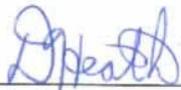


KINGCOME RIVER ECOLOGICAL RESERVE

PURPOSE STATEMENT

March 2003

Approved by:



Dick Heath
Regional Manager
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: March 25/03



Nancy Wilkin
Assistant Deputy Minister
Environmental Stewardship Division

Date: Mar. 31/03

KINGCOME RIVER ECOLOGICAL RESERVE Purpose Statement

Ecological reserves are areas selected to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant and animal species, features and phenomena. The key goal of ecological reserves is to contribute to the maintenance of biological diversity and the protection of genetic materials. All consumptive resource uses and the use of motorized vehicles are prohibited. Research and educational activities may be carried out but only under permit.

Primary Role

The **primary** role of Kingcome River Ecological Reserve is to preserve unusual lodgepole pine, sitka spruce, and alder swamps and associated open wetlands in a coastal alluvial landscape. Located on the central mainland coast, 10 kilometres north of the head of Kingcome Inlet, the reserve was protected in conjunction with Atlatzi River Ecological Reserve, which is two kilometres away on the floor of the Kingcome River valley. Mountains adjacent to the two reserves rise to 1700 meters, but those at the headwaters of the Kingcome River are among the highest in the province. Proximity to the center of origin of the heaviest glaciers in British Columbia resulted in pronounced glacial scouring, isostatic depression and marine flooding, and the persistence of glacial environments until a relatively late date. This resulted in a relatively broad and low-gradient valley being formed. This type of physical environment and its associated wetlands and ecosystems are unusual in the Coast Mountains.

The area has fairly extensive stands of lodgepole pine in a fen-swamp environment. A great variety of wetland communities occur here, from open wetlands to treed swamp communities. What distinguishes Kingcome Reserve from Atlatzi is that it protects the transition from a wet central fen-marsh through extensive hardhack swamps and boggy pine forest to better drained sites supporting sitka spruce, western hemlock, and western redcedar. The two ecological reserves are outstanding for their unusual diversity of swamps, associated fens and pine bog land in a coastal valley bottom. In addition, the area is excellent habitat for both black and grizzly bears.

Management Issues

Known Management Issue	Response
Lack of knowledge of natural and cultural values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage research of vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, rare plant species, and assessment of bear habitat. ➤ Undertake a cultural inventory and traditional use study in conjunction with First Nations.
Adjacent land uses such as forest harvesting, silviculture, road building, and a road corridor may impact the conservation values of the ecological reserve (especially the hydrology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work with Interfor, Scott Paper and Ministry of Forests to ensure adjacent logging activities do not impact the ecological reserve. ➤ Encourage more formal monitoring and recruit Volunteer Warden.
Lack of awareness of the ecological reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Install boundary signage.

Conservation

Representation - ecosection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimal contribution (0.28%) to the representation of the Northern Pacific Ranges Ecosection (NPR), which is severely under represented in the protected areas system (PAS) at 1.7%. Kingcome River Ecological Reserve is one of eight protected areas that contribute to the representation of NPR.
- biogeoclimatic subzone/variant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minimal contribution (0.11%) to the representation of CWHvm1, which is under represented in the PAS at 7%
Special Features	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unique plant communities
Rare/Endangered Values	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Important grizzly bear corridor (blue-listed)
Scientific/Research Opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unique plant communities; bogs

Recreation

Representation backcountry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
destination	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
travel corridor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
local recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
Special Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
Education/Interpretation Opportunities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Offsite – plant communities

Cultural Heritage

Representation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Values unknown
Special Feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	None known at this time

Other Management Considerations

Other Designations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
Relationship to other PAs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part of a system of ecological reserves in coastal British Columbia
Co-operative Management Arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable
Vulnerability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vulnerable to adjacent land uses

Relationship to other Strategies

Not Applicable

Area: 158 hectares

Date of establishment: July 27, 1972