threatening the trail's natural environment, Hambleton said.

## MORE WILDERNESS TRAILS NEEDED

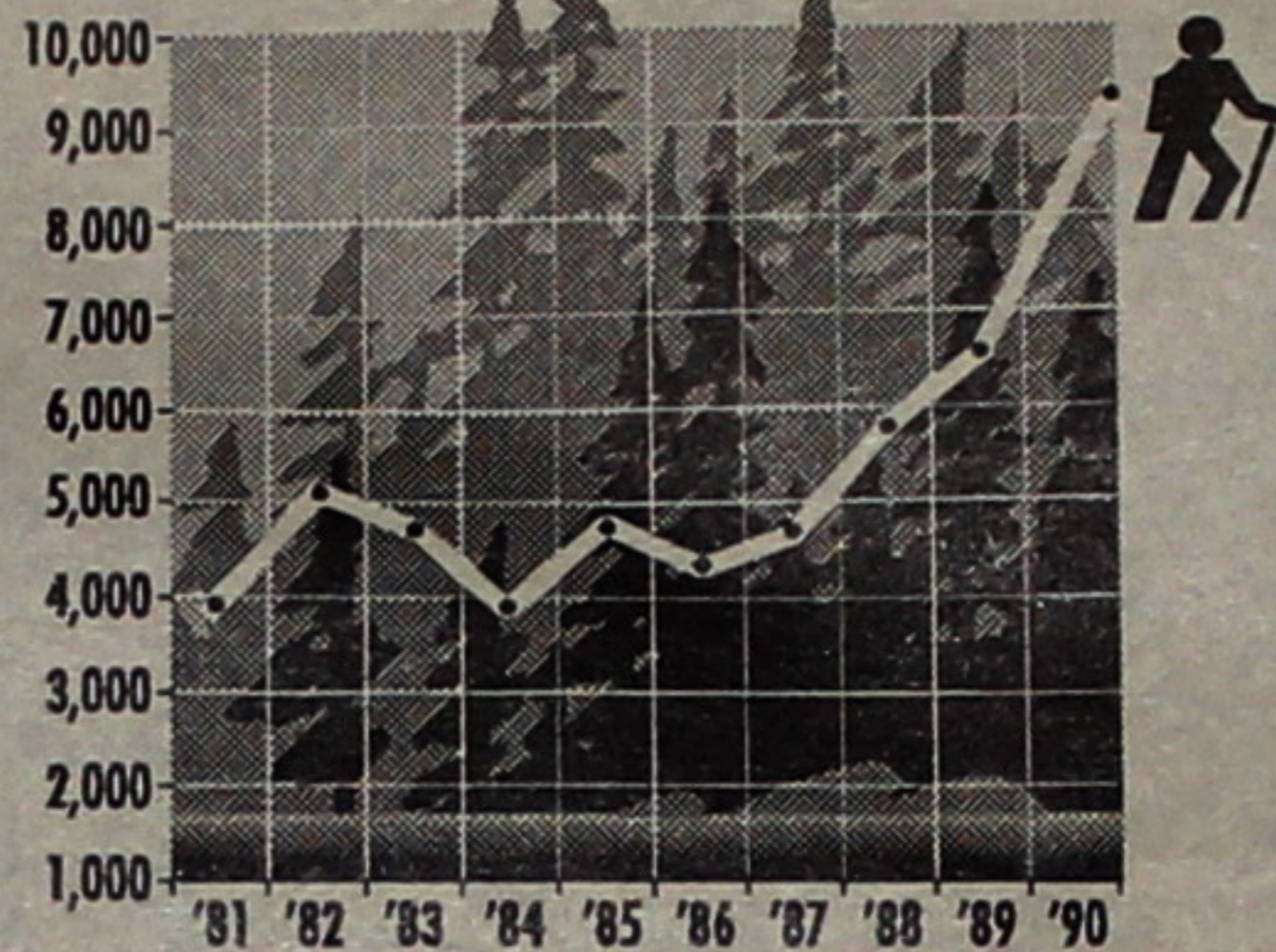
The West Coast Trail has become extremely popular in recent years. Between 1986 and 1989, recreational use increased by 56 percent. In 1990, there was a dramatic 40 percent increase over the previous year.

Research has shown that for hikers to have a quality wilderness experience, no more than 7,800 people should hike the trail spread out over the 5-month hiking season. With the reservation system now in place, additional wilderness trail networks through the ancient

rainforest are urgently needed. This would provide a "supernatural" wilderness experience for the thousands of hikers who will no longer be permitted on the West Coast Trail.

At least 15,000 people visited the adjacent Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park in 1989. No figures are available for the Nitinat Triangle, upper Carmanah and Walbran Valley areas, or for off-season hikers on the West Coast Trail. Clearly there is great potential for a local wilderness tourism-based economy. Twenty-four commercial tour operators already use the West Coast Trail. These new jobs will complement a scaled-down, sustainable forestry economy in the adjacent forest lands.

## TOTAL HIKERS ON THE WEST COAST TRAIL 1981 TO 1990



A study concluded that the "social capacity" of the trail was 7,800 people annually.

That comfort zone was exceeded, and now reservations are required to hike the trail.

## CHRONOLOGY

### LONG BATTLE TO SAVE WILDERNESS ALONG THE 'SHIPWRECK COAST'

The efforts of the last 25 years are only the latest chapter in the battle for adequate wilderness protection along the West Coast Trail. Below are a few highlights in the natural and cultural history of a region renowned for its seafaring natives and shipwrecked mariners.

**From 10,000 years BP** - Following the retreat of the last ice age, the processes of forest succession and evolution in the temperate rainforest along the present day West Coast Trail proceeded largely undisturbed by humans. Native Indians used the resources on a sustainable basis leaving the natural ecosystems intact.

**1890** - West Coast Lifesaving Trail and telegraph line constructed to help mariners shipwrecked along the rugged, fog-shrouded coast reach civilization.

**1926** - The 61,000-hectare Bamfield-Nitinat Recreation Reserve established along the northern part of the West Coast Trail (nearly three times the size of today's parks in the area).

**1947** - The 20-year-old Bamfield-Nitinat Recreation Reserve was abolished and timber rights handed over to the logging industry.

**1960s** - Historic West Coast Lifesaving Trail re-cleared by conservationists and hikers.

**1970** - Pacific Rim National Park Reserve established with provisional boundaries for the West Coast Trail which were inadequate to protect the integrity of the trail and the biodiversity of the surrounding rainforest.

**1972** - Provincial government agrees to include the Nitinat Triangle in Pacific Rim National Park Reserve after a 2-year campaign led by the Sierra Club of Western Canada.

**1985** - IWA president Jack Munro leads unsuccessful, forest industry lobby to allow logging in the Nitinat Triangle area of Pacific Rim National Park Reserve.

**1986** - Provincial Wilderness Advisory Committee recommends Pacific Rim National Park Reserve be finalized with only minor boundary revisions.

**1988** - WCWC launches nation-wide campaign to preserve the entire Carmanah Valley adjacent to the West Coast Trail.

**1990** - The 3,592-hectare Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park established. Upper Carmanah Valley logging deferred pending further study to determine if logging could occur without impacting the park downstream.

- First Canadian marbled murrelet nest found in the Walbran Valley.
- WCWC takes federal and provincial governments to BC Supreme Court demanding an Environmental Assessment Review Process over the possible effects of proposed Walbran logging on the threatened marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Case lost. WCWC appeal pending release of Reasons for Judgment.

**1991** - Many concerned citizens blockade logging roads in the Walbran Valley.

**1992** - Provincial government defers logging for 18 months in part of the Walbran Valley and all of Logan and Cullite valleys. Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) struck to study and recommend land use changes on Vancouver Island.

- WCWC releases West Coast Trail Rainforest proposal.



Boardwalk trail constructed by WCWC volunteers in the upper Carmanah Valley.

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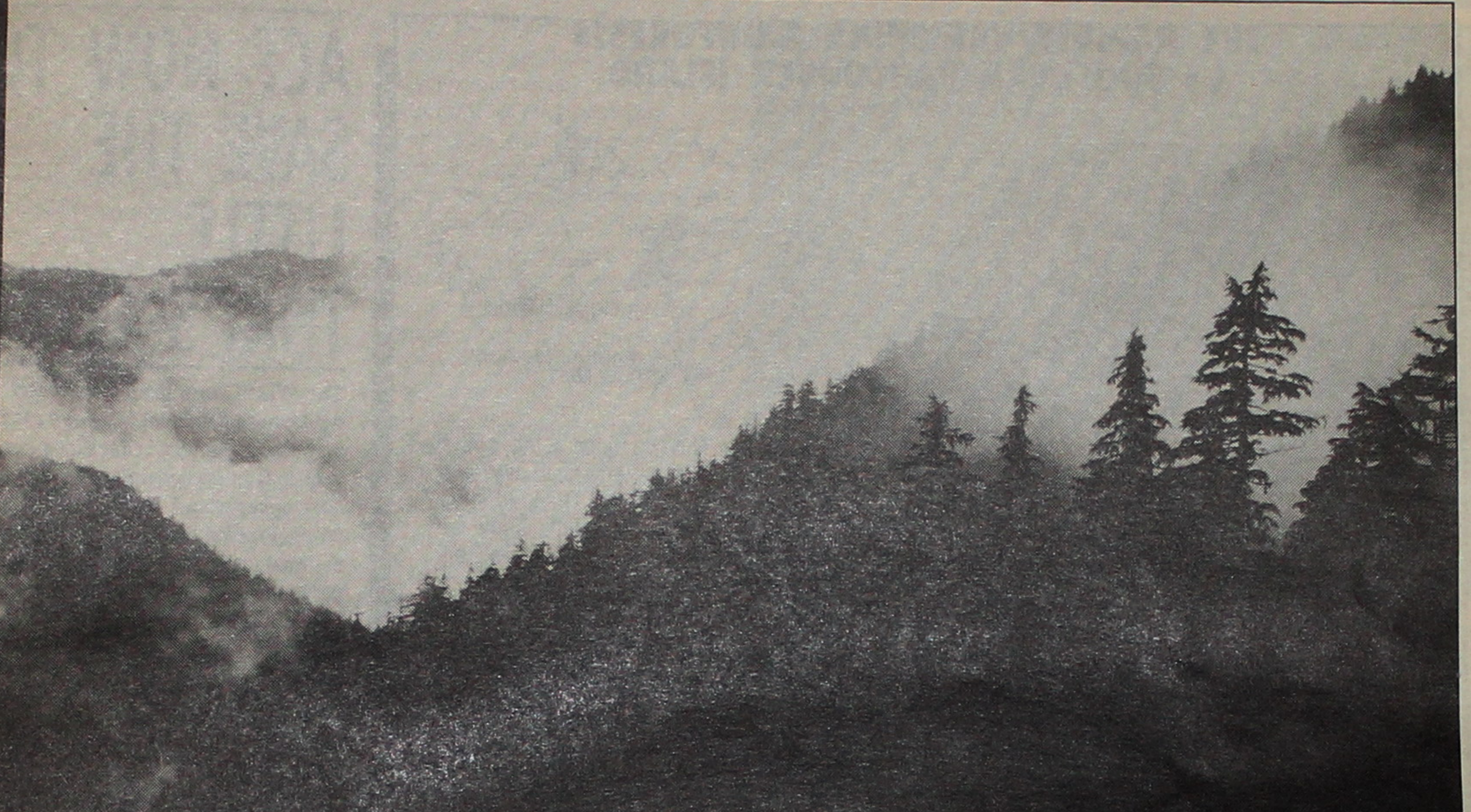
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# ...AND MORE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

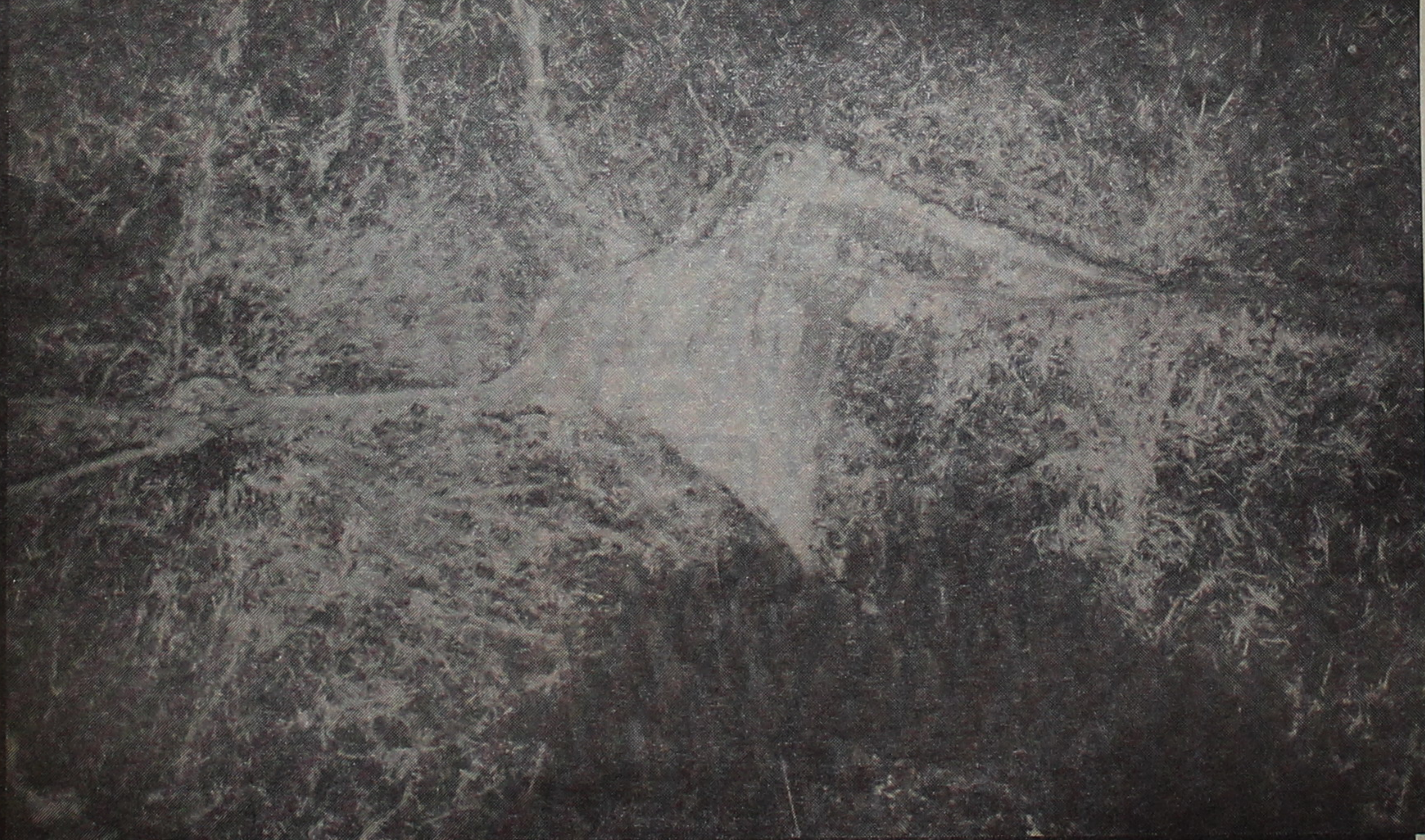


*Clearing winter storm clouds  
over the central Walbran Valley*

Randy Stoltmann



*Fletcher Challenge's salmon stream damaging roadbuilding,  
Gordon River, Vancouver Island, April 1990*

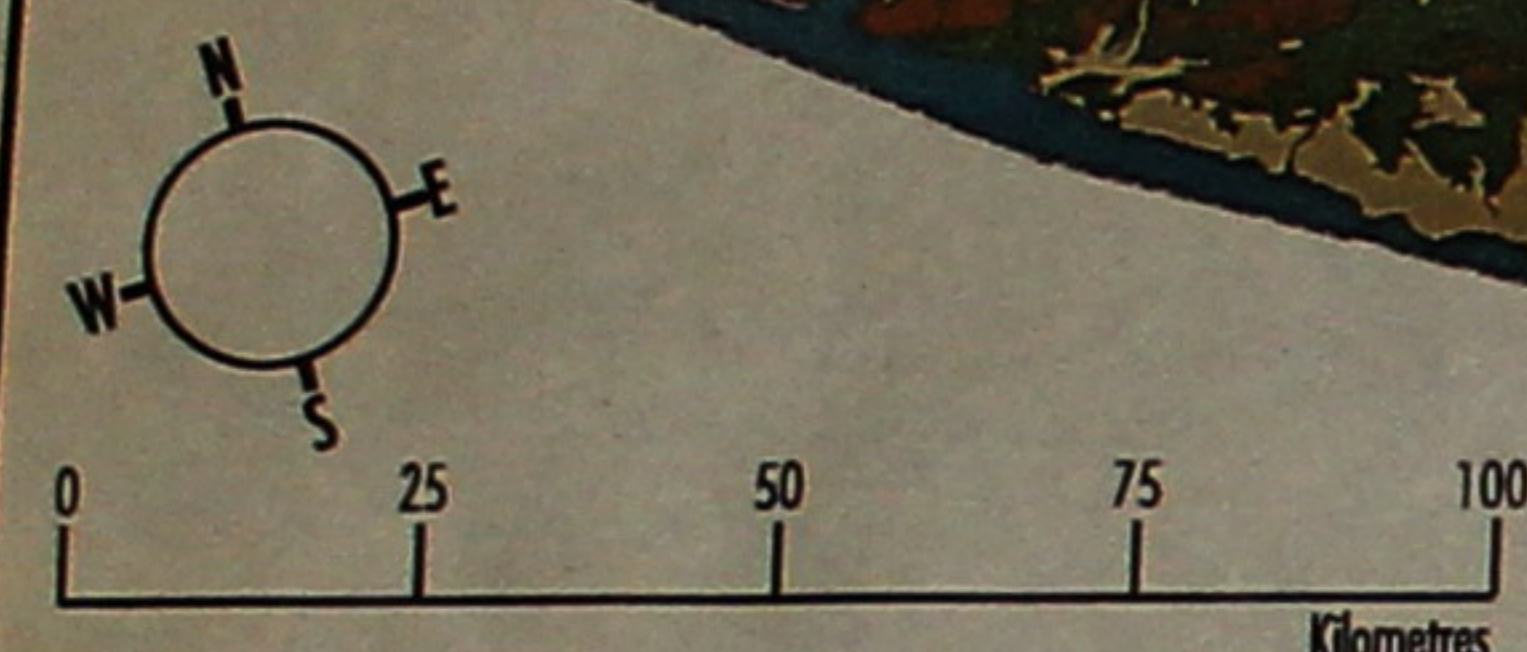


Randy Stoltmann



# LOGGING COMPANIES HAVE ALMOST ELIMINATED OUR ANCIENT RAINFOREST HERITAGE!

## THE RAPIDLY VANISHING RAINFORESTS OF SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND



1954



1990

Maps and information courtesy of the Sierra Club of Western Canada and The Wilderness Society.

For more information on the Vancouver Island Mapping Project contact the Sierra Club of Western Canada, 314-620 View Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1J6 (604) 386-5255



The two maps at left, prepared by the Sierra Club of Western Canada and The Wilderness Society in Seattle, show the extent of ancient forests on southern Vancouver Island in 1954 and 1990. Approximately 75 percent of the forests that existed in this region in 1954 had been clearcut logged by 1990 at an average rate of 8,300 hectares per year. Continued cutting at this rate will see all unprotected ancient forests on southern Vancouver Island logged in the next 11.6 years, unless the public puts a stop to it.

### LEGEND

- Remaining ancient and mature forests
- Bog forest / other marginal forest
- Mountain hemlock forest
- Naturally bare: rock / snow / sand / sparsely vegetated
- Developed areas
- Modified landscape: clearcuts / burns / second growth
- Clouds
- Cloud shadows
- Water

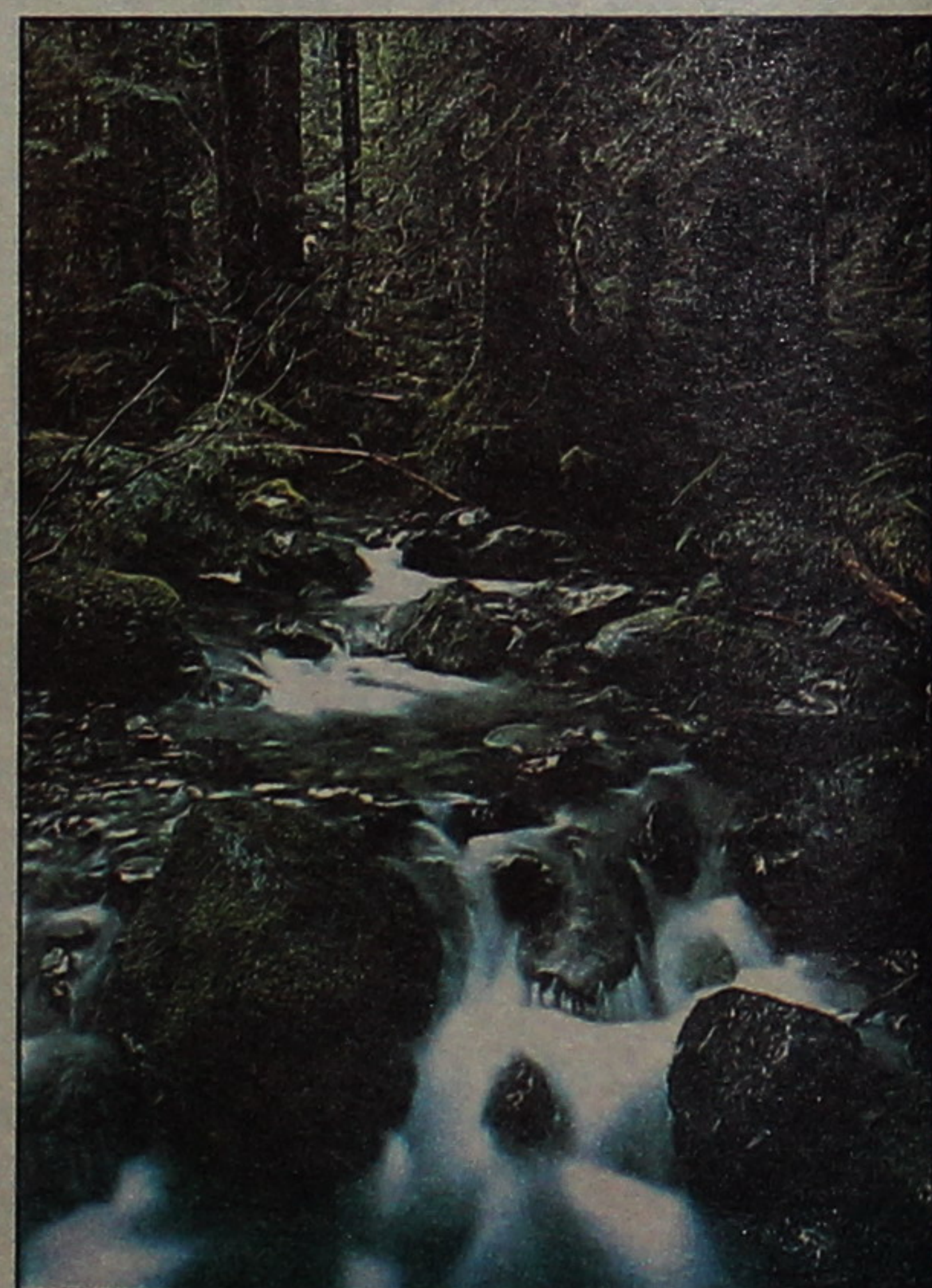
## ACT NOW TO SAVE THE LITTLE THAT'S LEFT

The West Coast Trail Rainforest wilderness proposal, shown on the map at bottom left, is a rescue plan for Pacific Rim National Park Reserve on Vancouver Island. When protected, it will help fulfil the true purpose of a national park -- to preserve a perpetually sustaining example of the country's natural heritage.

This proposed protected area includes the last few river valleys and lowlands still carpeted in ancient rainforest along the West Coast Trail between Bamfield and Port Renfrew. The proposed area, 31,000 hectares, when added to the 23,000 hectares set aside in the adjacent Pacific Rim and Carmanah Pacific parks, makes a 54,000-hectare region of protected rainforest. This is approximately 6.5 percent of the Vancouver Island land base south of Alberni Inlet. In comparison, logging company MacMillan Bloedel's Tree Farm License (TFL) 44 covers 450,000 hectares, more than fourteen times the size of the entire West Coast Trail Rainforest wilderness proposal.

**WEST COAST TRAIL THREATENED**  
The West Coast Trail portion of Pacific Rim National Park Reserve is a narrow strip, only 500 to 2,000 metres

Rainforest stream in the Walbran Valley.



Randy Stoltmann

wide, of mostly wind-blown scrub and stunted bog forest along the coast. Only in the Nitinat Triangle area is the park wide enough to maintain the wilderness qualities of the coast. As logging roads near the current park boundaries, they will provide easy access to the West Coast Trail. It will be impossible to control day hiker access to the now wilderness beaches along the trail. For instance at the Klanawa River, there would be easy canoe access to the coast.

Clearcut logging is advancing rapidly towards the park boundary; unless stopped soon the West Coast Trail strip will be isolated as a thin island in an increasingly clearcut landscape.

### FOREST BIODIVERSITY THREATENED

Ancient cedar-hemlock rainforests with some trees over 1,500 years old and five metres thick, and Sitka spruce groves with trees over 70 metres tall, are threatened by logging. The specimens protected in the existing parks provide inadequate representation of the great variability found in the ancient forest gene pool. There are even remarkable genetic differences in the life forms found in adjacent valleys like the Carmanah and Walbran.

Pacific Rim National Park Reserve and Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park need the surrounding, supporting forest ecosystems to protect them as self-sustaining, fully-functioning ecological units.

(Please see PACIFIC RIM - page 6)



Fletcher Challenge clearcut logging to the Pacific Rim park boundary, Camper Creek, West Coast Trail. Forest strip along coast at right is park.

Ken Lay

## THE LOGGING PLANS

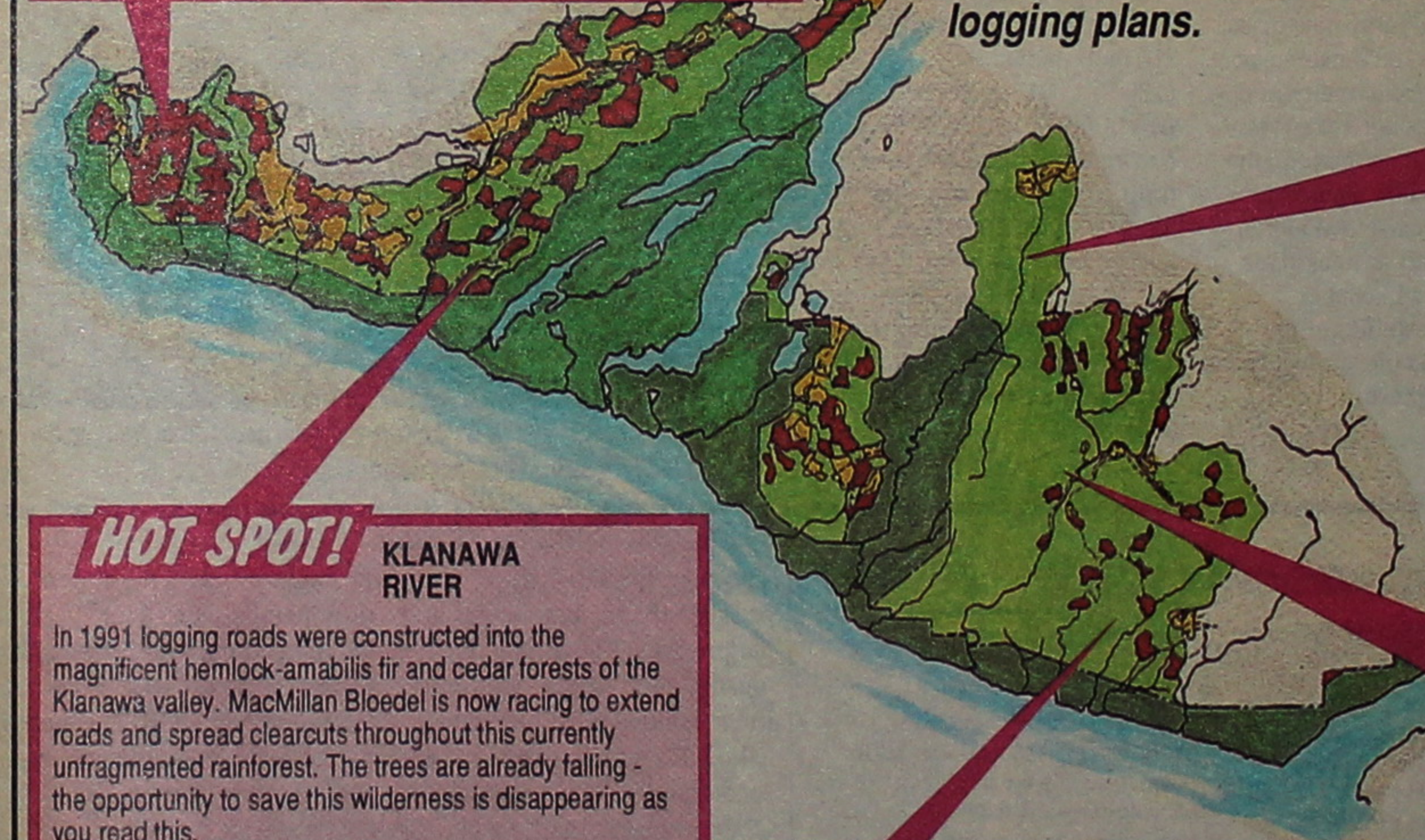
The map below shows areas within the West Coast Trail Rainforest wilderness area planned for logging based on MacMillan Bloedel's proposed 20-year logging plan for TFL 44 and Fletcher Challenge's approved 5-year logging plan for TFL 46 (Fletcher Challenge has no 20-year plan; if they did there would be many more proposed cutblocks shown in red). All areas in yellow have already been logged (up to the end of 1991). Areas in red are proposed for logging starting in 1992.

*Every voice is needed now to halt these inappropriate logging plans.*

**HOT SPOT! BLACK RIVER / MICHIGAN CREEK**

Roadbuilding and logging has already begun around scenic Black Lake. In 1991, extensive roadbuilding occurred in preparation for clearcut logging of proposed cutblocks throughout this area of fragile bog forests and ancient cedar stands. One of these proposed cutblocks will be the first logging development in the presently undisturbed Michigan Creek valley, the only remaining major intact watershed along the West Coast Trail north of Nitinat Lake.

MacMillan Bloedel's 20-year management and working plan shows large proposed clearcuts that would fragment all the remaining tracts of ancient forest along the northern part of the West Coast Trail by the year 2000.



**HOT SPOT! UPPER CARMANAH**

Preservation of the upper half of the Carmanah Valley is the only way to guarantee protection of the world-class Sitka spruce forests located downstream within Carmanah Pacific Provincial Park. Any logging in the upper Carmanah would increase the risk of flash floods, extra sedimentation and landslides. WCWC operates its temperate rainforest research station in the Upper Carmanah.

**HOT SPOT! KLANAWA RIVER**

In 1991 logging roads were constructed into the magnificent hemlock-amabilis fir and cedar forests of the Klanawa valley. MacMillan Bloedel is now racing to extend roads and spread clearcuts throughout this currently unfragmented rainforest. The trees are already falling - the opportunity to save this wilderness is disappearing as you read this.

**HOT SPOT! CULLITE, LOGAN AND SANDSTONE CREEKS**

In 1991 Fletcher Challenge clearcut logged Block 123 at the head of Sandstone Creek. More roads and clearcuts are planned for these areas in the next five years. Cullite, Logan and Sandstone creeks are three small, pristine coastal valleys which harbour a magnificent rainforest wilderness continuous with the West Coast Trail and the Walbran Valley. Cullite and Logan creeks were included in the January 1992, 18-month logging deferral, but Sandstone Creek was excluded.

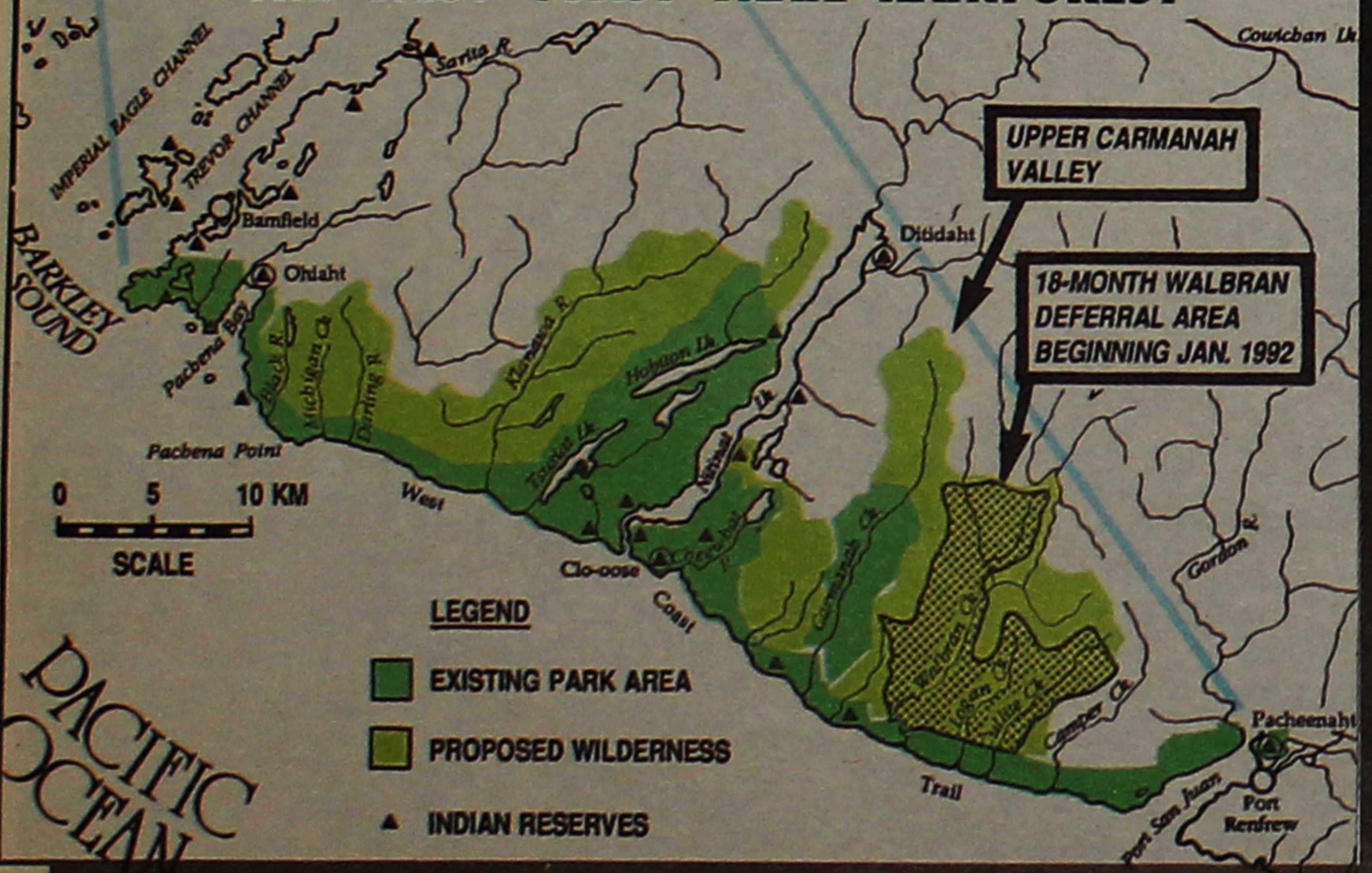
**HOT SPOT! WALBRAN VALLEY**

In the summer of 1991, the Walbran became known nationally when protesters blocked construction of both MacMillan Bloedel and Fletcher Challenge logging roads in a desperate attempt to save the largest unfragmented tract of rainforest left on southern Vancouver Island. Their attempts to stop the roadbuilding failed, and by Christmas 1991, logging of four cutblocks within the proposed wilderness area had begun. In January 1992, the BC government announced an 18-month partial deferral of logging, but allowed Fletcher Challenge to continue logging in the four cutblocks in the heart of the Walbran near spectacular Fletcher Falls. Logging previously planned in the deferral area was shifted to the South Walbran valley outside the deferral area - but still within the proposed wilderness.



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING PARK AREA
  - PROPOSED WILDERNESS
  - LOGGED UP TO END OF 1991
  - PROPOSED LOGGING

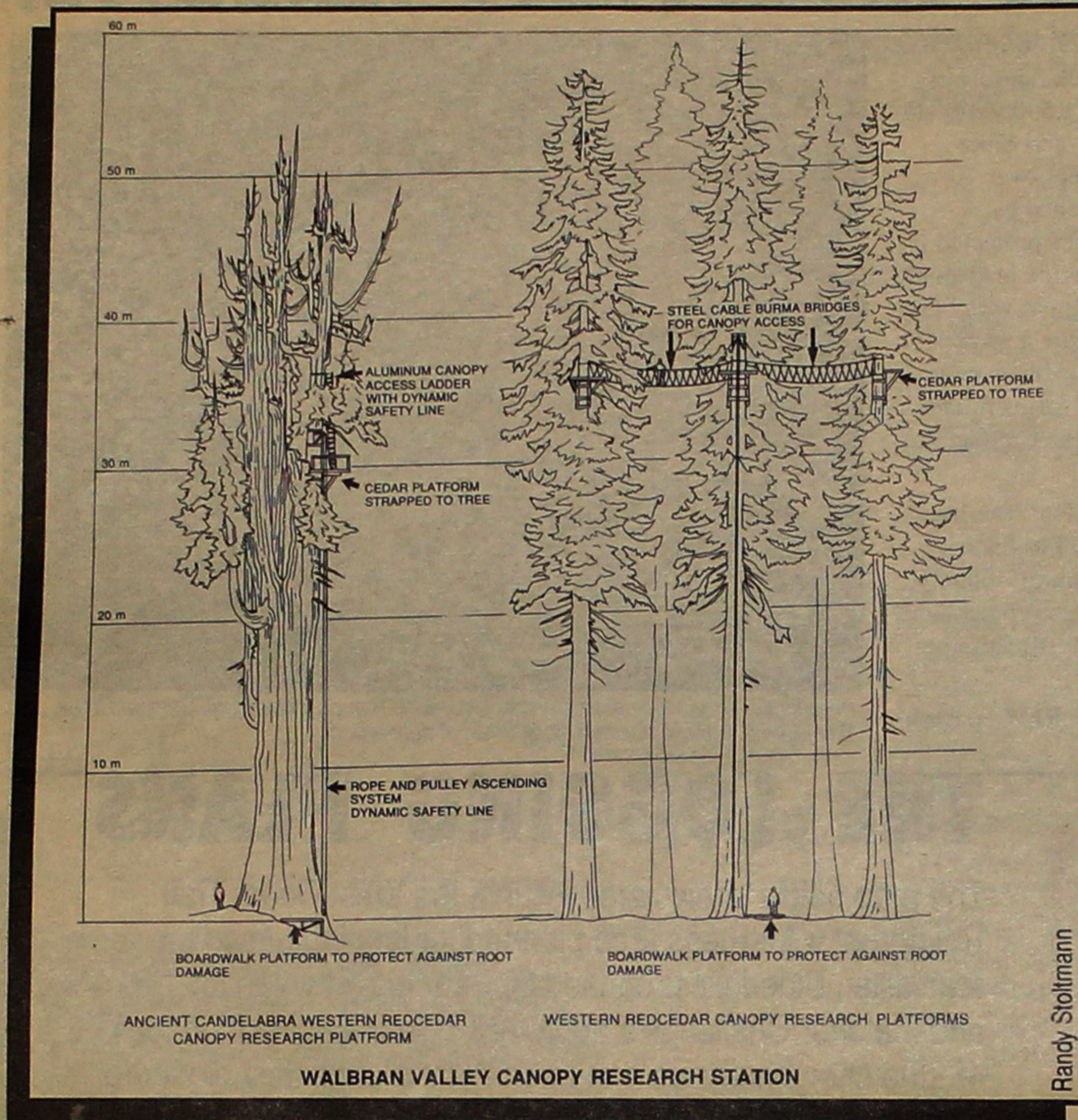
## THE WEST COAST TRAIL RAINFOREST



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING PARK AREA
  - PROPOSED WILDERNESS
  - ▲ INDIAN RESERVES



# TREETOP RESEARCH EXPANDS TO WALBRAN CEDARS



Randy Stoltmann



J.P. LeFrank

Climber constructing research platform 30 metres (100 feet) up in the giant "candelabra" western redcedar.



Randy Stoltmann

Taking aim, climber John Kelson shoots a pilot line to haul up the climbing ropes into the "candelabra" cedar.

WCWC's canopy research facility, constructed two years ago in a Carmanah Valley Sitka spruce grove, was the first of its kind in a temperate rainforest. Now WCWC is expanding its research efforts. It has built another platform system in the ancient cedar forests of the Walbran Valley.

The BC Forest Service has issued WCWC a two-year, special-use permit for its Carmanah research station facilities. The new platforms in the contentious Walbran are inside the "log-around" areas currently under 18-month deferral.

Using a new series of five canopy research platforms that replicate, for comparison purposes, those built in the Carmanah spruces, WCWC hopes to find more new insect species. Entomologists suspect that another community of new insect species not yet known to science might be found in the moss pads on the upper limbs of the 400-year-old Walbran western redcedar trees. This new station will enable comparative studies of the canopy life in old growth cedar and spruce forests.

Another canopy access system and platform has been constructed in one of the Walbran's largest and most spectacular ancient "candelabra" cedars. Growing near Fletcher Falls, this giant is 5 metres (16 feet) in diameter, 55 metres (180 feet) tall, and is believed to be nearly 1,500 years old. Its huge forking limbs cradle masses of rotting twigs, soil and whole aerial "forests" of hemlock seedlings, huckleberry and licorice ferns. No one has ever studied these inaccessible niches of the forest canopy -- previously unknown life forms undoubtedly await discovery!

## Pacific Rim (continued from page 5)

Little is known about the wildlife populations that inhabit this area. The distribution and habitat requirements of the old growth dependant plant and animal species are largely unknown.

### MARbled MURRELETS

Marbled murrelets are small, diving seabirds which nest on the large, moss-padded limbs of the ancient trees which grow along the west coast. They are currently listed on Canada's endangered species list as a threatened species because their nesting habitat is being destroyed by clearcut logging.

Studies conducted from WCWC's Carmanah research camp have shown that during nesting season, the ancient forests adjacent to the West Coast Trail are frequented by exceptionally high numbers of these birds. The only two marbled murrelet nests ever found in Canada were discovered in 1990 and 1991 in the Walbran Valley -- an essential part

of the West Coast Trail Rainforest.

### WHAT ABOUT THE CURRENT WALBRAN "LOG-AROUND"?

On January 21, 1992, after two years of controversy, the BC government deferred logging for 18 months in part of the Walbran Valley and all of Cullite and Logan valleys. At the same time however, Fletcher Challenge was allowed to continue logging in four cutblocks elsewhere in the heart of the Walbran Valley.

Logging originally proposed for 1992, but now within the Walbran deferral area, was shifted into the adjacent South Walbran valley. Further north, the Klanawa River, Black River and Michigan Creek areas remain threatened by imminent logging. Far from preserving a large area of wilderness forest while the merits of protecting it are investigated, the current deferral decision has actually sped up logging in these

other areas within WCWC's proposed West Coast Trail Rainforest wilderness area.

There are fragments of old growth forests elsewhere on southern Vancouver Island which are sufficient to supply the short-term needs of industry while the future and best use of this area is assessed by government. There is an urgent need for an expanded deferral area covering all these valleys within the West Coast Trail Rainforest area.

### EASILY ACCESSIBLE WILDERNESS

The West Coast Trail Rainforest presents a once-only opportunity to preserve the finest remaining region of ancient forest wilderness on southern Vancouver Island. This forest is located only 100 kilometres northwest of British Columbia's capital city, Victoria. It is virtually a backyard wilderness.

## Rainforest (continued from front cover)

The current relationship between the big companies and the provincial government must be modified. Community forest tenures must be established. Room must be made to accommodate a just settlement of aboriginal land title and to allow natives a meaningful way to exercise aboriginal rights and continue their cultures. Tenures must be modified so that the last and only opportunity left to save a sizeable, sustainable, contiguous area of the original forest -- the West Coast Trail Rainforest -- can be exercised without a ransom paid to the companies. Everyone knows that originally they obtained the cutting rights to the forest without public hearings for only \$1.

In January, 1992, the BC provincial government announced the formation of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE). Chaired by the former ombudsman for BC, Stephen Owen, CORE is charged with developing a land-use plan for the entire Vancouver Island through an 18-month public consultation process. Everyone must participate. This is the last chance to prove that it's not too costly to save our priceless wilderness heritage. It is also the last chance to convince the public that preservation of the West Coast Trail Rainforest is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of a sustainable forest industry and way of life in the future.



# BAD FOREST PRACTICES ARE KILLING JOBS ON SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND!

## JOBS AND OLD GROWTH PRESERVATION - THE REAL THING

1. There are tremendous job creation opportunities available from thinning our low elevation immature forests and plantations on Vancouver Island, the Sunshine Coast and the Fraser Valley. Hundreds of thousands of hectares are available for a partial second harvesting. Every job created in second growth forestry is one less job that depends on liquidation of the dwindling old growth rainforests.

2. Periodic thinnings and selection management forestry in young forests could yield greater benefits than the current practice of clearcutting these stands before they reach 100 years of age. These benefits include: maximized long-term wealth and job creation; more valuable, higher quality wood; higher yields; purer water; more fish and wildlife; better flood, drought and soil erosion control; fewer insect, disease and fire problems; and greater tourism and recreation values.

3. A value-added, pollution-free, community-oriented manufacturing base would maximize the benefits from the raw materials provided by the thinning programs. Thinnings must be appraised and forest workers paid to reflect the long-term potential of future thinnings to provide the raw material essential to create jobs and valuable end products.

4. Environment friendly, job-rich appropriate technology such as skyline yarders; cable thinning equipment; ultra-low impact skidders; portable sawmills and small, pollution-free pulp, paper, and remanufacturing plants must be phased in. Huge obsolete mills that need giant ecosystem-crunching

## SOUTH ISLAND FOREST ACCORD

*On September 6th, 1991 an historic agreement was reached between representatives from Duncan IWA Local 1-80 CLC and five environmental organizations after twelve hours of intense bargaining. Since then the National IWA, the Village of Tofino, the Union of B C Municipalities and the Arrowsmith Ecological Association have endorsed the statement.*

A crisis in our forests is causing intense and unacceptable land use conflicts. Decades of government and industry mismanagement, overcutting and environmental degradation have seriously depleted both employment opportunities and the original old growth forests.

Wilderness preservation is not the greatest threat to forest industry jobs. However, preservation could worsen an already bleak situation unless drastic changes are made now.

Consequently, IWA Canada Local 1-80 CLC, the Carmanah Forestry Society, the Environmental Youth Alliance (South Vancouver Island), the Friends of Carmanah/Walbran, the Sierra Club of Western Canada and the Western Canada Wilderness Committee hereby publicly declare our common ground and unity of purpose in demanding the following changes in the management and stewardship of British Columbia's forest heritage:

1. Some old growth forest ecosystems must be protected in perpetuity to maintain the health of the biosphere. In order to determine how much should be set aside on the South Vancouver Island, we urgently require:

- a) A complete socio/biophysical inventory of all forest lands; and,
- b) job creation strategies which utilize the untapped possibilities within the forest industry to offset potential job loss arising from the protection of additional areas. When the foregoing conditions have been met, we can then jointly seek the protection of additional areas.

2. The purpose of harvesting the forest is to promote and enhance long term community stability through the creation of jobs. We must create more jobs per cubic metre of wood. New jobs can be created through better use of the forest resource. Better forest uses include: value added manufacturing; environmentally appropriate logging systems; commercial thinning; intensive silviculture; land and habitat restoration; old growth forest research and ecotourism. All exports of raw logs and cants must be immediately stopped.

3. Government forest policy must be changed to ensure that decisions are no longer made without the active and authoritative participation in all levels of planning by all concerned. Local control must be balanced with the provincial public interest. Informed communication and accountability by all concerned is essential. Decisions with negative impacts on workers and communities must be accompanied by economic development strategies to offset those impacts.

4. Some logging practices must be changed to protect all forest functions including in particular: wildlife and fisheries habitat; river systems; biodiversity and soil productivity. Such changes must ensure a safe working environment.

5. Outstanding Native land claims must be fairly and expeditiously resolved.

Executed this 6th day of September, 1991

logging equipment to feed them, while creating enormous clearcuts in the process, must be phased out.

5. Now is the time to start conversion of our non-sustainable environment and community -- hostile forest industry to a truly sustainable, community-friendly forest industry. In order to achieve this, it is essential to break up the giant tree farm licences and forest licences and tie crown wood to long-term community needs and a baseline of essential environmental constraints.

## CORE PROCESS, STEVEN OWEN NOT READY

On January 21, BC premier Mike Harcourt announced the formation of a new commission to be headed up by former ombudsman Stephen Owen. The Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) is to hold hearings throughout Vancouver Island and the rest of the province to collect information and develop options for resolving BC land-use conflicts. Findings will be presented to both the public and the BC government. No longer will government be able to withhold the information they use when making decisions behind closed doors.

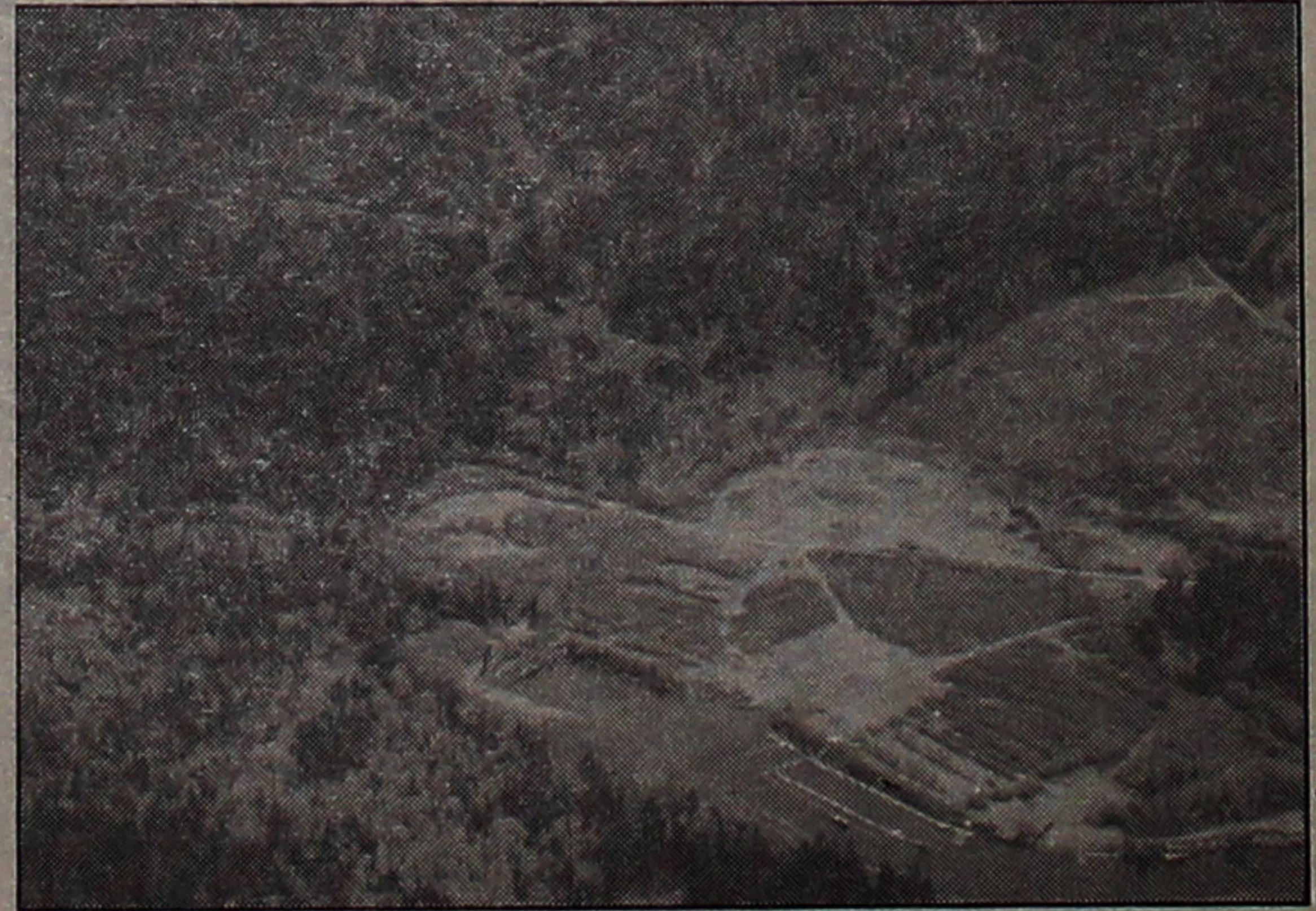
On February 26, WCWC met with Mr. Owen to discuss the mandate of CORE. To their amazement, the WCWC representatives found that the CORE process was not yet in place and was not expected to be active for at least six months! This means in order to protect the West Coast Trail Rainforest, we must demand from the BC government that logging cease immediately in the proposed wilderness area until a case can be made to CORE when the commission becomes activated.

Once Mr. Owen gets CORE underway it is a process that could lead to both increased forest jobs and more wilderness preservation on Vancouver Island. When CORE comes to your town, participate!

CORE, phone: 1-800-742-6157



Selection Management forestry in action. A cable yarder brings out selected trees, leaving a healthy forest in place.



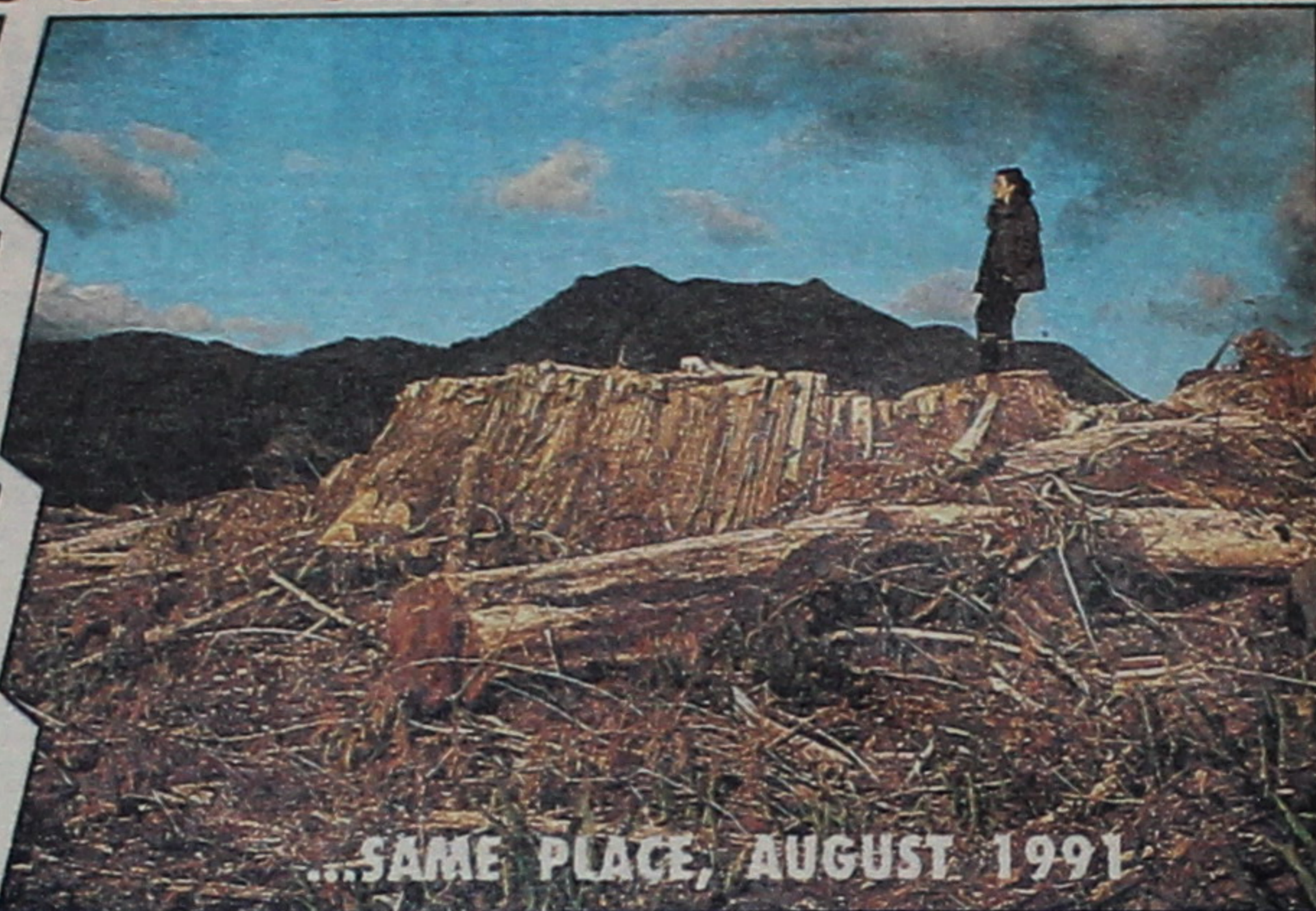
Cut and run: dead logging camp at Port Renfrew.



# ACT NOW TO SAVE BC'S ANCIENT RAINFORESTS!



NEAR HITINAT LAKE, MARCH 1990



...SAME PLACE, AUGUST 1991

Clinton Webb

Randy Stoltmann

## HOW YOU CAN HELP!

### WRITE:

- your elected representatives and let them know how you feel about protecting the West Coast Trail Rainforest (WCTR) area.
  - **The Hon. Dan Miller - Minister of Forests** Parliament Buildings  
**The Hon. John Cashore - Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks** Victoria, B.C.  
V8V 1X4
- and let them know your opinion concerning:
- establishing an immediate logging moratorium in the WCTR area.
  - requiring job-producing, alternative selective commercial thinning in the suitable second growth forest on southern Vancouver Island.
- **Stephen Owen, head of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE) and ask how you can participate in the land-use planning process for Vancouver Island.** Stephen Owen / CORE  
7th Floor, 1802 Douglas Street  
Victoria, B.C.  
V8T 4K6
- AND The Hon. Jean Charest - Minister of the Environment**  
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H3

Send us a copy of your letter at: WCWC, 102-19 Bastion Square, Victoria, BC V8W 1J1, so we know how many people are concerned about the preservation of the last large area of ancient forest on southern Vancouver Island.

### ABORIGINAL RIGHT OF TITLE AND USE UPHELD

WCWC recognizes that three Nuu-chah-nulth native bands, the Ohiat, Ditidaht and Pacheenaht, have aboriginal title, rights and jurisdiction over the region proposed for preservation as the West Coast Trail Rainforest. These bands were not consulted when tree farm licence tenures and Pacific Rim National Park Reserve were imposed on their territory.

In early 1992, WCWC representatives met with native leaders to explain why preservation of the natural rainforest is ecologically important. It was acknowledged that preservation of this area must be carried out in a way that directly benefits the native owners and that recognizes the just settlement of the outstanding Nuu-chah-nulth Declaration and Claim. WCWC continues to consult with the bands affected.

### Seeing the Forest Among the Trees The Case for Wholistic Forest Use

This thought-provoking book by professional forester Herb Hammond examines the practices and politics of forestry in a format readily understandable to the lay reader. Comprehensive and thoroughly illustrated, this book is the definitive blueprint for ecologically responsible forest use. \$48.95, members \$46.95

### Hiking Guide to the BIG TREES of Southwestern B.C.

The second edition of this book by Randy Stoltmann has been updated and expanded to include Carmanah Valley, Walbran Valley, Meares Island, Pacific Rim National Park plus other nearby areas. Throughout its 217 pages you'll find over 70 photos and 30 maps showing you how to find some of B.C.'s biggest and oldest trees. \$13.95, members \$12.70

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### Carmanah Valley Research Station Video

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### Adopt-A-Tree in the Carmanah Valley

All funds raised through this program support our old-growth research station located in the upper Carmanah Valley. Each adoption includes a frameable certificate. All adoptions are tax-deductible, minimum donation \$25. And don't forget to name your tree!

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This map, produced by the Valhalla Society, depicts BC's most important but threatened wilderness areas as selected by various environmental groups around the province  
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