N O R T H F O R K W I L D

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCING NORTH FORK WILD

Most of the vacationers who pass through British Columbia on the Trans-Canada Highway seem to be attempting to reach a popular destination in the shortest possible time, be it the west coast, the Rocky Mountains, the Revelstoke ski hills or Shuswap Lake. If ever the day comes when people have time for some of what lies between the major resorts, much of the rush may be avoided and unexpected pleasures derived from visiting some of the minor marvels.

One of these "minor marvels" is North Fork Wild, a mere twenty hectares of wilderness bordering the North Fork--a river carrying meltwater from upstream glaciers. Amongst the wide range of plants and animals you can seek out the 400-year-old Western Hemlock in the old forest or, dropping down to the river, scour the beach under the high cliffs for the diminutive Self-heal. You may be alerted by the hammering of the Pileated Woodpecker or, sitting in a sunny spot, have a Large Tortoiseshell butterfly alight at your side. And perhaps the pair of Bald Eagles heading up the valley towards Revelstoke are, as happened to Walter Moberly in 1865, showing you the route linking the country from sea to sea.

S O M E G E O G R A P H Y

The land is bordered on the east side by the North Fork of the Eagle River (also known as the Perry River). It rises from 370 metres at river's edge to 475 metres in the north-west corner. The northern and western boundaries border Crown land while the land to the south is owned by David Johnston; his 196-metre-wide strip extends to the boundary between sections 30 and 31 and was part of the 30 hectares I bought in 1971. The land is reached from the Trans-Canada Highway by Avoca Road West from which the Perry River Road branches. This forest access road divides North Fork Wild from south to north and, while being a not unmixed blessing, it provides easy access by vehicle to areas that could otherwise be reached only on foot.

To the west of the road lies Lower Slough, fed by Sloughs Creek, a seasonal watercourse that links three other sloughs further upstream (see map 2) and flows into the river near the southern end of the property. Springs give rise to two year-round creeks slightly further north. One of these (King Creek)

rises only 20 metres from the course of Sloughs Creek, making its perpetual flow a matter of interest and perhaps accounting for official maps erroneously showing Sloughs Creek joining King Creek in its final descent to the river (see note 1).

Notable cliffs stand a little to the west of the river in two places--one in the south-east, and the more spectacular one near the northern end of the property.

Cliffs and steeply-rising land make the north-eastern corner inaccessible except on foot. Apart from this piece the land was logged in 1968, removing mature Douglas fir and western red cedar. Western hemlock was not harvested and now provides the oldest trees on the land, some being 1 metre in diameter. (In the 1970s some large hemlocks not far to the north were felled for reasons of safety; a ring count showed that one dated back to circa 1580.)

The north-western part of the land, forested mainly by ancient hemlocks, differed from the other logged areas and is of unique value. The upper part of Sloughs Trail affords views of a forest struggling to survive, the ground being strewn with the casualties of age.

The parts disturbed in the 1968 logging carry mature hemlocks, birches and cottonwoods besides forty years' growth of the species harvested, with an understory of yew, Douglas maple, alder and red-osier dogwood. Less common species include cascara, mountain ash, pin cherry, Saskatoon berry, ocean spray and red-stem ceanothus.

Berry-bearing shrubs, which flourished in the years following logging, now tend to keep to the sunnier places. They include red and black huckleberry, high-bush blueberry, thimbleberry and both black and red raspberry.

Black bears provide competition for the berries. Besides those mentioned, birds also find sustenance in those of the dogwood, pin cherry, hawthorn, wild rose aand mountain ash. The ubiquitous hazel finds the soil too lean, but nuts that mature are quickly harvested by squirrels around Labour Day. These chattering rodents are more noticeable than chipmunks which, however, seem to be getting more common. The smaller rodents--voles, field-mice and shrews--survive under the snow, their tunnels in the old grass showing up in the spring. Snowshoe rabbits (really hares) and woodchucks are rarely seen.

Larger herbivores, including mule and white-tail deer and

moose, come down from the higher ground in winter, using cleared roads and driveways to gain access to hardwood twigs. Cougars are rare; the only sighting was in 2005.

Birds include many common species. Among year-round residents are various owls from the great horned to the pygmy. Pileated woodpeckers attract more notice than the small, less noisy kinds. Crows, ravens and bald eagles are common. Of the migratory birds the robin is the most tuneful, and rufous humming-birds squabble for access to feeders. Steller's jays may be seen (and heard!) throughout the winter.

Butterflies are conspicuous on sunny days at certain times of year. Two of the first to appear in the spring are the mourning cloak (Camberwell beauty) and the Canadian tiger swallowtail. The occasional monarch butterfly has been reported. Warm summer days are marked by basking large tortoiseshells; less conspicuous kinds include the comma, ringlet, meadow brown and small white ("cabbage white").

Fish that can be seen in the river include whitefish, dolly varden and several species of salmon. Kokanee salmon migrate as far as Shuswap Lake. Sockeye salmon come up from the ocean to spawn late in August.

Garter snakes--the only species seen--are common. Together with toads they probably help to keep down the population of large black slugs, new arrivals from further up the valley in the past twenty years. Frogs annually visit the small pond, as do at least two kinds of dragonfly.

C L I M A T E

Craigellachie is in the Interior Wet Belt of British Columbia. Of the annual precipitation averaging about 950 mm about a third falls mainly as snow between 1 December and 31 March. Closures of highway 1 are not infrequent from December to February. The average temperature in January is - 4.7 and in July 19.4.

Weather records have been kept from 1973 to 1992 and records of precipitation to the present. See section below entitled "Weather Records for Craigellachie."

ROADS AND TRAILS

In this section a brief descriptions of the development of roads in the Eagle Valley is followed by a fuller account of roads and trails in the Perry Valley.

Eagle Valley

1. The Tote Road was built by Gustavius Wright in 1883-4 in preparation for the construction of the last portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The part that most interests us here is the crossing of the Perry River. The first 159-foot long bridge was a temporary structure that was later replaced by a permanent truss bridge. This needed rebuilding in 1929 and was demolished in 1969, by which time the existence of the Trans-Canada Highway made it redundant.

2. The Sutherland Highway was opened in 1922 and followed much the same route as the tote road. Although a single-lane road with passing places, it facilitated travel by the increasingly popular motor-car.

3. The Trans-Canada Highway in the Craigellachie area was completed in 1962 and followed the line of the railway, eliminating the northward swing of the earlier route to cross the Perry River.

Perry Valley

1. A packhorse trail was built in 1924 or 1925 from a point just west of the Perry River bridge on what was then the Sutherland Highway (now Avoca Road West) extending for 19 miles up the valley, for the purpose of watching for and fighting forest fires. This is the first known trail in the Perry valley, but it may have been preceded by Indian trails of which no trace remained. William Boyes, my former neighbour, served as a guide for hunting parties using this trail, one of which included the noted aviator Howard Hughes. It was Mr. Boyes who drew my attention to the trail where it leaves Avoca Road West some 70 metres from the former bridge. The oblique cut in the bank north of the road is easily recognised for the first 40 metres. Further on, on level ground, the only indicator is a steel culvert carrying Sloughs Creek; the 5-foot length of the culvert clearly points to a packhorse trail and not a wagon road.

Apart from another 40-metre section, the trail has been obliterated by later road construction until the northern boundary of the property is reached. Beyond this point the trail follows a route bordering the canyon of the Perry River. The cut-and-

fill method of construction leaves an easily recognised track. The beautifully-engineered trail hugs the side of the valley, slowly dropping for some 700 metres until it reaches a small creek. (This creek crosses the Perry River Road near the 2-km marker.)

In view of the historical interest of this trail. besides its potential as a hiking trail, attempts have been made to trace its route further up the valley, but with limited success, as follows.(a) Gerald King has identified the trail for a short distance north of the creek just mentioned, but it becomes heavily overgrown with trees. Some 800 metres further north the road and river lie much closer together and the intervening space shows no trace of the packhorse trail.

(b) Beyond "Flynn's Point"--the closest approach of the road to the river--the road makes a short climb to the north-west. The ground betwee' the road and the river is heavily treed; it was searched for .si gns of the trail without success.

(c) Just north of the 5-km marker the road is at its nearest point to the river since (b) above. This stretch of the river runs in a deep canyon. Between the road and the brink of the canyon there is no sign of a trail, so it seems that the road probably takes a very similar route to that of the trail.

(d) Still further north, the dilapidated 8-mile cabin lies not far east of the road, pointing to the same conclusion.

(e) In a memory dating back perhaps 50 years, Mr. John Young of Malakwa recalled in a conversation with Gerald King in November 2007 that a huge cedar grew at the river's edge at a spot 13½ miles (21.7 km) up the trail, and that the trail passed close by.

2. The First Vehicular Road This road is believed to have been built to serve Drew Sawmills' plant at 6-mile, but the date is not known. The road started 200 metres from the end of Avoca Road West at what is now the driveway of No. 5447. Its route as far as King Creek is well marked. From this point it approximates to that of the present Perry River Road to a point 1.8 km along the latter. From here it follows a more easterly route, converging on the present road near the 3-km marker.

3. The Perry River Road This road now extends to the head of the Perry River valley and extends past the height of land to Seymour Arm village. The right of way for the first part of the road was sold in 1969 by Margot and Harold Trimbee to Drew Sawmills Ltd. An aerial photograph from 1970 shows the completed road.

When I wanted to sub-divide the land the Ministry of Highways stipulated that the road should become a public right of way. Westar Mills Limited (the successors to Drew Sawmills) agreed to surrender the right of way, the boundaries of which were extended slightly in accordance with the law then applying.

4. The East Perry Road runs up the east side of the Perry River valley from the gravel pit on Avoca Road (east). It was made before 1972. There used to be a link between the roads on each side of the river until a log bridge at 6-mile was washed out in July 1984 following two days of continuous rain.

5. The LIP Trail In 1974 Hubert Cullis, a resident of Taft, obtained a grant under the Local Initiatives Program and supervised the construction of a foot trail along the east side of the Perry River. The purpose of the trail was to give access to a spectacular fall--the last of several cascades--from a point just east of the river on Avoca Road. Some years later it was discovered that the southern half of the trail crossed private land--not Crown land as had been supposed. Now it is in disrepair and its reopening is unlikely. However, a new access to the falls crossing Crown land could be built from a point on the East Perry Road.

HIKING TRAILS ON NORTH FORK WILD

Gerald King has built nearly all the trails on North Fork Wild, beginning in 1997. Map 1 shows in mauve the three main trails together with a number of links between them and a few branches to points of interest. The trails are accessible by road at only two points:

1. The eastern end of Avoca Road West, and
2. A point 800 m up the Perry River Road (Fimmta's Place on map 1)

There is very little parking space at these two points, but this could be increased. At the end of Avoca Road West there is a 40 by 40 m publicly owned area which could be cleared and leveled. At Fimmta's Place the existing short branch from the road could be widened to allow echelon parking for about six cars.

The three main trails begin and end at one or other of points 1 and 2, as follows:

Riverside Trail	starts	at	point	1	and	ends	at	point 1
Trail 22	"	"	"	1	"	"	"	2
Sloughs Trail	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	1

From point 1 all three trails use the same route for the first 70 m. This portion is marked by a handrail. The other parts of the trails, including links and branches, have marker posts painted white at the top, placed at convenient intervals.

Riverside Trail (1-way distance starting at Avoca Road W: 600 m.) At MP3 (at bottom on bank) some steps to the left lead to a cliff where typical Monashee Mountains metamorphic rock is exposed. Back on the main trail, shortly beyond MP7 you will reach King Creek. Just before crossing the creek see a link trail to the left, with steps and handrails, leading to a point on Trail 22. If you choose to continue along Riverside Trail, don't be confused by the marker posts being numbered backwards. Your first point of contact with the river will be at MP21-6. Crossing Milburn Creek, MP21-3 marks the start of another link to Trail 22. The main trail borders the river for 40 m before climbing the bank to a point where a huge buttress of rock marks the beginning of another cliff (MP27). Hug the base of the cliff for the next 100 metres (there are some tricky spots) until you reach a sandy beach. Watch for possible quicksands in springtime. The trail ends here but it is possible to scramble another 100 m. In clear weather the beach gets sunshine until about noon.

Instead of returning by the same route, there is the option of switching to Trail 22 at the Milburn Creek link (MP21-3).

Trail 22 (1-way distance starting at Avoca Road W: 700 m.) After Helgi's Rock, at the end of the handrail, pass behind the house until reaching the pond . Follow the handrails up two steep banks. The next 40 m is a remnant of the old packhorse trail which survived the construction of the first vehicular road. You will soon land on this road near a blue reservoir. Instead of climbing more steps beyond the reservoir, follow the gentle grade of the road to the right to MP16-5 where the trail makes an obvious half-turn to the right and downhill. This is an old packhorse trail that mysteriously ends at Milburn Creek; before that point you will cross King Creek on Duchess Bridge, then pass a link trail leading downhill to Riverside Trail. Past Milburn Creek it is all hard work, but after MP22 (the origin of the trail's name) there are handrtails to help up the steeper parts. Be prepared to duck under a fallen birch tree. Where the gradient eases there is a branch to the north leading to a lookout point with views of the Perry and Eagle valleys. The main trail, resumed, climbs some more

and then crests amid thickets of birch and hemlock. On the way downhill do not miss the 5-trunked birch. At the bottom of the slope, at MP22-18, a branch trail to the right links up with the best-preserved portion of the 1924 packhorse trail (see below). From here it is a few minutes walk to the end of Trail 22 at Fimmta's Place. This hike can be extended in two ways:

(1) Take the northward branch at MP22-18 and follow 1924 packhorse trail. This provides fine views of the Perry River canyon. There is no exit at the north end so allow 45 minutes for the return trip (from MP 22-18 and back).

(2) Return via Sloughs Trail instead of taking the Perry River Road.

Sloughs Trail (.1-way distance 780 m) (This route is described from north to south so as to form a circular route with Trail 22.) Starting at Fimmta's Place on the Perry River road, nearly opposite the end of Trail 22, this trail takes the hiker first through an area of old hemlocks and then across a slough where a huge fallen cedar provides a bridge. (When moist this is slippery; be sure to use the handrail.) South of the slough the trail crosses an area of second growth forest as far as MP19 where it crosses and old timber extraction road. At MP20 there is a short link trail that follows King Creek to a dam from which water is piped to the house. Notice that King Creek rises within 20 m of Sloughs Creek, yet one is seasonal and the other (King Creek) runs year-round.

For the rest of its length Sloughs Trail stays close to the creek of the same name, crossing a tributary by a footbridge shortly before reaching Perry River road. The trail can be picked up again on the far side of the road at the sharp bend, taking a flight of steps that leads down to the blue tank on Trail 22. Take the zig-zag trail down to the house and thence to Avoca Road West.

AREA CONSERVATION

This section includes measures for the protection of areas of land in the Perry River valley, as distinct from roads and trails:

1. Perry Canyon. In 1974 a suggestion by a local resident, Herb Egin, resulted in the designation by the Department of Forests of 145 acres of Crown land as a protected area in which logging would not take place. The area extends from the northern edge of the south-western quarter of section 31, includes most of the land between the Perry River road on the west and the East Perry road, and extends northwards approximately 2 km to "Flynn's Place". The Columbia Shuswap Regional District has included this area in its Parks Plan for Area E (see section 3 below).

2. North Fork Wild.

(a) Turtle Island Earth Stewards Society

The opening up of North Fork Wild (not then so named) by the construction of trails in 1997 led to an approach to Turtle Island Earth Stewards Society with a view to ensuring the area's preservation and enjoyment by nature lovers. A five-year connection with TIES embraced the following:

(i) A visit to the property in November 1997 by about twelve board members and supporters, including Tyhson Banighen (executive director).

(ii) Consideration of a conservation covenant between TIES and Peter Jennings. The latter found the proposed covenant contained too many restrictions, and acting on the advice of his lawyer and accountant turned it down.

(iii) In 1999 TIES made a proposal to build a trail on Crown land adjoining North Fork Wild, from the Perry River road to the main cascade, including part of the 1924 packhorse trail. An eventual link-up was envisioned with the trails on North Fork Wild. The Department of Forests granted permission for the construction of the Crown land portion and a cost estimate was submitted to TIES by Thane Isert of Revelstoke. However, TIES was unable to obtain funding for the project.

(iv) In 2004 TIES engaged Wade Brunham to compile a list of endangered species of plants and animals in the Salmon Arm and Vernon forest districts. In the course of this work Wade visited North Fork Wild and compiled a list of the species he found. This list has been extended by Gerald King and is included later in

this booklet.

(v) Early in 2002 TIES lost its sources of funding (understood to be B.C. government agencies). I attended the annual general meeting in July 2002. None of the board members who had visited in 1997 still held office, and there was difficulty in finding the needed number of members (five) to assume directorships. After the meeting Tyhson advised me that if other possibilities for the future of North Fork Wild should open up it would be prudent to investigate them.

(b) The Land Conservancy of British Columbia

An approach to TLC led to a meeting with Shawn Black, Okanagan Regional Manager. In June 2003 a Memorandum of Agreement was signed on behalf of TLC and myself based on the bequest of the land to TLC in my will for the purpose of ensuring its preservation and promoting its enjoyment by lovers of nature. The memorandum provides for (a) public access to be restricted if necessary to protect the ecological values, (b) maintenance of the trail system, (c) from time to time, as needed, the appointment of a caretaker for the house and land, and (d) periodic inspections to ensure compliance.

Subsequent contacts with TLC have included (1) a meeting in Penticton in November 2005 at which Gerald King and Peter Jennings met Bill Turner, Murray Rankin, Carla Funk, Anne Armstrong and others, and (2) a meeting in June 2006 at which Carla Funk and Anne Armstrong were shown the property, walked some of the trails and saw the Perry River cascade.

3. Columbia Shuswap Regional District

North Fork Wild lies in Area E of the Columbia Shuswap Regional District for which a Parks Plan has been in preparation (the third such plan for the regional district). At a public meeting in Sicamous in February 2006 maps of the area were displayed and the public were invited to mark on them suggested recreational features such as trails and access areas. I took this opportunity to mark on these maps (1) the Riverside Trail in North Fork Wild and (2) the 1924 packhorse trail where it remains visible on Crown land. On a later occasion I drew the attention of Roger Beardmore of the CSRD staff to the 145 acres of the Perry River canyon that had been designated by the Department of Forests in 1974.

In August 2006 the proposed Parks Plan for Area E was displayed at a public meeting in Malakwa. The plan comprised a

number of short-term, intermediate and long-term proposals which were described by Roger Beardmore and subsequently approved in principle by the CSRD Board. A commission has recently been appointed by the Area E director (Rhona Martin) consisting of local volunteers who will be meeting monthly. The timetable for the adoption of the short-term, intermediate and long-term projects is understood to be 1-2 years, 2-5 years and about 10 years respectively. The annual budget for the Plan is only $65,000, and the completion of projects will depend on the extent to which volunteer groups assist in their execution. (One such group is the Shuswap Hut and Trail Alliance.)

My suggestions in regard to North Fork Wild resulted in the following projects being included in the Plan for Area E:

Short-term project The 145-acre forest reserve designated in 1974. Early discussions with the Department of Forests are likely.

Medium-term project A trail including the Riverside trail described here, with an extension upstream as far as the cascade, then crossing the river and returning on the east bank. (Part of the route on the east bank will require an agreement with a land-owner.)

There are presently no long-term projects under consideration in the vicinity of North Fork Wild.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

!. Short-Term (present owner in residence)

Trail maintenance and possibly some minor improvements and additions will fall to the writer since Gerald King has regrettably left the area.

Every summer the forest fire season poses a danger. In 2003 a fire only 8 km to the north was prevented from spreading south by the efforts of numerous fire-fighters who benefited from favourable winds. In other circumstances North Fork Wild would have been in serious danger. This danger has since been mitigated to a degree by the clear-felling by Louisiana Pacific of a strip of land lying to the west and north-west--the direction from which the danger of fire is greatest. This felling excluded riparian zones and wetlands bordering the western side of North Fork Wild.

Every summer a sprinkler system is set up, using the gravity water supply that serves the house. In this way the house and its surroundings are fairly well protected from all but the most serious forest fires. A limited amount of further tree felling may be necessary around the house, besides the annual removal of brush.

2. Long-Term

During the time in which a caretaker is being sought the question of occupying the house will naturally engage the attention of TLC. Some seasonal reminder concerning heating and water supply are included in the Companion Volume.

Therewill undoubtedly be a transitional period before a significant degree of usage of the land by TLC members and the public can be expected. Inclusion in the TLC Handbook will acquaint members with the location and facilities available; proximity to the Trans-Canada Highway is an obvious help in drawing visitors. The existence of only three bedrooms makes questionable the provision of Bed and Breakfast--probably at the discretion of the caretaker; it seems desirable to restrict any such service to TLC members.

Before the public is invited onto the land the question of legal liability for injuries would need to be examined, particularly in view of some tricky parts of the trails and the existence of cliffs. Signage and warnings of danger would need to be in place, and the question considered whether to provide maps.

SOME LOCAL PERSONS, GROUPS AND BUSINESSES

David and Joan Johnston	5447 Avoca Road West	250-836-2114
Rudy and Louise Bowolin	Tran-Canada Highway	2187
Alex Baumgartner	5459 Trans-Canada Highway	2678
Greg Grant	5325 Avoca Road West	0255
Terryand Rita Linn	5502 Avoca Road	4645
John and Fina Mayr	5866 Trans-Canada Highway	4239
Ronald Thew	c/o Skyline Truck Stop	
Ronald Westbrook	5327 Prosh Frontage Road	5362
Jim Cooperman	RR1, S10, C2, Chase BC	VOE 1MO
		679-3693
Rhona Martin (Regional Director)	3769 Malakwa Road	4509

George Abbott (MLA)	301 Old Town Road, Sicamous	2065
Phil McIntyre-Paul (Shuswap Hut and Trail Alliance)		832-9509
Vernon Outdoors Club		546-8185
Crazy Creek Resort	6207 Trans-Canada Highway	2838
Eagle Valley News	1133 Eagle Pass Way, Sicamous	2570
KOA Kampground	3250 Oxbow Frontage Road	2507
Malakwa Cafe Ltd.	3643 Malakwa Road	4509
Malakwa Community Centre Assoc (Yard Creek Provincial Park)		3808
Malakwa Fire Department	4120 Community Hall Road	4909
Mal Mar General Store	3643 Malakwa Road	2875
RCMP	1125 Paradise, Sicamous	2878
Skyline Truck Stop	5507 Trans-Canada Highway	4949
Tripple Creek Mercantile	4270A Oxbow Frontage Road	4700

CONCLUSION

I look forward to receiving comments on the information and ideas set out above, as well as suggestions on matters that may have been overlooked.

NORTH FORK WILD FLORA

alphabetically by common name

Common Name	Botanical Name	Location
Alder, Mountain	Alnus incana spp. tenufolia	
Alder, Sitka	Alnus sinuata	
Alpine Fir	Abies lasiocarpa	House area
Aspen, Trembling	Populus tremuloides	House area
Aster	Aster spp.	
Aven, Large-leaved	Geum macrophyllum	House area
Baneberry	Actaea rubra	
Bearberry (Kinnikinnick)	Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	
Birch, Black or Water	Betula occidentalis	
Birch, North-western White	Betula papyrifera	
Bedstraw, Northern	Galium boreale	
Bedstraw, Sweet-scented	Galium triflorum	
Blueberry, Canada	Vaccinium myrtylloides	
Blueberry, Oval-leafed	Vaccinium ovalifolium	
Bracken Fern	Pteridium aquilinum	
Broad-leaved Twayblade	Listera convallarioides	
Buckbean	Menyanthes trifoliata	Upper slough
Buckthorn, Alderleaf	Rhamnus alnifolia	MP20
Buffalo Berry (see Soopolallie)		
Bunchberry	Cornus canadensis	Most areas
Burdock	Arctium spp.	House area
Buttercup, Western	Ranunculus occidentalis	
Caribou Shield Lichen	Parmelia sulcata	MP13
Cascara	Rhamnus purshiana	Riparian zone
Ceanothus, Redstem	Ceanothus sanguineus	
Cedar, Western Red	Thuja plicata	All areas
Cherry, Bitter	Prunus emarginata	
Cherry, Pin	Prunus pensylvanica	

Chicory (Blue Sailors)	Cichorium intybus	
Cinquefoils	Potentilla spp.	
Clover, Red	Trifolium pratense	House area
Columbine	Aquilegia formosa	
Cottonwood, Northern Black	Populus trichocarpa	
Cow Vetch (see Vetch)		
Cranberry, High-bush	Viburnum edule	
Crowberry	Empetrum nigrum	
Devil's Club	Oplopanax horridus	Moist areas
Dogbane, Spreading	Apocynum androsaemifolium	House area
Dogwood, Red-osier	Cornus stolonifera	
Douglas Fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii, var. glauca	
Douglas Maple (see Maple)		
Douglas Spirea (see Hardhack)		
Elderberry, Red	Sambucus racemosa var. leucocarpa	
False Box	Pachistima myrsinites	Many areas
False Solomon's Seal	Similacina amplexicaulis	
Feathermoss, Red-stemmed	Pleurosium schreberi	MP23
Field Mint (see Mint, Field)		
Fir, Alpine (see Alpine Fir)		
Fir, Subalpine (see Subalpine Fir)		
Fireweed (Rosebay Willowherb)	Epilobium angustifolium	
Flat-top Spirea (see Spirea, Flat-top)		
Foam Flower, One-leafed	Tiarella unifoliata	MP4
Forget-me-not	Myosotis sylvatica	
Ginger, Wild	Asarum cordatum	MP6
Goat's Beard	Aruncus sylvester	
Goat's Beard (Oyster Plant, Salsify)	Tragopogon dubius	
Gooseberry, Black (Swamp)	Ribes lacustre	

Oak Fern	Gymnocarpium dryopteris	MP6, 29, 38
Ocean Spray	Holodiscus discolor	
Orange Honeysuckle	Lonicera ciliosa	
Orchid, Green Rein (See Green Rein Orchid)		
Orchid, White Bog- (See White Bog-orchid)		
Oregon Fairy-bell (See Hooker's Fairybells)		
Oregon Grape (Mahonia)	Berberis aquifolium	
Oregon Woodsia	Woodsia oregana	House area
Oxeye Daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	
Pathfinder (Silver Green)	Adenocaulon bicolor	
Pearly Everlasting	Anaphalis margaritacea	
Pine, Lodgepole	Pinus contorta latifolia	
Pine, Western White	Pinus monticola	All areas
Pipecleaner Moss	Rhytidiopsia robusta	House area
Pipsissewa (Prince's Pine)	Chimaphila umbellata	MP13, 18
Pixie Cup	Cladonia pyxidata	
Plantain, Common	Plantago major	
Plantain, Water	Alisma plantago-aquatica	
Potentilla (see Cinquefoil)		
Powdered Shield Lichen	Parmelia sulcata	MP19
Pyrola (One-sided Wintergreen)	Pyrola secunda	MP18
Pyrola (Wintergreen)	Pyrola spp.	
Queen's Cup	Clintonia uniflora	Many areas
Raspberry, Black	Rubus leucodermis	
Raspberry, Red	Rubus idaeus	
Rattlesnake Plantain	Goodyera oblongifolia	MP18
Red Clover (see Clover, Red)		
Rose, Baldhip	Rosa gymnocarpa	MP33
Rose, Nootka	Rosa nutkana	
Rose, Prickly	Rosa acicularis	Many areas

St. Johnswort, Common	Hypericum perforatum	
Sarsaparilla	Aralia nudicaulis	MP33,Riparian zon
Saskatoon Berry	Amelanchia alnifolia	House area
Self-heal	Prunella vulgaris	Rocks on beach
Skunk Cabbage	Lysichiton americanum	Lower Slough etc.
Snowberry (Waxberry)	Symphoricarpus albus	MP7
Solomon's Seal, False	Smilacina racemosa	
Solomon's Seal, Star-flowered	Smilacina stellata	MP6
Soopolallie (Soap Berry, Buffalo Berry)	Shepherdia canadensis	
Spirea, Birch-leaved	Spiraea betulifolia	
Spirea, Flat-top (same as Birch-leaved Spirea)		
Spirea, Pink	Spiraea douglasii spp. menziesii	
Spreading Dogbane (see Dogbane)		
Spruce, White	Picea glauca spp.	House area
Step Moss	Hylocomium splendens	House area
Strawberry, Wild	Fragaria virginiana	
Strawberry, Wood	Fragaria vesca	House area
Subalpine Fir	Abies lasiocarpa	House area
Tea-berry, Western	Gaultheria ovatifolia	
Thimbleberry	Rubus parviflorus	House area
Tiger Lily, Wild	Lilium columbianum	
Timothy	Phleum pratense	
Twinberry, Black	Lonicera involucrata	
Twinberry, Red	Lonicera utahensis	
Twin-flower	Linnaea borealis	MP18
Twisted Stalk, Clasping	Streptopus amplexifolius	Riparian zone
Utah Honeysuckle	Lonicera utahensis	
Vetch (Cow Vetch)	Vicia cracca	
Violet, Early Blue	Viola adunca	
Violet, Round-leaved	Viola orbiculata	

Violet, Stream	Viola glabella	Riparian zone
Water Hemlock	Cicuta douglasii	
Water Plantain (see Plantain)		
White Bog-orchid	Habanaria dilatata	
Willow	Salix spp.	House area
Willow Herb (see Fireweed)		
Wintergreen (see Pyrola)		
Witch's Hair	Alectoria sarmentosa	MP14
Woodsia, Oregon	Woodsia oregana	House area
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	
Yew, Western	Taxus brevifolia	Many areas

WEATHER RECORDS FOR CRAIGELLACHIE, B.C.

Location of weather station: 5455 Avoca Road West, Malakwa
Latitude 51 deg 00 min N Longitude 118 deg 42 min W
Observer: Peter Jennings

Definitions

Mean daily high (low) temperature	The average of the maximum (minimum) temperature on every day of a given month
Frost-free days	The number of days after the last spring frost and before the first fall frost
Precipitation	The water equivalent of all forms of precipitation, expressed in millimetres
Snowfall	The depth of new snow in any 24-hour period from 8 a.m., expressed in centimetres, regardless of its water content
Possible hours of sunshine	The number of hours between sunrise and sunset. (Specific to the location on account of the topography)
Actual hours of sunshine	The estimated total hours of sunshine

PART I TEMPERATURE RECORDS 1973-1992

Table A Mean Daily High Temperature, deg C

Yr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
73	-2,3	3.6	8.4	16.2	22.1	23.8	29.2	28.7	22.1	10.2	1.7	0.9
74	-2.3	3.4	6.9	14.6	17.6	25.6	25.9	29.4	23.3	13.7	3.7	1.0
75	-2.6	-1.7	6.4	14.2	21.3	22.7	30.2	22.6	22.7	10.2	2.8	-1.0
76	0.0	2.0	5.0	15.4	19.4	21.6	25.5	21.4	21.1	11.3	4.3	0.3
77	-2.4	4.1	7.3	17.8	19.5	26.9	26.7	29.5	18.7	11.9	1.7	-3.8
78	-2.1	4.3	8.9	15.6	19.3	26.7	30.6	26.2	17.9	13.0	0.4	-3.8
79	-8.1	1.0	10.6	16.0	21.2	27.3	31.9	31.8	21.9	13.8	2.6	0.1
80	-3.9	3.3	8.2	19.8	22.2	24.5	27.3	24.9	19.1	14.2	4.3	-2.3
81	1.3	1.9	11.5	15.2	21.2	21.7	27.0	30.8	20.8	10.4	6.4	-0.6
82	-4.5	0.6	8.3	14.4	21.5	28.8	24.2	25.5	20.6	12.1	1.6	-1.1
83	1.5	4.1	10.4	18.1	25.0	24.1	25.3	28.5	17.8	11.5	5.6	-5.4
84	-1.0	4.0	10.5	15.4	17.5	24.5	30.0	27.3	17.8	9.8	2.5	-5.2
85	-2.0	-2.0	9.4	14.7	23.6	25.1	34.8	28.4	17.4	9.1	-4.4	-2.6
86	1.2	1.7	10.3	15.5	22.1	27.6	24.2	31.1	18.5	13.1	2.4	-1.0
87	-0.6	5.1	10.1	18.5	24.1	28.3	30.3	27.1	25.0	14.6	5.7	-0.7
88	-2.9	3.1	8.0	18.5	22.4	25.3	28.9	26.5	20.3	13.7	3.7	-1.4
89	-1.6	-2.0	7.9	18.3	22.2	27.5	30.2	24.4	21.8	11.0	2.2	0.2
90	-0.4	-0.2	10.2	18.4	-	23.1	30.1	29.8	26.2	9.0	3.0	-6.5
91	-5.1	4.8	7.9	-	21.9	23.5	28.4	29.1	23.2	12.8	2.6	0.5
92	1.5	5.1	14.7	17.4	24.8*	31.4	28.7	29.8	18.5	11.7	2.8	-5.0
Av.	-1.8	2.3	9.0	16.5	21.5	25.5	28.5	27.6	20.7	11.9	2.8	-1.9

* Incomplete data

Table B Mean Daily Low Temperature, deg C

Yr	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
73	-8.6	-4.3	-0.8	-0.2	5.1	7.6	9.4	8.7	7.3	3.5	-2.9	-2.4
74	-7.9	-1.4	-2.5	1.4	4.4	7.7	8.9	9.6	5.9	1.6	-0.6	-2.2
75	-7.1	-11.3	-3.2	-2.1	3.8	7.0	11.4	9.3	5.4	3.1	-2.1	-6.0
76	-4.9	-4.5	-4.2	-0.5	4.8	6.7	9.2	10.6	6.9	1.8	-2.1	-3.5
77	-8.4	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	5.3	8.0	9.7	10.0	5.9	1.3	-3.5	-9.6
78	-9.6	-3.6	-3.1	1.4	4.3	8.2	11.0	10.3	8.3	1.4	-5.4	-10.1
79	-17.5	-7.1	-3.9	-0.5	4.2	7.1	10.1	10.7	7.6	3.6	-5.7	-4.6
80	-11.6	-3.0	-2.7	1.4	6.9	8.8	9.1	8.8	7.1	2.3	-0.5	-5.1
81	-4.9	-4.3	-2.1	0.8	6.0	10.5	10.5	11.1	7.0	1.9	0.2	-5.6
82	-9.8	-7.3	-3.6	-1.9	3.0	9.2	10.5	10.2	7.9	2.8	-3.9	-5.4
83	-3.1	-2.8	-7.9	0.6	4.5	8.8	10.1	10.3	4.8	2.2	1.4	-12.3
84	-6.5	-3.1	-0.8	0.9	4.5	7.8	9.4	9.0	4.8	1.2	-2.3	-10.5
85	-8.6	-7.4	-3.4	0.0	5.0	7.4	9.8	9.0	4.3	2.5	-12.1	-7.7
86	-3.6	-7.6	-1.0	1.8	5.2	8.9	10.1	9.8	5.9	1.8	-2.4	-5.0
87	-5.6	-3.0	-1.8	2.4	6.3	10.0	11.4	9.9	7.0	0.4	1.6	-4.7
88	-8.1	-5.0	-1.2	2.3	6.0	9.7	10.4	10.6	7.4	4.8	0.6	-4.2
89	-6.7	-14.5	-3.6	0.7	5.4	9.7	11.3	11.4	7.2	4.0	-1.2	-2.6
90	-4.5	-8.2	-3.1	1.6	-	8.9	11.5	11.9	6.8	2.8	-0.9	-11.7
91	-13.0	-1.1	-3.1	-	6.0	8.5	11.0	12.7	7.8	0.9	-1.5	-2.3
92	-1.7	-1.3	-0.8	2.8	6.8*	10.9	12.2	10.7	6.4	3.6	-1.1	-9.0
Av.	-7.6	-5.2	-2.8	0.6	5.1	8.6	10.3	9.7	6.6	2.4	-2.2	-6.3

* Incomplete data

Table C Mean Monthly Temperature, deg C, 1973-1992

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-4.7	-1.4	3.1	8.6	13.3	17.0	19.4	18.7	13.6	7.1	0.3	-4.1

Table D Temperature Extremes, deg C 1973-1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hi	6.6	11.7	20.8	33.4	37.1	42.1	42.3	39.8	35.3	24.4	13.7	7.0
Lo	-32.3	-31.2	-23.5	-10.3	-3.1	-1.1	3.0	1.2	-4.4	-15.4	-33.6	-39.1

Table E Annual Mean Temperature, deg C

1973	9.35	83	8.9
74	9.4	84	8.4
75	7.8	85	7.5
76	8.4	86	9.5
77	8.5	87	11.0
78	8.5	88	10.0
79	8.7	89	9.2
80	8.3	90	9.1
81	9.9	91	9.7
82	8.2	92	11.0

Table F Frost-Free Days

Year	Last frost	First frost	Frost-free Days
73	11 May	15 Sep	126
74	14 Apr	29 Sep	167
75	20 May	21 Oct	153
76	29 Apr	4 Oct	157
77	21 Apr	4 Oct	165
78	23 May	2 Oct	131
79	19 May	9 Oct	142
80	31 May	11 Oct	132
81	27 Apr	26 Sep	151
82	11 May	5 Oct	146
83	12 May	19 Sep	129
84	6 May	24 Sep	140
85	15 May	23 Sep	130
86	16 May	12 Sep	118
87	20 May	8 Oct	140
88	30 Apr	18 Oct	170
89	24 Apr	2 Oct	160
90	8 May	11 Oct	155
91	2 May	4 Oct	154
92	19 Apr	16 Sep	149

Mean frost-free days 146

PART II PRECIPITATION RECORDS 1973-2006

Precipitation was measured daily from 1973 to 1992 and three times per month subsequently.

Table G Mean Monthly Precipitation, mm water equivalent

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
94	62	60	53	77	82	71	71	72	96	112	101	951

Table H Total Annual Precipitation, 1973-2006, mm water equivalent

Year	mm	Year	mm	Year	mm
1973	727	1985	867	1997	1154
74	859	86	948	98	720
75	817	87	736	99	1268
76	1087	88	1074	2000	955
77	817	89	1012	01	982
78	850	90	1238	02	832
79	643	91	836	03	921
80	1003	92	933	04	1193
81	874	93	887	05	993
82	996	94	893	06	1026
83	1032	95	1096		
84	1045	96	1144		

Table J Mean Monthly Snowfall, cm (daily increment measured 8 a.m.) 1973-1992

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
80	43	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	97	266

Table K Mean Depth of Snow, cm

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
60	67	49	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	35

Table L PART III SUNSHINE RECORDS 1973-1992

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Possible hours	164	203	287	313	372	380	380	298	285	235	176	145
Mean actual hours	38	57	115	135	160	182	228	188	160	99	46	28
% of poss.	23	28	40	43	43	48	60	63	56	42	26	19

Total possible hours 3238, mean actual hours 1436, 44.3 per cent

G L O S S A R Y

Map references are eastings and northings, measured in multiples of 10 metres, from the south-west corner of Section 31. E.g. 3719 refers to a point 370 metres east and 190 metres north of the reference point.

Name	Map Ref.	Description
Duchess' Bridge	2447	Built 1997, rebuilt and named 2007. Duchess, a Shepherd-Labrador Retriever cross, lived from 1972 to 1987.
Fallen Bridge	0260 to 0458	Built in 2003 on a cedar that had fallen across Lower Slough. **Caution: May be slippery. Use at your own risk only when dry. Hold on to rail.**
Fimmta's Place	1367	Fimmta. a cat who liked to wander, was once encountered at this spot, where Trail 22 and Sloughs Trail meet Perry River Road.
Helgi's Rock	3719	Helgi was a cat who favoured this rock in her declining years.
King Creek	1043 to 3646	Named for Gerald King, builder of the trails. Year-round creek.
Milburn Creek	2061 to 3557	Named for Frank Milburn, a logger with a long association with Craigellachie, had a cabin at 4257, was familiar with this little-known creek. Died in 1981.
Packhorse Trail	3920	Start of packhorse trail built in 1924-5 for fire protection, extending 19 miles up Perry River valley. See text for details.
Perry River		= North Fork of Eagle River. Albert Perry was a member of Walter Moberly's survey party in the 1860s.
Pudding Rock	1433	One of several glacial erratics.
Riverside Trail	3920 to 3272	From its start on Avoca Road West, this trail parallels Perry River to a beach and high cliffs.
Sawmill, site of	2517	Owned by Harold Trimbee and operated by a Mr. Amoroso until destroyed by fire. Amoroso's house, which collapsed in 1972, was at 3712. Other former dwellings existed at 4218 and 4322.
Sheba's Bridge	2547	Built 1997, rebuilt and named 2007. A Border Collie cross, Sheba was born 1996.
Sloughs Creek	3929 (mouth)	Rises on ridge between Gorge Creek and Perry River, runs through or near five sloughs of which Lower and South Sloughs lie partly in North Fork Wild.
Sloughs Trail	1167 to 3920	Construction began 2003, incomplete (2008)
Tia's Cliff	2.3 km up Perry R. road	Tia, a Husky cross (1985-2000) was stranded for a night on this 20-m cliff in Feb. 1987.

Name	Map Ref.	Description
Trail 22	3920 to 1373	Features steep climb with 92 steps.
5t Birch	2173	Five-trunked birch tree.
maple	0164	Douglas maple tree.
Official Boundary Markers		
SW cnr Sec. 31	0000	Rock pile with angle iron marker. Original inscribed marker removed between 1988 and 2004, replaced by plain angle iro
SW cnr of North Fork Wild	0019	196.416 m north of SW cnr Sec. 31
NW cnr of North Fork Wild	0081	Iron post at foot of bank on SE side of road, regularly buried by grader.
Legal subdivisions of SW quarter, Sec. 31	4100	Old pipe post (1917)
	4141	Iron pipe (disappeared c. 1990)
	4181	Old pipe post located down steep bank west of East Perry Road, difficult to find

The old pipe posts help define the four legal subdivisions of the SW quarter, Sec. 31. Legal subdivisions 3, 4, 5 and 6 comprise the SE, SW, NW and NE quarters. The missing iron post at 4141 marked the point of contact of the four subdivisions.

CONTENTS OF COMPANION VOLUME