# **SPIPIYUS PROVINCIAL PARK**

# **PURPOSE STATEMENT AND ZONING PLAN**

March 2003

Approved by:

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March 13/03

Date:

March 23-103

Date:

#### Spipiyus Provincial Park Purpose Statement and Zoning Plan

#### **Primary Role**

The **primary role** of Spipiyus Provincial Park is the protection of higher elevation old-growth forest values. There is evidence that the park contains some of the oldest trees in Canada, including ancient yellow cedars. Although extensively logged, there is a significant band of high elevation old-growth forest along the crest of the Caren Range. The areas of the park that were previously logged have been replanted. There are a few small lakes and a scenic waterfall.

The park is also home to marbled murrelets (red-listed), several species of hawks and owls, as well as mammals such as Roosevelt elk (blue-listed), deer, bobcat, cougar and black bear.

#### **Secondary Role**

The **secondary role** is to provide local recreation opportunities for hiking, mountain biking, backcountry camping and nature appreciation. An extensive system of logging roads creates access to many areas of the park, including areas of old-growth with hiking trails, small lakes and a lookout point on top of Mount Hallowell.

Known Management Issues	Response
There is currently no management plan for	As resources allow, complete a
this park. The complex nature of some of	management direction statement or
the issues facing this park requires well	management plan for park.
developed management direction.	
Relatively little is known about the natural	As resources allow, obtain additional
and cultural values of this park. Given the	information on natural and cultural values.
uniqueness of its old-growth	
characteristics, there is reason to pursue	
additional information to ensure maximum	
protection of potential resources.	
The park contains a system of logging	Some initial inventory and assessment of
roads, some of which are potentially	road systems have been completed.
unstable, with aging road infrastructure	Further planning of park needs and design
(culverts etc.) The road system exceeds the	should be undertaken to determine which
needs of the park and requires expensive	roads are required for recreational access.
decommissioning and rehabilitation work.	As funding permits, priorities should be
	addressed for repair and reconstruction, and
	decommissioning and rehabilitation.
Portions of the park that were previously	Planning and design of park facilities and
logged have been replanted and are now	their locations should consider ways to
free to grow. However the clear cuts affect	enhance the visitor experience.
the short term viability of the park due to	
its impact on the scenic values for park	
visitors seeking a backcountry experience.	

There is substantial impact along the shoreline of Lyon Lake. This wet area is particularly vulnerable to soil compaction and erosion which is being accelerated by	The shoreline area should be closed to ATV and vehicle access and monitored for further impact.
ATV 's, vehicles and human traffic.	

## Zoning

<u>Special Feature</u> – The portion of old-growth along the upper ridge is zoned Special Feature due to the significant old age of some of the trees. Ring-count measurements of 1,717 and 1,824 years have been recorded for some of the yellow cedar stumps in the area. These are reputed to be some of the oldest recorded trees in Canada and possibly the world. Similarly, a 1,238 year old mountain hemlock is the oldest known example of that species in the world. This zone protects the old growth values while allowing the presence of a hiking trail for viewing and interpretive purposes, and promotes visitor appreciation of the old-growth values.

<u>Natural Environment</u> – The remainder of the park is zoned Natural Environment, including the remaining forests and the previously harvested areas that have begun to re-establish as second-growth. This zone is consistent with the presence of roads, and the provision of backcountry recreation facilities, such as hiking and mountain-biking trails and backcountry campsites.

#### Conservation

Representation				
- ecosection		This park makes a significant contribution (6.8%) (4 <sup>th</sup> largest) to the under-represented Georgia Lowlands Ecosection (8.4%). The larger portion of the park consists of the well-		
- biogeoclimatic subzone/variant		represented Southern Pacific Ranges and contributes 1.2% to this ecosection's protection. A minor contributor to 2 under-represented subzones (CWH dm and CWH vm 2) and a very minor contributor to the well-represented MH mm 1.		
Special Feature	$\boxtimes$	Significant old-growth values, including a CDC record tree (yellow cedar 8.33 m dbh)		
Rare/Endangered Values Scientific/Research Opportunities		Excellent opportunities for research of old- growth values and of the recovery and re- establishment of harvested areas.		
Recreation				
Representation backcountry destination travel corridor		Hiking, mountain-biking, camping.		
local recreation	$\boxtimes$	Primarily used by local communities.		
Special Opportunities				
Education/Interpretation Opportunities		Opportunities for education/interpretation of old-growth values.		
Cultural Heritage				
Representation		Unknown		
Special Feature		Unknown		
Other Management Considerations				
Other Designations				
Relationship to other PAs				
Co-operative Management Arrangements				
Partnerships				
Vulnerability		May be vulnerable to hydrologic damage and landslides from unmaintained logging roads. Wet lakeshore areas are vulnerable to vehicular traffic.		

Relationship to other Strategies

### Lower Mainland PAS

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Area: 2979 hectares

**Date of Establishment:** June 29, 1999

