

Tourism and Recreation – Coastal Campsites and Kayak Use Sites

description

Tourism is one of the province's leading economic drivers, generating \$13.8 billion in spending, \$6.6 billion in gross domestic product (GDP), 131,000 person-years of employment and \$4.7 billion in wages and salaries in 2008 (Tourism BC, 2009). The money spent by visitors and residents on ocean tourism and recreation activities in BC supports thousands of businesses and employees in coastal communities. Most marine tourism and recreation activities are seasonally dependant and use is concentrated in months with the most favourable weather conditions. However, timing varies according to the activity and some activities are pursued year-round.

Sea kayaking is a self-propelled activity that provides marine users the opportunity to view the coast at a leisurely pace. The activity can be undertaken as a guided or unguided single or multi-day excursion from staging areas that include public docks, boat launches or larger boats. A 2006 survey of sea kayaking businesses found that this sector consists of 114 companies (rentals, instruction, and guides) who provided services to almost 70,000 clients in 2005, generating \$14.3 million in gross revenue of which \$11.3 million can be attributed to tourism revenues (Tourism BC, 2007).

The availability of tours, charters and BC Ferries services have made it possible to access virtually any area of the coast, however the density of use for kayaking varies dramatically due to remoteness, exposure or a lack of other recreation features. Activities linked with kayaking include bird watching, whale watching and other wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, swimming and beach activities, fishing and marine cruising. Sea kayakers more frequently use areas with diverse marine values, scenery, wildlife viewing and First Nations culture.

For both day and overnight excursions, campsites, day use sites and access points (staging areas) are key features for kayaking. The data on coastal campsites and kayak use sites available from the Province of BC were originally mapped as part of the Coastal Resource Inventory. Different contractors compiled the data between 1992 and 1998 for separate projects in Southern and Northern Strait of Georgia, West Coast Vancouver Island, Johnstone Strait/Central Coast, and North Coast/Haida Gwaii. A small number of sites were assigned a relative importance value, although the basis and methods used to assign those values varied from region to region. The Province merged the data from each regional project into the Coastal Resource Information Management System (CRIMS) after 2001.

The provincial dataset included numerous campsites that were not coastal, and these were removed from the dataset. Some gaps in the CRIMS coastal campsites and kayak use sites data were filled by the BC Marine Conservation Analysis (BCMCA) with information extracted from guide books (see References), spatial data from Tourism Resource Inventories (1996) and Tourism Opportunity Studies (1998-2003) conducted by the Province of BC, and spatial data prepared for the province for the Central Coast LRMP by the Outdoor Recreation Council (1998). No relative importance values were available for the added sites.

These sites were then compared to almost 800 sites identified throughout the BC Coast (with the exception of Haida Gwaii) by members of the British Columbia Marine Trails Network Association (BCMTNA). Sites overlapping or adjacent to the BCMTNA sites were removed from the dataset generated from provincial sources because the BCMTCA sites have undergone a peer review process and have been categorized as primary or alternate campsites. Primary sites are situated on average 17 kilometres apart while secondary sites are identified to provide paddlers with further options and an additional safety measure. Other campsites are those identified from sources other than the BCMTNA.



PHOTO: FLICKR USER "CIBOULETTE"

data sources

- British Columbia Marine Trail Network Association (provided by the Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, GeoBC)
- Outdoor Recreation Council (provided by GeoBC)
- Province of British Columbia, Coastal Resource Information Management System
- Province of British Columbia, Tourism Opportunity Studies

data resolution

- Sites were mapped against CHS Nautical Charts with scales ranging from 1:300,000 to less than 1:20,000.

date compiled

- Original source data were compiled by the Province of BC between 1992 and 2003.
- Outdoor Recreation Council data were compiled from interviews conducted in 1997-1998.
- British Columbia Marine Trail Network Sites were mapped in 2008.
- Data were compiled by the BCMCA in 2011.

reviewers

- Not reviewed.

reviewer comments

- None provided.

caveats of use

- Not to be used for navigational purposes.
- One point may represent several different campsites in an area.
- Recommended date of expiry for use of these data in a marine planning context: None provided.

map, feature data and metadata access

- Visit www.bcmca.ca/data for more information.

references

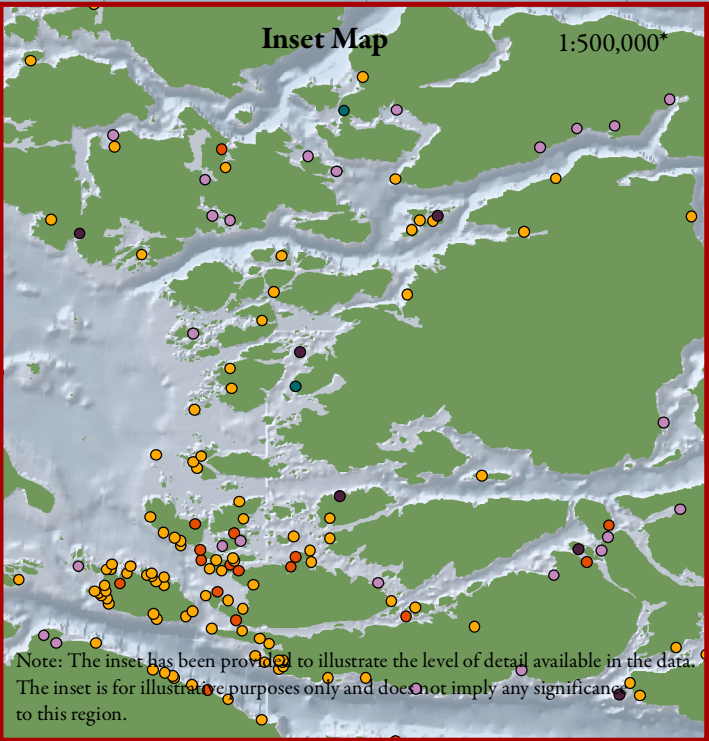
- Information on the British Columbia Marine Trails Network Association can be accessed at: www.bcmarinetrails.org
- Coastal Resource Information Management System can be accessed at: <http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/cis/coastal/others/crimindex.htm>
- Tourism BC. *British Columbia's Sea Kayaking Sector (2005)*. Published by Research Services, Tourism British Columbia in cooperation with the Sea Kayak Guides Alliance of BC, Wilderness Tourism Association and Malaspina University College Department of Recreation and Tourism Management. 2007. www.tti.gov.bc.ca/research/ResearchbyActivity/pdfs/water_based/British_Columbia_s_Sea_Kayakers_Report_2005.sflb.pdf
- Tourism BC. *The Value of Tourism in British Columbia Trends from 1998 to 2008*. 2009. www.tti.gov.bc.ca/research/IndustryPerformance/pdfs/tourism_indicators/Value_of_Tourism_in_British_Columbia.pdf
- Tourism Opportunity Studies can be accessed at: <http://archive.ilmb.gov.bc.ca/cis/initiatives/tourism/index.html>

Spatial information on coastal campsites and kayak use sites was extracted from the following tourism studies:

- Clayoquot Sound/Central Region Tourism Opportunities Study, 2000.
- Commercial and Public Recreation Study for the Sunshine Coast Forest District, 2002.
- Forest and Fisheries Tourism Opportunities Study for the North Coast Forest District, 2000.
- Forest and Fisheries Tourism Opportunities Study for Portions of the Campbell River and Port McNeill Forest Districts, 2000.
- Forest Tourism Opportunities Study for Squamish Forest District and In-SHUCK-ch/N'Quat'qua Statement of Intent Area, 2000.
- Haida Gwaii Tourism Resource Inventory, 1998.
- Kalum Forest Recreation and Tourism Opportunity Study, 1999.
- Nootka Sound Forest Recreation and Tourism Opportunity Study, 1998.
- Vancouver Island Tourism Resource Inventory, 1996.

The following books were referenced for information on the location of coastal campsites and kayak use sites:

- Mussio, Russell and Mussio, Wesley. *Backroad Mapbook, Volume II: Vancouver Island*. Mussio Ventures Ltd., 2005



BCMCA Atlas

Tourism & Recreation

Coastal Campsites and Kayak Use Sites

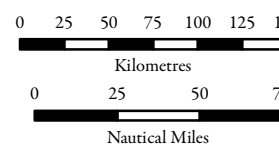
- #### Legend
- ##### Campsite Types
- Access Point
 - Primary Campsite
 - Alternative Campsite
 - Other Campsite
 - Day Destination

Data Sources:
BC Marine Trails Network Association,
Province of British Columbia

Base Data:
ESRI Base Data, GeoBase, GeoBC,
NOAA, Natural Resources Canada,
USGS, Washington State Government

Thematic Data:
For more information on data sources
and methods please refer to the
facing page to this map

Projection: BC Albers NAD83



1:4,250,000 *
* Written scales are approximate and
are based on a 11 x 17 inch paper size.

Prepared for:



Map template by Caslys Consulting Ltd.
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