



Forest & Logging factsheet, June 2014

Temperate rainforest globally

- temperate rainforests are rare to begin with: originally covered only a fraction of one percent of the earth's land surface
- just over 1/2 of the world's temperate rainforest has been logged already
- only 25% of Washington's, 4% of Oregon's and 4% of California's original rainforests are left
- large tracts of temperate rainforest remain only in BC, Alaska and Chile

Temperate rainforest in BC

- BC has about 1/4 of the world's remaining coastal temperate rainforest
- just over 1/2 of BC's coastal temperate rainforest has been cut already

Temperate rainforest of Vancouver Island and Clayoquot Sound

- 3/4 of the productive ancient forest on 3,175,000 hectare Vancouver Island has been logged already
- 13% of Vancouver Island's area is protected in parks, but only 6% of the Island's productive forest
- Clayoquot Sound: terrestrial and ocean area: 350,000 hectares
- Terrestrial area: 272,000 hectares (263,000 land and 9,000 lakes) = 2,720 square kilometres/1,050 square miles or about 8% of Vancouver Island
- Clayoquot Sound has the largest area of old growth forest and the only cluster of unlogged valleys remaining on Vancouver Island
- of 89 large primary valleys on Vancouver Island (valleys 5,000 hectares or larger that empty directly into the ocean), only 6 remain undeveloped (completely unlogged or less than 2% logged)
- 4 of these 6 large primary intact valleys are in Clayoquot Sound: Megin and Moyeha Rivers (in Strathcona Provincial Park); Sydney and Bulson Rivers (unprotected)
- Clayoquot Sound also has 2 large upland (secondary) valleys that are intact: Ursus and Clayoquot Rivers
- the only 2 large undeveloped islands off Vancouver Island are also in Clayoquot Sound: Flores Island & Meares Island

Logging tenures in Clayoquot Sound: approx. 173,000 hectares

(1 hectare = 2.5 acres)

- Tree Farm License 57, Iisaak Forest Resources (formerly MacMillan Bloedel's TFL 44): 87,400 hectares
- Tree Farm License 54, Iisaak Forest Resources (via its parent company, Ma-Mook Natural Resources) (formerly Interfor's TFL): 45,700 hectares
- Timber Licenses, Iisaak Forest Resources: 3,600 hectares
- Arrowsmith Timber Supply Area, BC Timber Sales: approx. 20,000 hectares
- Pacific Timber Supply Area, BC Timber Sales (formerly MacMillan Bloedel's TFL 44): approx 11,000 hectares
- Forest License A19235, International Forest Products (Interfor): approx. 4,000 hectares
- Private forest land owned by Island Timberlands: 1,350 hectares

Clayoquot Land Use Decision, April 1993

- 33% of land area (90,400 hectares) protected in parks - translates into 22% of productive ancient forest protected
- 62% of area open for logging - translates into 74% of productive ancient forest open for logging (22% already cut; 52% to be cut)
- 5% not included in decision (District of Tofino; private land; native reserves; Meares Island - under treaty negotiation)

Clayoquot Sound Science Panel for Sustainable Forest Practices

(developed 1995, legislated in 2008)

- Science Panel planning process placed 60% of Clayoquot Sound's land base off-limits to logging (33% already protected in parks, plus an additional 27% in Science Panel "watershed reserves" outside of parks); this translates to 62% of Clayoquot's old growth forest off-limits to logging
- but watershed reserves are small and fragmented and part of every intact valley is open to logging, whereas recent science increasingly shows the importance of protecting large intact areas to maintain biodiversity and ecological resilience and connectivity, especially in the face of climate change
- watershed reserves apply only to logging and are open to other industrial activities such as mining, hydro, roads, etc.

Volume of wood cut in Clayoquot Sound 1988–2013 (cubic metres)

Equivalents: 1 cubic metre = 1 telephone pole, 1 logging truck load = 33 cubic metres

| | | | |
|------|---|------|----------------------------|
| 1988 | 959,000 (29,000 truckloads!) | 2000 | 25,000 |
| 1989 | 958,000 | 2001 | 81,000 |
| 1990 | 763,000 | 2002 | 145,000 |
| 1991 | 777,000 | 2003 | 70,000 (estimated) |
| 1992 | 467,000 | 2004 | 153,000 (estimated) |
| 1993 | 456,000 (13,800 truckloads) | 2005 | 94,000 |
| 1994 | 406,000 | 2006 | 66,000 |
| 1995 | 323,000 | 2007 | 120,000 |
| 1996 | 106,000 (Scientific Panel guidelines from 1996 on) | 2008 | 160,000 |
| 1997 | 84,000 | 2009 | 161,000 |
| 1998 | 17,000 | 2010 | 216,000 (6,500 truckloads) |
| 1999 | 32,000 | 2011 | 118,000 |
| | | 2012 | 75,000 |
| | | 2013 | 32,000 (970 truckloads) |