

6.9 Adventure

6.9.1 Resource Assessment

Description

The Adventure Product is focused on the enthusiastic recreationist seeking an adrenaline experience. The activities identified include windsurfing in high winds, whitewater kayaking, exposed ocean kayak, ski mountaineering, mountaineering, rock climbing, caving/canyoning, downhill mountain biking and paragliding. While most of the products evaluated in this study are soft or wilderness adventures, the Adventure Product here pertains to extreme forms of activity. These include the following.

- *Windsurfing* in high winds requires tremendous skill in tacking and launching with the use of short boards.
- *Whitewater kayaking and rafting* for the skill level proposed in this product requires at least a class 3 river. "Play" areas benefit the experience.
- *Open water ocean kayaking* requires the knowledge of remote camping, navigation, surf landings and launches and a host of skills required to encounter the surf, ocean swells, winds and the rigors and force of a rugged and unforgiving coastline.
- *Ski Mountaineering and mountaineering* is about climbing mountains. It is "more than climbing, panoramic views and wilderness experience. It is also a challenge, risk, and hardship"¹. It requires knowledge of the tools and techniques of camping, navigation, belaying, rappelling, glacier travel, safety, rescue, and climbing on rock, snow and ice. Winter includes knowledge of winter camping and travel including skiing, and telemark techniques are a requirement to meet the challenges.
- *Rock climbing* takes place on faces that range from boulders to big walls. It shares the knowledge of the tools and techniques of mountaineering with a focus on climbing vertical and near-vertical rock faces.
- *Caving and canyoning* are specialized activities that share some of the tools and techniques of mountaineering and climbing. Caving is a subterranean activity and canyoning requires wading and swimming.
- *Mountain biking* for this product encompasses two extreme forms: "randonneur" and downhill. Randonneur utilizes long distance trails. Downhill utilizes specially outfitted heavy duty mountain bikes built primarily for navigating down steep single track, or difficult trails with achievable obstacles. Helicopters are sometimes used for access opportunities to summits and staging areas.
- *Multi-day Backpacking* requires the knowledge, skills and physical ability to traverse long distances over many days. Assistance with the use of llamas, horses or mules as pack animals is a consideration.
- *Paragliding* is an activity that may be relatively easy but entails a degree of fearlessness. In certain areas paragliding can take place off high ridges and cliffs. The knowledge of winds flows and thermals is a requirement in these settings.

The rationale for including the Adventure product springs from what we see as some of the Mid Coast's most alluring qualities – an image of remote, "frontier" communities in a spectacularly wild setting. The long ferry trip to gain access to the region, and the reputation of The Hill both contribute to the Mid Coast's image as a special and untouched part of the world. The development of adventure products can build on – and contribute to -- the wild, or "extreme", reputation of the Mid Coast.

¹ From *Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills*, p. 14.

Most adventure products are not, in and of themselves, highly profitable, but they do attract a diverse and interesting market, generally younger and with disposable income – and willing to travel a considerable distance to participate in their sport of choice. If a small number of adventure tour operators in inter-related businesses were to become established in a Mid Coast community, they could jointly draw a new and unique market to the region. A cluster of adventure product businesses in any community would generate income in the tourism sector, and for ancillary businesses in the community.

Table 6.9-1: Region SWOT Analysis for Adventure

Strength	Challenging recreation features close to staging areas suitable for a range of adventure activities. Attractiveness to a growing market. Fosters image of community as an extreme destination.
Weakness	High precipitation and inclement weather. Remoteness from population centers and cost to get to the staging areas. Lack of supportive infrastructure. Limited rescue capability. Access for some of the activities.
Opportunity	Development infrastructures and support products to the range of activities. Support includes sales, rentals, teaching, guiding, shuttling and information support.
Threats	Lack of community support.

Adventure and the Mid Coast

The Mid Coast has geographical features well suited for the adventure product.

- *Windsurfing*: Reliable high winds are associated with the inflows and outflows of the major river valley with focus on Bella Coola. Ocean chop is a general limitation in areas exhibiting high winds. The suitability for this product has not been fully explored.
- *Whitewater kayaking and rafting*: There may be opportunities for whitewater kayaking in the many rivers of the region but the remoteness limits access and exploration. The major rivers are not suitable for whitewater rafting but more suitable for drifting.
- *Open water ocean kayaking*: The opportunities are associated with the outer coast from Princess Royal to Cape Caution. Rugged coastlines, remoteness, inclement weather and winds, and miles of open coastline with opportunities for shelter make this region an ideal adventure ocean kayaking product.
- *Ski Mountaineering and mountaineering*: The Coastal Mountains provide prime mountaineering. The rugged peaks offer a variety of challenges and the Monarch Icefield is extensive. Inclement weather adds to the challenge but must also be accounted for with regards to safety.
- *Rock climbing*: The cliffs flanking the Bella Coola Valley provide tremendous big wall climbing opportunities. There may be other opportunities for low climbs. Wet weather is a limiting factor.
- *Caving and canyoning*: This is an unexplored possibility. Caves are associated with cultural heritage values.

- *Extreme mountain biking. Randonneur* opportunities may lie with the grease trails, particularly the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail (Nuxalk -Carrier grease trail) which connects the coast to the Fraser River. The route is a total of 450 km in total length with 350 km over land. Seventy-five kilometers is undisturbed footpath (Aboriginal footpath) and 132.5 km is on wagon road. The trail is rich in cultural heritage, natural features and wildlife.
The *downhill* component of mountain biking may utilize the logging roads and trails close to the Bella Coola Valley. This product may be linked to a helicopter drop-off.
- *Multi-day Backpacking* has tremendous potential linked to the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage trail. There is a potential to provide assistance with the use of pack animals although logistics may be costly for returning the animals from this linear trip.
- *Paragliding*. The thermals and steep cliffs that flank the Bella Coola Valley are suitable for paragliding activities. Enthusiasts can bring their own equipment or if available, rent equipment when there. Novice tourist can be taken in tandem with a guide. Hikes to the ridges or a short helicopter ride to the ridge top are options. The limitations are high precipitation and strong winds above 10 – 12 km associated with outflows in the winter and inflows during the summer months. Strong winds interact with the surroundings and in valleys like the Bella Coola, the results are amplified as turbulence. Inflows in the summer generally begin in the afternoon, leaving mornings and a window in the evenings as opportunities. Unpredictability of the weather is a limitation in assuring that a visitor will have an opportunity to participate in this activity.

The grouping of features and conditions suitable for a host of enthusiast activities such as windsurfing, mountaineering, ski mountaineering, rock climbing, mountain biking and paragliding make the Bella Coola Valley well suited for promoting this product. Bella Coola, Klemtu, Dawsons Landing and the outer communities, lodges and resorts offer opportunities for the open water ocean kayaking activity.

6.9.2 Market, Economic and Social Assessment of Adventure Product

Competition

British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest are major destinations for extreme adventure recreationists. There are several major adventure operations throughout the area, and many more small ones. The key attractions include (but are definitely not limited to) the following:

- windsurfing: the Gorge in Oregon, Squamish, Nitinat Lake on Vancouver Island, Harrison Lake in the Fraser Valley;
- whitewater kayaking and rafting: Columbia River Valley, Vancouver Island, Lower Mainland, Chilcotin; also rafting on the Thompson and Fraser rivers;
- open water ocean kayaking: west coast Vancouver Island;
- ski mountaineering, mountaineering and rock climbing: Squamish Forest District, Mount Ranier and Mount Hood (US), Southeast BC including Bugaboos and Purcells, Mount Waddington;
- caving and canyoning: caving on Vancouver Island, canyoning in Chilcotin;

- long distance biking: Kettle Valley Railway corridor, proposed Vancouver Island and Trans-Canada Trails;
- downhill biking: any hill with a lift – e.g., Whistler, Interior BC;
- multi-day backpacking: West Coast Trail, Nitka Island, trails in parks throughout BC and Pacific Northwest;
- paragliding: Okanagan Valley and throughout BC.

The competition for many adventure products in BC is stiff. However, adventure enthusiasts generally enjoy seeking out new experiences and locations, and are often willing to travel far afield to indulge their passion.

Presently, there is very little “extreme” adventure activity on the Mid Coast. It is our understanding that, during the 1960s and 1970s, there was a spate of rock climbing activity in the Bella Coola area, however this has waned in popularity. We are also told that some locals in the Bella Coola area occasionally paraglide. However, to the best of our knowledge, there are no “extreme” adventure tour operators on the Mid Coast.

Market

Each activity in the Adventure Product category has a unique market, ranging from beginners to highly experienced recreationists. The activities also vary in safety, equipment requirements, and technical requirements. Most of these activities require strength, skill and stamina and have greatest appeal for younger and fit travellers. Those who seek out guided adventure experiences generally have higher disposable income, and are willing to pay for the local knowledge and guidance required to undertake the activity. They are often willing to travel considerable distances to experience new conditions and and try techniques. The question is, what activities have the potential to grow successful local businesses?

- **Windsurfing** is popular worldwide, and is generally suited for relatively calm water with reliable winds. The market is large, with a variety of sub-niches, such as ocean and lake windsurfing, and kite boarding. A review of the internet resources for windsurfing shows that there are at least seven windsurfing magazines in North America, and many more websites. There are approximately 1,200 visits to the World Windsurfing Directory every day.

The windsurfing experience in Squamish is instructive. Squamish has emerged as a major windsurfing draw in British Columbia. Membership in the Squamish Windsurfing Society has increased 10 to 20 percent annually for seven of the nine years of the history of the association. This has occurred with minimal marketing. Most regular members are local, although windsurfers also travel to Squamish from regional US and eastern Canada. This shows that, if there are good conditions, new windsurfing destinations have the potential to draw a growing market.

- **Whitewater kayaking** opportunities are limited on the Mid Coast due to the remoteness of the most suitable rivers. Consequently, we see little market for this product.
- The risk and technical requirements of **open water ocean kayaking** appeals to a small niche of the ocean kayaking market. The market for kayaking (river and ocean) in North America is enormous – 2.6 million in the US in 1994/95 -- and expected to grow. This encompasses many different types of kayaking experiences and abilities, ranging from novice kayaking in protected waters, to long distance journeys on the

open ocean. There are other niches such as surf kayaking (done a great deal on the West Coast of Vancouver Island), and storm-sea kayaking which is done on specialized surf-skis during storms or hurricanes.²

A kayaking tour operator in Tofino informs us that they and other operators offer open water ocean kayaking as part of some of their multi-day tour packages. Because the feasibility of open water kayaking on any given day depends on weather and water conditions, open water trips are not easy to plan. Nonetheless, the demand for over-night and multi-day tours is growing, and keeps several operators going during the summer months on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Clearly, local guides with knowledge of the open water conditions on the Mid Coast could find a valuable niche in this sport.

- **Ski mountaineering** is done in backcountry, often alpine, settings and generally involves creating one's own tracks. Light touring is done over shorter distances, for smaller periods of time (possibly with overnight stay) and requires lighter equipment. Backcountry skiing involves longer trips or excursions in more remote backcountry or alpine settings.

Those drawn to ski mountaineering are generally relatively affluent, and well educated, and share a passion for solitude, wilderness and strenuous exercise with climbers. Statistics are not readily available on the size of the market. Generally, ski touring and mountaineering is a "club niche" sport. It appears to draw a variety of people, in particular those who engage in mountaineering activities, nordic skiers seeking off-track experiences, and seasoned alpine skiers looking for more solitude.

There are conflicting opinions about the demand trend for ski mountaineering. Enthusiasts in this sport claim that the interest is growing, although no statistics are available to support it. However given the high level of energy required for this sport, and the time required to engage in ski touring and mountaineering, its attractions are offset to some degree by the practical considerations of aging recreationists, who are generally short on time. Most likely the demand for this activity will remain strong within small niche groups who reside in or near alpine settings and who have the time and energy to make this sport a priority.

- The market for **ice/rock climbing** is similar to that for ski mountaineering, appealing to a young, fit and energetic clientele. There are several types of ice and rock climbing, which vary according to technical requirements, risk and exertion level:
 - Scrambling requires no rope or other climbing equipment;
 - technical climbing requires the use of special techniques/equipment;
 - snow and ice climbing requires ascents over snow or ice-covered surfaces, and involves equipment; and,
 - mountaineering involves extended expeditions of climbing and living within a mountain or alpine environment.

Guided climbing tours are offered in alpine areas around the world, ranging from introductory lessons on local mountains to extended climbs of difficult peaks in "exotic" destinations like Nepal, South America,

² This is true! For more information on storm sea kayaking, see the *Atlantic Monthly*, August 1995 edition, or website address: www.theatlantic.com/unbound/flashbks/extreme/todkayk.htm.

Mexico, Iceland and Alaska. In 1993, ice/rock climbing operations accounted for over 12,988 traveller-days in Canada, and 92 percent of these lasted longer than one day.³ More than half were sold through a preset package with an average duration of 4.7 days.

- **Caving and canyoning** opportunities are limited on the Mid Coast, and this does not represent a significant opportunity.
- **Mountain biking** is associated with trails, some logging roads and sometimes helicopters or vans. Easier rides can be found on rolling terrain on well-developed trails; high elevations are more suited to heli-mountain biking. Roaded valleys also offer the opportunity for vehicular transport to the end of the road. Generally, the market for mountain biking is young (under 40), with participants travelling as couples or with groups. More than 83 percent of all visiting mountain-bikers in Canada are Canadian and, as yet, there is a very small international market. The market is expected to grow.
- **Multi-day backpacking:** Hiking involves travel by foot to remote areas, usually on marked trails. It includes backpacking, however the two activities differ in terms of exertion, equipment and location of activity. Backpacking requires greater exertion, occurs almost exclusively in wilderness areas, and tends to take place on trips involving a great deal of camping.

The US backpacking market has been estimated at over 15 million Americans in 1995. There was a 73 percent increase in US backpacking trips between 1982 and 1995. The demand for both hiking and backpacking activities will continue to see strong growth in North America. European travellers, most notably the Germans, also have a strong interest in hiking.

Adventure travel companies are offering more hiking and trekking packages each year world wide, and three to four day treks comprise a significant share of western Canadian itinerary packages sold by European tour wholesalers.

- **Paragliding** has a small but enthusiastic market in North America, but appears to be a much more popular sport in Western Europe. It is estimated that there are 20,000 to 25,000 paragliding and hang gliding recreationists in the US, with a few thousand more active in Canada.⁴ BC accounts for the largest number, with nine free-flight associations and clubs, while Ontario has four. Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan each have two associations or clubs, while Manitoba and the Atlantic each has one. In BC, the clubs and schools are situated all over the province, most notably the Okanagan, Kamloops, Vancouver Island, Selkirk and Golden.

Paragliding is growing in popularity around the world, and is outstripping the demand for hang gliding. Paragliding is less expensive than hang gliding, and there have been more developments for beginner and intermediate paragliding recreationists than for hang gliding. There are paragliding competitions, festivals and meetings staged all over the world every year, and these draw many enthusiastic participants.

³ Tourism Canada (February 1995), *Adventure Travel in Canada: An Overview of Product, Market and Business Potential*.

⁴ Estimate from the editor of *Air Magazine*, the official publication of the Hang Glider and Paraglider Association of Canada.

Land Use Impacts and Issues for Adventure Product

Existing Recreation Uses

Because most of the Adventure activities take place in the wilderness or remote areas, they generally do not conflict with all other tourism and recreation activities, but current and planned. Some of the impacts related to open water ocean kayaking are identical to those outlined in Section 6.3 on kayaking. There is also potential for conflict on trails between mountain bikers and hikers, but this can be minimized with good planning.

Other Land Uses

Without proper management, several of the activities (particularly those that occur on shorelines such as windsurfing or kayaking) have the potential to conflict with First Nations traditional use, and forestry use, both of which have been described earlier in this report.

Community Use or Planning

The development of a cluster(s) of adventure products could serve to attract tourism revenue to local communities. To the best of our knowledge, none of the communities of the Mid Coast are exploring these Adventure activities.

Local Employment Impact

Direct employment impacts in the operations of adventure businesses will be low and seasonal in nature, however they could generate additional employment in the service sector – e.g., rentals, supplies, accommodation.

Regulatory or Crown Tenure Requirements

A tenure or permit may be required for those activities that use a specific land area at least fourteen days in a six-month period, or where the proponent wishes to create or maintain private trails and campsites. This would likely apply to most of the Adventure activities. Paragliders are required to obtain a license from the Hang Glider and Paraglider Association of Canada, a self-regulating body.

Level of Community Support

Locally-based Adventure businesses would generally be a good fit with the economic development goals of all the Mid Coast communities. 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 adventure product, the proponent must demonstrate that most of the benefits would accrue to locals, and that cultural or traditional sites are protected.

Some communities may not support the development of those activities that present extraordinary risk – e.g., storm sea kayaking, or paragliding in risky locations.

Infrastructure Requirements

Infrastructure requirements for establishing an adventure business are relatively low, compared to products such as destination lodges, air tour or marine cruising. The major requirement is equipment. However, the cost of equipment varies widely by activity -- for example, good mountain bikes range in price from \$600 to \$4,000+, and paragliding equipment can cost at least \$1,500 to \$2,000.

General Capital Requirements

Capital requirements range from small to moderate.

Table 6.9-2 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 6.9-3.

Table 6.9-2 PRODUCT ANALYSIS TABLE: ADVENTURE

Unit Name/Number		Outer Coast (1)	Fiords & Lakes(2)	Channels (3)	Owikeno Lake (4)	Mountains and Trade Routes (5)	Princess Royal Island (6)
Resource Criteria							
Uniqueness of Key Features	Natural Setting	High	High	High	Medium	High	High
	Opportunity Grouping	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
	Significant Feature	High (outer coast, long beaches)	Medium	Low	Low	High (rocks and trail)	Medium (rock)
Supportive Resources	Peaks and icefields	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
	Rock faces	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Challenging waters	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
	Optimal Winds	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
Existence of Supportive Infrastructure		Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Associated Products		Air tour (air access),camping, trail products					
Significance of Associated Products		Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Access to Sub Unit Area		High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
Access from Staging Area to Resource		High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
Prime Season		Spring – fall	Spring - fall	Spring - fall	Spring - fall	Spring - fall	Spring - fall
Resource Discussion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High opportunity - Significant open water ocean kayaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate opportunity. - Scattered opportunities for rock climbing and mountaineering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate opportunity - Scattered opportunities for rock climbing and mountaineering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low opportunity - Scattered opportunities for rock climbing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Opportunity - Significant cluster of opportunities for: - Rock climbing. - Mountaineering. - Mountain biking . - Paragliding - Windsurfing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Moderate opportunity - Scattered opportunities for rock climbing. - Focus on Anchor, Bute and Whalen Lakes.
Communities Most Able to Benefit		Bella Bella, Klemtu, Shearwater, Dawsons Landing	Bella Bella, Shearwater, Ocean Falls	Bella Coola, Bella Bella, Ocean Falls, Namu	Rivers Inlet, Owikeno	Bella Coola	Klemtu, Hartley Bay

Market, Economic and Social Criteria							
Unit Name/Number	Outer Coast (1)	Fiords & Lakes(2)	Channels (3)	Owikeno Lake (4)	Mountains and Trade Routes (5)	Princess Royal Island (6)	
Level of Competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional: low - Provincial: high - International: high 						
Market Demand Potential	Open ocean kayaking: low to medium	Mountaineering & climbing: low to medium	Mountaineering & climbing: low to medium	Climbing: low to medium	Mountaineering & climbing: low to medium Mtn biking: low to medium Paragliding & windsurfing: low to medium	Climbing: low to medium	
Impact/ Conflict	Existing Recreation Use	- Little or no conflict with existing or planned uses				- possible conflict of biking and hiking uses on trails	- Little or no conflict
	Other Land Uses	- Little or no conflict	- Little or no conflict	- Little or no conflict	- Little or no conflict	- Possible First Nations, forestry	- Little or no conflict
	Community Use or Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fits with local tourism development initiatives of the Heiltsuk - Kitasoo: unknown - Oweekeno: unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fits with local tourism development initiatives of the Heiltsuk - Ocean Falls and Kitasoo: unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fits with local tourism development initiatives of the Heiltsuk 	Oweekeno: unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bella Coola & Hagensborg: fits with local tourism development - Nuxalk: unknown 	- Kitasoo: unknown
Local Employment Impacts	Low number of direct, seasonal jobs; could stimulate indirect employment in service sector						
Regulatory or Crown Tenure Requirements	- Tenure or permit may be required				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - License of Occupation may be required - License required from Paraglider Association 	- License of Occupation may be required	

Mid Coast Tourism Opportunity Strategy

Level of Community Support	- positive support by Heiltsuk if initiatives are locally based	- Positive support if initiatives are locally based	- positive support by Heiltsuk if initiatives are locally based	- Oweekeno: unknown	- positive support by Bella Coola and Hagensborg - Nuxalk: unknown	- Kitsoo: unknown
Infrastructure Requirements	- Varies by activity, but generally small amount of infrastructure					
General Capital Requirements	- Low to medium					
POLYGONS EXHIBITING HIGHEST POTENTIAL WITHIN EACH UNIT	1, 2, 3,4	-	-	-	5,6,7,8	

Refer to Table 6.1-1 for definition of foregoing criteria. The following provides definitions of highest potential polygons.

Table 6.9-3 POLYGON DESCRIPTION TABLE: ADVENTURE PRODUCT

Polygon Number	Description of Polygon
1	Focus: Goose Group and McMullin Group Staging Area: Bella Bella Exposed islands open to the full force of the ocean, the McMullin Group contains a large beach and the Goose Group contains beaches, lagoons and bogs. Very high Heiltsuk First Nations interest. Adventure associated product: Ocean Kayaking
2	Focus: Simmonds, MacNaughton to Sterling Group (outer islands and coast) Staging Area: Bella Bella Valley These islands have a rugged and exposed windward side exposed to the force of the open Pacific. Beaches, lagoons and the calm leeward sides of the islands provide a varied and challenging experience. Very high Heiltsuk First Nations interest. This polygons falls within the Hakai Recreation Area. Adventure associated product: Ocean Kayaking
3	Focus: Calvert Island (outer coast) Staging Area: Pruth Bay Exposed wind swept beaches characterizes the west coast of Calvert Island. This polygon falls within the Hakai Recreation Area. Adventure associated product: Ocean Kayaking
4	Focus: Cape Caution, Blundell Bay Staging Area: Dawsons Landing Long white sand exposed wind swept beaches characterizes the coast of Cape Caution. Spectacular. Potential for whale watching. Adventure associated product: Ocean kayaking.

Mid Coast Tourism Opportunity Strategy

5	<p>Focus: Bella Coola Valley Staging Area: Bella Coola, Hagensborg The Bella Coola valley with its towering cliffs and snowcapped peaks offers opportunities for a variety of land based adventure products. Adventure associated product: Air tours (access)</p>
6	<p>Focus: Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail (Nuxalk-Carrier Grease Trail) Staging Area: Bella Coola Valley The 350 km land portion of the trail begins in Bella Coola and requires an extensive multi-day hiking or mountain biking opportunity culminating at the Fraser River. The trip may require provision drop offs. This polygon falls primarily within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.. High First Nations interest. Adventure associated product: Backpacking, "randonneur" mountain biking, air tours (access), horse or llama assisted.</p>
7	<p>Focus: Rainbow Ridge Staging Area: Bella Coola Valley The Rainbow range is a rolling terrain with lakes and extensive alpine. Winter conditions provide tremendous opportunities for winter activities and is popular with snowmobilers. This polygon falls within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Adventure associated product: Ski tours</p>
8	<p>Focus: Monarch Glacier and adjacent Icefields. Staging Area: Bella Coola Valley Extensive icefields and glaciers punctuated by steep jagged peaks make this unit dramatic and unforgettable. Adventure associated product: Ski mountaineering, backcountry ski touring, Air tours (access).</p>