

## 6.3 Ocean Kayaking

### 6.3.1 Resource Assessment

#### Discussion

Ocean kayaking is a mode of transport that allows participants to view the marine-terrestrial interface at a more leisurely pace than via motorized transport. Participants can also become intimate with the shallow coves and rocky coastlines not accessible through other modes of transport. This activity can be supported through the use of huts, motherships, or shuttling. Linkages include bird watching, whale watching and other wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, swimming and beach activities, fishing and specific interest tours (hotsprings, cultural, circuit).

The potential settings range from front country to remote wilderness. Amenities may range from the rustic to full service, while the duration of an excursion may vary from half a day to 2 weeks. Kayakers range in abilities from participants who lean towards soft adventure, are likely to be novices and thus require a supportive environment to the enthusiast that prefers more challenging and adventurous trips. Guided day excursions are less taxing and therefore more suited to a broader range of participants.

Kayaking can play an important supporting role for destination lodge resorts. Education and interpretation are important elements of this activity, therefore skilled and knowledgeable guides are an asset.

**Table 6.3-1: Regional SWOT Analysis for Ocean Kayaking**

<b>Strength</b>	Remoteness, scenery, high value features, access, heritage and cultural features, historic and current First Nations presence, growing demand, community support, low startup capital requirements
<b>Weakness</b>	Repeatability of feature along coast, high precipitation, rapidly changing weather and sea conditions, extreme tides, limited camping and freshwater, relatively short "season", insects, Commercial Recreation Tenure uncertainties, uncertainty of land claims and traditional use sites, evidence of historic resource degradation, poor presentation of culture and related features, cost to access region, transportation scheduling
<b>Opportunity</b>	Links with a mothership, hut-to-hut, circuit routes, shuttling, educational, interpretive, overland (hiking, freshwater linkages to marine, leeward to windward side), resort and joint ventures with First Nations.
<b>Threats</b>	Increased use affecting "remote" experience, forest harvesting (visual), user safety preparedness, human waste management, conflicting site uses, competition for limited campsite options, user impact on sites.

#### The Mid Coast and Ocean Kayaking

Ocean kayak tourists to the Mid Coast have high expectations for remoteness, naturalness, wildlife sightings and adventure. The Mid Coast with its many islands and miles of coastline is well suited to exploration by kayak. A variety of experiences can be found from the steep fiords in Fiordland to the archipelagos that extend

from Klemtu to Hakai Provincial Park, to the varied coastline that continues to the open water of Cape Caution. The natural and cultural surrounding allows for a link to education and interpretive opportunities. The Mid Coast provides an accessible opportunity, as a number of the communities are within easy reach of the optimum recreation features.

The rich culture and heritage values contribute to the ocean kayaking product. The First Nations people of the Heiltsuk and Kitasoo have historically derived their sustenance from the land and the rich marine resources. The richness of the region allowed time for arts and ritual. The First Nations continued presence and the subtle, historical evidence of their past heightens the feeling of mystery and wonder for the paddler in the outer Mid Coast. Evidence of later migrations of people who arrived to exploit and process the natural resources can be seen in abandoned canneries, settlements and timber harvesting.

A weakness of the Mid Coast is the shortage of suitable camp sites, the extreme tides, insects at certain times of the year, the inclement weather, as well as the cost of travel and transport scheduling. Linkages to the hut-system and mothership product will offset these weaknesses.

Ocean kayak tourism in the region has traditionally been associated with guided expeditions but as the number of visitors grows there is an increase in the numbers of self-guided excursions. The Discovery Passage ferry service to communities scattered along the coast provides an increased number of staging areas. There are implications to this:

- Displacement of kayakers from the south coast to more remote areas applies pressure on the Mid Coast.
- The attractions, increasing access, the availability of rentals and development of supportive infrastructure such as huts has a tendency to draw individuals with lower kayaking and general outdoor skills. The actual distances to significant and supportive features, degree of exposure to marine and weather elements, and distances from local staging areas are a cause of concern.
- Increased disturbance on the cultural and natural attributes in the area, including spoiling of clam beaches, disturbance of seal haul outs and bird rookeries and sensitive First Nations heritage sites.

To ensure the desired experience is not compromised through increased use, "limits of acceptable change" or carrying capacity prescriptions should be established for the type of setting desired. This may result in limiting use in certain areas while designating others as high use. The appropriate infrastructure (such as toilets, signage, shelters) should be developed according to the management criteria. "Leave no trace" standards must be enforced. Sensitive clam beds and rules surrounding waste must be clearly identified. The impact of a hut system development and mothership on the feeling of remoteness should also be assessed before opportunities are pursued in those areas.

### **Optimum Locations**

The island grouping of the outer coast provides excellent opportunities for a variety of ocean kayaking visual and experiential adventures. The numerous islands provide access to the open coast from sheltered coves, however a kayaker must be prepared for outer coastal conditions including the strong winds of Queens Sound.

Pocket and large beaches can be reached. The limitations are the lack of water and the shortage of level camping ground. The optimum areas include the following.

- Higgins Pass and Kitasu Bay on west Swindle and northern Price Islands. The distance to reach this area from the nearest community, Klemtu, is great and shuttling is recommended. Land and open waters separate Higgins Pass from Kitasu Bay. A portage may be developed to link the areas.
- The vicinity of Bella Bella is a high opportunity area due to the optimal recreation resources in relatively close proximity to Bella Bella. Features include island groupings, inlets, bays, beaches, open and sheltered waters. Particular emphasis is on Athlone, Dufferin, Horsefall, Campbell Island and the pass between Cunningham and Chatfield Island (and the access to Webster Lake). Access would be by shuttle or direct departures from Bella Bella.
- Hakai, the west side of Hunter Island contains island groupings such as the McNaughton Group, the Spider/Triquet island groupings and the distant Goose Islands. These are accessible from Pruth Bay and Bella Bella. The McNaughton Group can be reached from the relative calm of Hunter Channel.
- Namu to Dawsons Landing along Fitz Hugh Sound contains a number of bays in which to shelter. There is a possibility of an expeditionary circle route from Fish Egg to Elizabeth Lake with a portage to Hardy Inlet to Rivers Inlet and Dawsons Landing.
- Ellerslie Lake is a large lake readily accessed from the coast. Its features include sheer cliffs, beaches and high heritage values.
- Roscoe Inlet provides opportunities for heritage/nature interpretation with links to sites and big trees.
- Princess Royal Island is internationally recognized for the Kermode bear and has high expeditionary potential that is related to crossing from the east along scenic Anchor and Canoona Lakes to the west including Deer and Cougar Lakes and the west coast (via Surf Inlet). This can be achieved as a single portage.

### **6.3.2 Market, Economic and Social Assessment of Ocean Kayaking**

#### **Competition**

As interest in kayaking grows worldwide, so do the number of businesses that specialize in guided kayaking tours, as well as kayak sales, rentals and instruction. In 1989, there were 15 ocean kayaking companies on the west coast of BC. In 2000, this number was approximately 250 companies, although about 100 were very small, or considered a secondary operation by the owners whose primary activity is another tourism business. These secondary ocean kayaking operators typically do not advertise their products. Of the remaining 150 operators, approximately 30 to 40 were larger ocean kayaking companies.

A review of the SEE Kayak directory on the internet in January 2001 shows that over 50 kayaking tour companies are registered on the west coast of North America. Approximately half of these are BC-based, or offer tours of the BC coast. Those that offer tours on the Mid Coast include:

- Northern Lights Expeditions (based in Bellingham);
- Discovery Expeditions (tours include Princess Royal Island); and,

- Explore Charters (uses an 80 foot mothership as base for kayaks and zodiacs).

Only a small proportion of BC kayak touring companies are registered in the SEE Kayak directory, generally the larger operators.

On the Mid Coast, there are few kayaking businesses. It is our understanding that one kayaking guide is seasonally employed out of Bella Coola and that, until last year, there was a rental operation at Shearwater Marina, which has since gone out of business. Another operator in Bella Bella offers shuttle services to kayakers that want to travel to the more remote islands. Kayakers who want to explore the Mid Coast generally have two options:

- Independent kayakers can bring their own kayaks or rent them on North Vancouver Island, then travel to the Mid Coast on the Queen of Chilliwack, which provides a drop off service. There are a number of kayak rental shops on North Vancouver Island, including Comox Valley Kayaks Ltd. (with three Vancouver Island locations), and North Island Canoe and Kayak Rentals.
- Participate in a guided tour, generally starting out on North Vancouver Island, or from a mothership. The guided kayaking expeditions offer short or multiple-day tours, and a range of amenities such as interpretive guiding, fine food, solar showers, tents, and specialized safety features. Explore Charters provides accommodation on a large mothership. In all cases, they provide full services in arranging for equipment, transportation and accommodation, thereby minimizing the hassle and effort required to gear up for the trip.

It should be noted that a number of sportsfishing lodges on the BC coast have also started to offer kayaking as a secondary activity for their visitors.

In order to capitalize on the growing demand for ocean kayaking experiences, the Mid Coast needs to build up its infrastructure and knowledge in this sector. There is a critical mass of kayakers to the Mid Coast each season, but almost all of them are compelled to obtain their equipment before they arrive. By providing kayaking services right on the Mid Coast, and effectively marketing them, entrepreneurs can capture a share of this market. The key is to take the questions and mystery out of the reservation/rental process by making it as seamless as possible.

### **Market Demand**

Ocean kayaking has great appeal to recreationists who prefer non-motorized and direct physical contact with nature. It is carried out along the shorelines of the ocean or lakes, providing access to coves and rocky coasts that cannot otherwise be reached. Depending on the conditions and distance to be travelled, the required fitness level varies from beginners, or those with a relatively low fitness level, to experienced kayakers with a high level of fitness. Generally, kayaking has the strongest appeal for recreationists between the ages of 30 and 55.

Ocean kayaking is strongly linked to nature observation, and can play a secondary role as part of other travel experiences that involve wilderness activities (e.g., sportsfishing). It can be carried out independently, or as part

of a guided tour. The trips can range from a few hours to several days. For overnight trips, accommodations can vary, ranging from tents and rustic cabins, to well-appointed mother ships or resort lodges.

Ocean kayaking is a fast-growing sport worldwide. A survey in the US in 1994/95 estimated that 2.6 million Americans participated in kayaking that year, both whitewater and ocean kayaking. Canada and the US have been identified as the top global destination for this sport, and the demand for ocean kayaking has increased dramatically over the past decade for a number of reasons:

- growth in the demand for wilderness experiences and soft adventure;
- the relative ease of learning the fundamentals of kayaking;
- the sport's growing profile worldwide;
- easier access to safe and appropriate equipment and instruction, whether renting or buying; and,
- its availability as a secondary sport at many other recreational operations - e.g., hotels, sportsfishing lodges, resort destinations, marinas.

One indicator of the popularity of kayaking in North America is the demand for publications that feature the sport. A review of the internet shows that there are at least five publications dedicated to kayaking and canoeing. One of these - *Canoe and Kayak Magazine* - has approximately 500,000 subscribers, primarily in North America.

North America is the dominant market for kayaking, although guided kayak tours are available all over the world. BC is the most popular area for ocean kayaking in Canada, and a significant proportion of its participants are residents of BC.

The number of kayakers - both independent and those on guided tours -- is growing on the Mid Coast. This can be ascribed largely to the Discovery Passage ferry, which provides kayak drop off or pick up at any point on its route, and to the popularity of a number of guided kayaking operations that offer tours on the Mid Coast.

The drop off service offered by BC Ferries is highly appealing to independent kayakers. Most rent their equipment and buy their supplies on North Vancouver Island and, once dropped off, can spend several days kayaking the Mid Coast independently. However, the numbers are not yet large. BC Ferries data shows that the number of kayaks and canoes transported on the Discovery Coast ferry ranged from 108 in fiscal year 1998/99, to 69 in fiscal year 2000/01. They generally favour the Hakai recreation area, Hunter Channel and Goose Island. Several use the services of a local tourism operator in Bella Bella to shuttle their kayaks to the more distant islands and beaches.

There are a small number of operators who also offer guided kayaking tours in the project area. One of the largest operators indicates that they bring in about 400 clients per year, primarily from the US.

Some kayakers have indicated that the popular "traditional" kayaking destinations, such as the southern Gulf Islands and Vancouver Island, are becoming relatively crowded and that this is pushing kayakers further north to the Mid and North Coasts. This trend poses a problem on the rocky Mid Coast, where there are a relatively

small number of suitable beaches and campsites. Kayakers are required to paddle longer distances to find good landing sites and, in the case of less experienced kayakers, this raises questions regarding safety.

### **Land Use Impacts and Issues for Kayaking**

#### *Existing Recreation Uses*

Ocean kayaking is already a widespread sport on the Mid Coast. It is generally compatible with all other tourism and recreation activities, both current and planned. Kayakers are drawn to the experience of being alone in the wilderness, and they generally avoid other kayakers, or marine traffic. Given the limited number of suitable beaches and flat camp sites, a significant increase in the number of kayakers on the Mid Coast could mean more competition for these sites. With beach sites at a premium, tour operators may need to consider building infrastructure such as ramps or platforms at rocky sites in order to increase landing and camping opportunities.

Clearly, it will be important to know what the acceptable carrying capacity is for the Mid Coast.

#### *Other Land Uses*

While in and of itself ocean kayaking is one of the most “gentle” land uses, there are two key areas where it may conflict with other land uses - First Nations traditional use, and forestry use.

As indicated above, the rocky Mid Coast has a limited number of suitable beaches and camp sites that would suit kayakers for overnight stays. Not surprisingly, these same sites have been used extensively by the First Nation communities for thousands of years. Thus, many of the landing sites are also valuable midden and traditional use sites, but many recreational users do not know or regard this. For example, kayakers frequently land at and soil clam beds belonging to the Heiltsuk. There is growing concern and frustration on the part of First Nations people concerning recreational use of their land - these relate to economic considerations such as the lack of employment opportunities locally, and the lack of respect and understanding shown for their important culture sites.

Visual quality is also a critical consideration for the ocean kayaking experience. Harvesting carried out within view of the shoreline or at overnight usage areas must be planned to preserve the sight lines, or shoreline recreational use will be negatively affected. Good communication between forestry operators and tourism/recreation interests will be necessary to minimize problems of this nature.

#### *Community Use or Planning*

The development of a Mid Coast-based kayaking industry will generate economic benefits for the local communities, if the communities are involved in all aspects of the business. The communities of the Mid Coast are presently exploring ocean kayaking opportunities as one way of diversifying their local economies, however the development of ocean kayaking ventures by outside interests will not be well received if they do not work with the local communities, and meet their community objectives.

### **Local Employment Impact**

Employment impacts would be low and seasonal in nature, however all employment will be realized locally. Potential employment would be primarily in rentals and operations, guiding, marketing and possible boat shuttle operations. Guides should be trained in interpreting historical, natural and cultural features.

### **Regulatory or Crown Tenure Requirements**

Use of Crown land by sea kayaking guides and others is regulated by the commercial recreation policy. Operators are required to obtain tenure under this policy.

The kayaking tour industry has established accreditation for guides and standards of practice. Presently, none of these are legally required, however clients, insurers and the travel industry are coming to expect higher standards, and will increasingly expect accreditation.

### **Level of Community Support**

Locally-based businesses like kayaking tours are generally a good fit with the economic development goals of all the Mid Coast communities. Although each community is at a different stage in formulating their respective economic development or tourism strategies, this appears to be the product accepted by all as having positive potential and impacts. However, a venture initiated by a non-Mid Coast entrepreneur would not receive local support, unless there are solid economic links to and partnerships with the community. To garner community support for a new kayaking venture, the proponent must demonstrate that most of the benefits would accrue to locals, and that cultural or traditional sites are protected. Representatives of most of the communities have indicated that they can accept a new tourism initiative on their land if they are in control of the resource.

### **Infrastructure Requirements**

The activity of kayaking requires little physical infrastructure other than sandy beaches for access to and egress from the water, and some camping sites. Kayaks -- and related gear such as safety vests, safety beacons, paddles, flotation devices and possibly camping equipment -- are the principle acquisitions required in order to start a kayaking venture. Shuttle boats that can transport kayaks from the staging area to distant beaches and islands may also be required, depending on the location of the operation.

Supporting transportation and accommodation infrastructure may also be required in some communities to enable the development of a Mid Coast-based kayaking industry. Ocean kayakers may draw on local accommodation if a staging area is out of a community, however the accommodation needs to meet a certain standard, and visitors need to know where it is and how to reserve before they arrive on the Mid Coast. It would be most effective to market accommodation in the staging community as part of a tour package.

### **General Capital Requirements**

The average gross profit per ocean kayaking operator was \$36,600 in 1993 with an average gross margin of 30.7 percent. Given the low inflation rate through the latter half of the 1990s, this value has probably not changed significantly. Typically a small to moderate initial investment is required for an ocean kayaking venture. The small capital start-up typically allows the operator several avenues for start-up financing.

Another “investment” required for starting a kayaking venture is that of time, in exploring the area for suitable landing sites. For an outsider unfamiliar with the area this can be a time-consuming and expensive task - locals have a distinct advantage because of their knowledge of the area.

Table 6.3-2 analyses each geographical unit using resource, market, economic and social criteria. The rationale for the boundaries of these geographic units is discussed in Section 5.2 of this report. Areas with the highest potential for the Ocean Kayaking Product have been identified as *polygons* on the map and are described in Table 6.3-3.

**Table 6.3-2: PRODUCT ANALYSIS TABLE: OCEAN KAYAKING**

Unit Name /Number		Outer Coast (1)	Fiords & Lakes(2)	Princess Royal Island (6)
<b>Resource Criteria</b>				
Uniqueness of Key Features	Setting	High	High	High
	Geography	High	High	High
	Wildlife	Medium	Medium	High (Kermode Bears)
Supportive Resources	Shelter (bays,coves)	High	Medium	Medium
	Level / water	Low / Low	Low -Medium / Medium	Medium / Medium
	Island groupings	High	Low	Low-Medium
	Opt. current/winds	Medium	Medium	Low
Existence of Supportive Infrastructure		Low	Low	Low
Associated Products		Marine Tours, Trail Based Activities, Cultural Observation, Nature Observation, Water Activities		
Significance of Associated Products		High	High	High
Access to Sub Unit Area		High	High	Low
Access from Staging Area to Resource		High	Medium	Low-Medium
Culture Heritage Features		Petroglyphs, village sites, midden sites, canneries	Petroglyphs, villages sites	Petroglyphs, villages sites, canneries
Prime Season		Summer	Summer	Summer
<b>RESOURCE DISCUSSION</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The key opportunities are located close to communities serviced by BC Ferries.</li> <li>- Key features are abundant and presently uncrowded</li> <li>- There is a need for supportive services (shuttling, mothership, infrastructure development / maintenance, trail development) to enhance resource access and use.</li> <li>- Cultural values are high. First Nations interpretation.</li> <li>- Safety and site degradation must be addressed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scenic and cultural values are high.</li> <li>- Fiord like geography limits suitable areas for camping.</li> <li>- Difficulty resulting from high seas resulting from winds and tides within the fiords.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internationally recognized for the Kermode bear.</li> <li>- High expeditionary potential.</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNITIES MOST ABLE TO BENEFIT</b>		Bella Bella, Dawsons Landing, Pruth Bay, Shearwater	Klemtu, Bella Bella and Ocean Falls	Klemtu

<b>Market, Economic and Social Criteria</b>			
<b>Unit Name /Number</b>	<b>Outer Coast (1)</b>	<b>Fiords &amp; Lakes(2)</b>	<b>Princess Royal Island (6)</b>
Level of Competition	- regional: high - provincial: low - international: medium	- regional: high - provincial: low - international: medium	- regional: high - provincial: low - international: medium
Market Demand Potential	BC, regional US and international: high		
Impact/Conflict	Existing Recreation Use	Medium	Low
	Other Land Uses	- Medium to high regarding First Nations cultural sites - Low to medium regarding forestry use	- Medium to high regarding First Nations cultural sites - Low to medium regarding forestry use
	Community Use or Plans	- fits with local tourism development initiatives of the Heiltsuk - Kitasoo: unknown - Oweekeno: unknown	- fits with local tourism development initiatives of Heiltsuk - Ocean Falls & Kitasoo: unknown
Local Employment Impacts	Low - primarily in guiding, operations and marketing; seasonal; could create secondary employment in other tourism-related businesses		
Regulatory or Crown Tenure Requirements	Permit or tenure required		
Level of Community Support	- positive support by Heiltsuk if initiative is locally based - Kitasoo - unknown - Oweekeno - unknown	- positive support if initiative is locally based	- unknown
Infrastructure Requirements	Minimal infrastructure required; key purchase is equipment; transportation and accommodation infrastructure may be a barrier for some communities		
General Capital Requirements	Relatively small start-up capital requirements		
<b>POLYGONS EXHIBITING HIGHEST POTENTIAL</b>	<b>2,5,6,7,8,9,10,11</b>	<b>3,4</b>	<b>1, 2</b>

Refer to Table 6.1-1 for definition of foregoing criteria. See next page for definitions of highest potential polygons.

**Table 6.3-3 : Descriptions of Highest Potential Polygons for the Ocean Kayaking Product**

<b>Polygon Number</b>	<b>Description of Polygon</b>
<b>1</b>	Focus: Anchor and Canoon Lake Staging Area: Klemtu Large lakes suitable for ocean kayaking and canoeing. A marsh lined river joins the two lakes. An overland route if developed may provide access to Deer Lake and Surf Inlet (ultimately the west coast of Princess Royal). Towering cliffs, white sand beaches and excellent steelhead fishing enhance the opportunity. Very high Kitasoo First Nations interest. Ocean Kayaking associated product:: Air tour (access), Hiking (portage), Freshwater fishing
<b>2</b>	Focus: South Laredo Inlet - Kitasu Bay - North Price Island Staging Area: Klemtu Islands and channels provide some shelter linking the mouth of Laredo Inlet to Kitasu Bay. There is an opportunity to link Kitasu Bay overland to Higgins Passage. Rugged and exposed coastline mixed with sheltered passes, beaches (including a large cobble beach along Kitasu Inlet), lagoons and coves provide a varied experience. Limited camping. Very high Heiltsuk First Nations interest. Adventure associated product:: Ocean Kayaking
<b>3</b>	Focus: Ellerslie Lake to Bullock Channel Staging Area: Bella Bella Ellerslie Lake has high cliffs and beaches and can be reached by a steep climb adjacent to a waterfall. Islands and passages offer protection. Bullock Channel has beaches along Yeo Island that can be used for camping. Shuttling from Bella Bella provides an opportunity for a return trip or for remaining in the area. High Heiltsuk First Nations interest. Ocean Kayaking associated product:: Ocean fishing.
<b>4</b>	Focus: Roscoe Inlet Staging Area: Bella Bella Fiord with towering rock cliffs, old growth, estuaries, very high First Nations values and heritage. Overland access to Ocean Falls. Ocean kayaking associated product:: Cultural heritage interpretation, Nature observation.
<b>5</b>	Focus: Troupe Passage-Return Channel Staging Area: Bella Bella Island grouping at north end of Troupe Passage. High First Nations values and heritage. Ocean kayaking associated product:: Hut systems, shuttling opportunities, Cultural heritage interpretation
<b>6</b>	Focus: Vicinity of Oliver Grove Marine Park Staging Area: Bella Bella Strategic cove and safe haven set behind a small island grouping that includes sheltered and exposed waters. High First Nations values and interest. Ocean kayaking associated product: Hut systems, shuttling opportunities, Cultural heritage interpretation
<b>7</b>	Focus: Archipelago including Athlone to Campbell Is. and Cunningham Is. Staging Area: Bella Bella Rocky coastline with highest tides marked by solid wall of forest. Occasionally punctuated by thin strips of soggy grass sandwiched between steep sharp rocky intertidal zones and the boggy forest. Difficult to find campsites, these include Cree Point and beach on Potts Island. High First Nations values and interest. Environmentally sensitive clambeds. Ocean kayaking associated product: Hut systems, shuttling opportunities, Cultural heritage interpretation
<b>8</b>	Focus: Hakaii west side of Hunter Island. McNaughton, Spider, Triquet island groupings. Staging Area: Bella Bella Rocky coastline with highest tides marked by solid wall of forest. Many opportunities to explore the many inlets, lagoons, coves and the sheltered and windward side of islands. Interspersed with beaches. Approachable from Bella Bella by sheltered waters. Very high First Nations values and interest. Environmentally sensitive shell fishery. Ocean kayaking associated product: Hut systems, shuttling opportunities, Cultural heritage interpretation
<b>9</b>	Focus: Goose Group Staging Area: Bella Bella Exposed islands open to the full force of the ocean, the Goose Group contains beaches, lagoons and bogs. Very high Heiltsuk First Nations interest. Ocean Kayaking associated product:: Adventure, shuttling opportunities, Cultural heritage interpretation.
<b>10</b>	Focus: Namu to Koeve River Staging Area: Namu, Bella Bella, Shearwater Namu is the site of an old cannery still in evidence today and an ancient village and processing site of the Heiltsuk. Long pebble beach. South of Namu is Koeve River, is a prime habitat for the Grizzly bear. Ocean Kayaking associated product:: Cultural heritage interpretation, Nature Observation.
<b>11</b>	Focus: Fish Egg Inlet to Penrose Island to Dawsons Landing Staging Areas: Dawsons Landing Fish Egg inlet consists of A large inlet with numerous islands, a large lagoon with a possible linkup to Elizabeth Lake (and a potential route by portage to Hardy, Moses and Rivers Inlet to Dawsons Landing). Rocky shores with forest to the high tide mark. Very few camping locations. Penrose Island and adjoining islands include beaches. Dawsons Landing provides supplies. Many areas to explore. Ocean Kayaking associated product: Nature Observation, circle tour opportunities presently undeveloped requiring portage.

