



Friends of Clayoquot Sound

www.focs.ca

PHONE: 250-725-4218

FAX: 250-725-2527

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Hydro Application for Intact Bulson Valley



Photo: Adhian Dost

A low concrete dam is proposed across narrow end of pristine Bulson Lake. Dam would be just below bottom edge of photo.

Vancouver-based Synex Energy Resources has applied to the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands for a 19.9-megawatt "run-of-river" private hydro power project on the Bulson River in Clayoquot Sound. The majestic 7,200 hectare Bulson is one of the ancient forest valleys that environmental groups are working to protect from logging. It is 98% intact, with only 2% logged in the lower valley.

Unlike conventional hydro, run-of-river does not involve building a high dam to flood a river and create a reservoir, from which falling water turns a turbine. Instead, a river's flow is diverted downhill through a large pipe and sometimes a tunnel and is delivered to a turbine downstream. The diverted water is then returned to the river.

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Creating a New Economy

Saya Masso, a Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations man, has plans that will soon be the foundation for the Haa'uukmin Tribal Park in the Kennedy watershed of Clayoquot Sound. Sitting at the treaty negotiations table, Saya became troubled by the constant pressure

from different groups and businesses requesting access to First Nation traditional territories for diverse commercial, industrial and recreational land uses. None were based upon environmental principles, and all were eating away at aboriginal rights and title.

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Clayoquot Witness Trail Upgrades

This summer, crews from the Western Canada Wilderness Committee upgraded the Clayoquot Witness Trail, which the Committee built in 1993-1995. The 26 km hiking trail spans the Upper Kennedy and Upper Clayoquot River Valleys. Starting from the east end at Sutton Pass, volunteers worked on the first 5 km of trail up to Solstice Lake, removing dilapidated boardwalk and sawing and snipping to clear fallen trees and encroaching brush. Upgrades to the rest of the trail are planned for next summer. The revamped trail will be one of the recreation features of the Haa'uukmin Tribal Park that Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation is setting up for the entire Kennedy watershed.

Hydro Application For Intact Bulson Valley continued from cover.

The Bulson proposal calls for a 2-metre high concrete dam across the narrow end of Bulson Lake, which lies mid-valley about 5 km from the river's mouth. The dam would ensure that the intake pipe stays under water. The river's flow would be diverted through a 500 metre long pipe, then a 1.4 km tunnel and finally through an 800 metre long pipe. The proposal includes a turbine powerhouse in the lower valley and eight kilometres of new roads to access the dam and powerhouse.

Up to 80-90% of the Bulson's flow would be diverted through the 2.7 km of pipes and tunnel. Over that distance, the natural river channel would experience dramatically reduced water flow and reduced inputs of gravel, woody debris and organic matter, changes that could greatly impact the ecological health of this wild river and the species that depend on it, including salmon.

The proposal requires a 47 kilometre transmission line that would leave the lower Bulson and traverse the southern third of Clayoquot Sound. The line would connect to the BC Hydro grid at Hwy 4 on the southeast shore of Kennedy Lake and transmit power out of the region.

Understandably, this industrial application is generating opposition. Friends of Clayoquot Sound and other environmental groups have informed the Ministry we object to development in the pristine wilderness of the Bulson, one of a handful of large primary valleys that remain undeveloped on Vancouver Island. The Tofino Chamber of Commerce has written stating they are opposed because the Bulson area is favoured

by ecotourism businesses for bear watching.

The Bulson proposal is part of a rush to stake the province's rivers and streams by "independent power producers". In 2002, the BC Liberal government arbitrarily decreed that all new sources of "clean, green" energy would be developed by the private sector, who would sell the power to publicly owned BC Hydro. To date, private companies have submitted about 600 run-of-river hydro applications for watercourses in BC.

Run-of-river private power is not completely new to Clayoquot Sound. Since 2005, a three-megawatt system has operated on Marion Creek, a logged-out tributary of the Upper Kennedy River. The powerhouse is visible beside Hwy 4, a few kilometres west of Sutton Pass. The Barkley Project Group in conjunction with Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation is applying for two more small projects in the Kennedy watershed.

What is new is the large scale of the proposed Bulson project and that it would push industrial hydro into a remote wilderness valley in the heart of Clayoquot Sound.

It's unnerving that more private power applications could pop up anytime in Clayoquot, since no planning exists regarding the number and location of such projects, either regionally or province wide.

The approval process for Synex's Bulson application is likely to take 3-5 years, so there's still time for public opposition to prevent this unnecessary and ecologically damaging "power grab".

Maryjka Mychajlowycz

SAY " NO! " TO THE BULSON HYDRO PROJECT

Tell the BC government you do not want a hydro project in the Bulson Valley.

Write to:

Premier Gordon Campbell
PO Box 9041, Stn Prov Govt,
Victoria, BC, V8W 9E1
premier@gov.bc.ca
Tel: 250-387-1715 Fax: 250-387-0087

Copy your letter to:
Richard Neufeld, Minister of Energy,
Mines and Petroleum Resources
PO Box 9060, Stn Prov Govt,
Victoria, BC, V8W 9E3
empr.minister@gov.bc.ca
Tel: 250-387-5896 Fax: 250-356-2965

Barry Penner, Minister of Environment
PO Box 9047, Stn Prov Govt,
Victoria, BC, V8W 9E2
env.minister@gov.bc.ca
Tel: 250-387-1187 Fax: 250-387-1356

You can get more information from:
BC Citizens for Public Power
www.citizensforpublicpower.ca

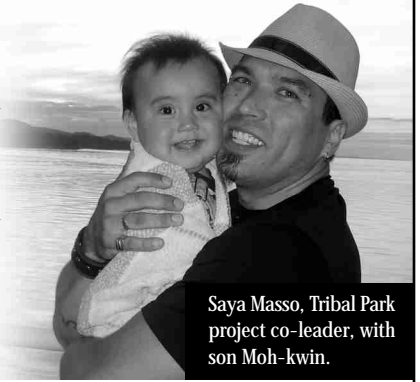
Saya and a small group of like-minded young men share a vision held by their elders for the Kennedy Lake and River watershed, a vision based upon an ancient First Nation principle: "We take care". According to Tla-o-qui-aht cultural laws, caring for the land means to live within the web of life. Accordingly, those who have responsibility for the land have an obligation that can neither be abolished nor signed away. It is a responsibility forever. So Saya and the project team are working to establish a Tribal Park with management values that will care for the land, its forests, waters, fish, animals and other inhabitants forever.

Saya and colleague Eli Enns are the project leaders. They are men on fire, passionate in their desire to establish a truly sustainable management plan. When I ask Saya where the money will come from to pay for park projects and administration, he describes some of the economic endeavours that will generate income. "It starts," he says, "by practicing salmon-based forestry; that is, forestry that doesn't harm the forest or the land or the streams so that salmon can flourish in a healthy environment. We want only single-tree falling and harvesting of wind-thrown trees. People will be employed on the

spot to limb, cut or mill, then move wood out to carpentry shops and artisan spaces where other workers will transform the wood into various value-added products to be sold locally or shipped out."

"Right now," says Saya, "Tree Farm License holders in the area are resistant to this, but they are listening. Our team must get government and industry to see things differently. For example, the BC government must relinquish its demands that the present Tree Farm License holders cut trees according to the government required allowable annual cut, usually many tens of thousands of cubic metres. That mold, that economic model must be broken. We are inviting them to be promoters and merchants of value-added local wood products rather than destroyers of forests. We are even speaking to the UNESCO Clayoquot Biosphere Trust about establishing a brand name for such wood products that UNESCO could endorse."

"Designated recreational activity areas and a campground management contract at Kennedy Lake would be another source of income. Plans are in the works to build a forest-canopy recreational "zipline" in 2009, and to rebuild a traditional fish weir for viewing. Then there



Saya Masso, Tribal Park project co-leader, with son Moh-kwin.

Photo: Leanna Maquina

are the multiple products to be rendered from the wild – salal for florists, berries, jams, jellies, mushrooms, baskets, smoked fish – all of which could be sold commercially."

Ideas flowed, and Saya's enthusiasm was palpable. The team's expectation is that a sustainably managed Haa'uukmin Tribal Park will be an economic engine that will provide many right livelihood jobs for their people while protecting the precious Kennedy watershed forever.

Shirley Langer

Province Increases Ma-Mook/Coulson's Timber Cut

In September, BC's Ministry of Forests increased the Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) on Ma-Mook/Coulson's Tree Farm License 54 in Clayoquot Sound by a whopping 50-75%. That's a setback for the globally rare ancient temperate rainforest in Clayoquot Sound's UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

The irony is that "allowable" actually means "required". The previous required annual cut for the Tree Farm License was 76,000 cubic metres of wood. This year, in a new, twist, the AAC was expressed as area to be cut (320 hectares), which converts to 115,000 to 135,000 cubic metres of wood or more per year.

Even Ma-Mook/Coulson says that this hefty increase does not match the values and goals of First Nations, who bought the license from Interfor in 2007. The increase resulted from information provided by Interfor.

Ma-Mook/Coulson intends to submit a revised management plan to BC's Chief Forester next year, in which it will likely propose a lower AAC.

The actual volume of wood logged in Clayoquot Sound in 2008 will be about 220,000 cubic metres, the highest since 1996. It's equivalent to 220,000 telephone poles or 6,600 loaded logging trucks.

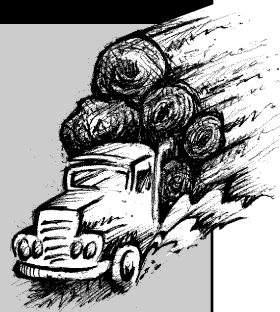
About 70,000 cu. m. will be cut by lisaak and 150,000 by Ma-Mook/Coulson (which is logging double because it's making up an "undercut" inherited from Interfor).

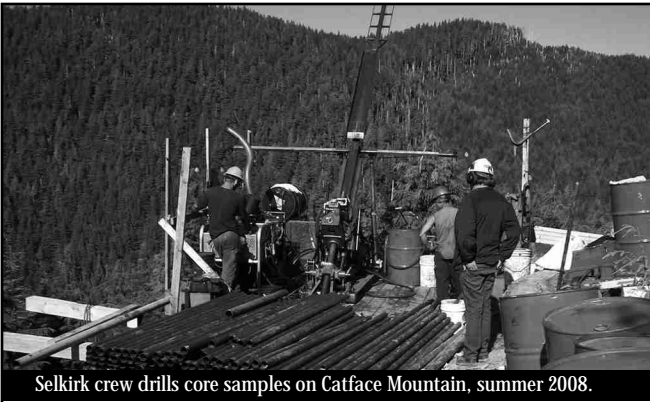
All 220,000 cubic metres of old growth logs will be trucked or barged out of Clayoquot Sound to be processed elsewhere, mostly into low value commodities such as pulp and boards. Most people are astonished to hear that such destructive and unprogressive forestry still happens in Clayoquot.

Current high-volume, low-value forestry must end if Clayoquot Sound's intact old growth valleys are to remain unlogged. There could be much less logging and many more jobs if logs were processed locally into high-value products and if forests were also used for non-timber products.

The current AAC increase is regressive, unacceptable and must be reversed. Actually, old growth forests should be recognized as standing biological treasures, not as "allowable cut".

Maryjka Mychajlowycz





Selkirk crew drills core samples on Catface Mountain, summer 2008.

Selkirk Metals Releases First Results from Catface Mountain Drilling

From mid-July to early September, 2008, Selkirk Metals Corp. of Vancouver ran its first exploratory drilling camp on Catface Mountain in Clayoquot Sound. A dozen crew drilled eight core sample holes. Drilling is assessing the economic feasibility of developing the low-grade copper-molybdenum Catface deposit into an open-pit mine that would remove the top third or more of the mountain, including its ancient forest.

Some of the drill crew were from Ahousaht First Nation because Selkirk signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Band Council to allow for exploration on Catface, which is in Ahousaht traditional territory.

BC's Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources issued the drilling permit without obtaining required approval from the Clayoquot Sound Central Region Board, a resource-use board with

representatives from First Nations and local communities. Friends of Clayoquot Sound therefore demanded that Selkirk's permit be rescinded, but the Minister of Mines refused.

In September and October, Selkirk released results from its first 2 drill holes, which encountered copper mineralization over their entire depth of 355 metres and 285 metres, respectively. Weighted averages for the first hole include 0.37 per cent copper, 49ppm (parts per million) molybdenum, 51ppb (parts per billion) gold and 2.7g/tonne silver. The results from both holes merely confirm what is already known from Falconbridge's 1960-1989 exploration.

Obviously, there are many concerns about the environmental impacts of a potential copper mine on Catface Mountain. To give just one example, the west coast of Vancouver Island is an active seismic area, and if an earthquake were to break the

containment dam for a tailings pond, hundreds of millions of tons of toxic sludge would spill into adjacent rivers and ocean.

Friends of Clayoquot Sound, other environmental groups, the Tofino-Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the District of Tofino, and the residents of Tofino are opposed to exploratory drilling or a mine. The Ahousaht community is split on the issue.

Several more years of exploration would be required before an actual mine plan could be proposed. It remains to be seen what the results of Selkirk's other drill holes will show, and whether the company will apply for another season of exploration in 2009.

Please tell the BC government you oppose any exploration or a mine on Catface. See page 2 for whom to write to.

Eileen Floody

Copper Mining – A Primer

Most of the world's roughly 100 active porphyry copper mines have deposits ranging from 0.8 – 2% copper, much higher than the Catface Mountain deposit in Clayoquot Sound which contains only 0.4% copper. Thus, there are many uncertainties regarding the long-term economic viability and environmental effects of a potential Catface mine. Unfortunately, because of the complexity of accurately assessing such deep and diffuse copper deposits, these uncertainties will only be clarified with certainty after strip mining has commenced and the scale of the deposit can be physically determined.

Most of the world's high quality copper deposits have now been exhausted, and

this has resulted in increasing dependency on deposits where the copper is in low quality porphyry distributed at low concentrations throughout the host rock, and in isolated cracks and quartz veins deep under ground. The only economically viable method to remove such copper is through large-scale strip mining, and then only if gold, silver, and molybdenum deposits can augment the low value of the copper. The result is that there are currently a record number of copper mines in production, producing more waste and occupying a larger footprint, and spreading their toxic legacy across larger landscapes.

Global copper deposits are still relatively abundant, but mostly in deposits containing less than 1% copper. As many





Winter chanterelle - *Craterellus tubaeformis*

Wild West Coast Mushrooms



Angel wings - *Pleurocybella porrigens*

For nature lovers, fall on the west coast of British Columbia can mean many things. For some, the return of autumn brings feelings of rapture embodied in delicious wild mushrooms. A few sunny days following a typical autumn rain are enough to get any west coast resident excited to head outdoors, but for wild mushroom enthusiasts, these weather conditions generate feelings of anticipation for a bountiful fall harvest.

What exactly are mushrooms? Mushrooms are the fruiting bodies of a wide variety of fungi. A typical mushroom has a stalk and a cap with radiating gills on its underside. Millions of microscopic reproductive spores are released through the gills and are dispersed by the wind to potentially establish new fungi.

Fungi are not plants and do not manufacture their own food. Instead they must obtain nutrients from sources in the

environment. The bulk of a fungus is usually underground in the form of an intricate web of fine threads called mycelia, which digest and absorb nutrients. Depending on the fungus, mycelia can survive anywhere from a few days to hundreds of years, producing mushrooms when conditions are right.

Fungi can be categorized by their ecological function into three main groups. A few fungi are parasitic, meaning they feed and live off other organisms, typically trees. Other fungi are mycorrhizal and form a mutually beneficial relationship with woody plants and trees. The mycelia of these fungi intertwine with roots of the host tree to facilitate exchange of nutrients between the plant and fungi. Quite often

the plant's health depends on this association. The rest of the fungi, including most edible wild mushrooms, are saprophytic and can be thought of as nature's decomposers and recyclers. They help replenish the soil by breaking down organic material such as wood, leaves, and/or feces, helping to release nutrients bound inside.

Searching for mushrooms in the rainforest can be a lot of fun, but there are some things to consider. Although many wild mushrooms are delectable, others can make you really sick. The first few times you go picking, it's a good idea to go with an experienced picker and to never eat a mushroom unless you are 100% sure of its identity. Try to develop a good mushroom

... continued on back cover.

Palabora mine, South Africa's largest copper producer.



of the large profitable copper mines were exhausted over the past 10 years, and as demand for copper grew from developing countries, principally India and China, the price of copper increased from about \$1 per pound in 1995 to about \$4 per pound today. This led to a massive increase in development of low quality copper deposits. Today, there is a glut of copper on the global market because of over-production, and the price is gradually decreasing from a high of about \$5 per pound in 2007. Copper values are expected to stabilize for the short term at about \$3-\$5 per pound.

Historically, copper was mined in areas of the world where it occurred in much higher concentrations than at Catface, such as Montana (USA), Peru, and central Mexico. These sites contained massive quantities of higher quality copper that sustained local communities for decades. Now, however, the world's large supplies of high quality copper are exhausted and the mine

sites have contaminated large areas. The copper mines at Butte, Montana, for example, are the site of the largest "Superfund" toxic mine waste cleanup in US history. The citizens of Butte continue to suffer a host of illnesses, and the highest rates of bone and brain cancer in North America. These cancers have been positively linked to toxic chemicals present at the former copper mining sites.

The citizens and government of Puerto Rico, when exposed to the reality of a series of low quality porphyry copper mines (similar to the one that might occur at Catface), had scientists conduct extensive soil, water and rock analysis, and studied the environmental effects of other copper mines. They subsequently passed laws prohibiting such mines from occurring in Puerto Rico.

Excerpt from Western Canada Wilderness Committee's Spring 2008 report Catface - Stop the Mine

19,000 Atlantic Salmon Loose in Clayoquot Sound

Tell the BC government to invest in solutions now. Closed containment fish farming is needed to protect wild salmon. Ask for the creation of a \$10 million Closed System Aquaculture Development Fund in 2009.

You can send a fax using the free fax service provided by the Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform through <http://farmed.gshaw.ca/page/sendafax>

Or you can contact:
Stan Hagen, BC Minister of Agriculture and Lands
PO Box 9043, STN PROV GOVT
Victoria, BC, V8W 9E2
stan.hagen.mla@leg.bc.ca
Tel: 250-387-1023
Fax: 250-387-1522

Trying to deal with torn net-pen at Mainstream's Saranac salmon farm, Sept 4, 2007.

A year ago (September 4th, 2007) a large number of Atlantic salmon escaped from Mainstream Canada's (Cermaq's) open net-pen salmon farm at Saranac Island in Clayoquot Sound. The incident occurred during harvesting after a large hole was torn in the net-pen that held about 25,000 Atlantic salmon. At the time Mainstream stated they had recaptured thousands of the fish from within the outer predator net, and that the remaining fish were still contained in the predator net. However, BC's 2007 Marine Finfish Aquaculture Compliance report indicates that 19,168 Atlantic salmon escaped into the wild from the Saranac farm.

Farming exotic Atlantic salmon on British Columbia's Pacific coast is another threat to our globally unique ecosystem. The main concern is that if Atlantic salmon continue to escape from open net-pen farms they can potentially establish viable populations in the Pacific basin and displace wild Pacific salmon. So far, Atlantic salmon have been found in 80 rivers in British Columbia, including 9 rivers in Clayoquot Sound.

Friends of Clayoquot Sound have learned there will be no charges against Mainstream Canada for the Atlantic salmon escape at Saranac, but provincial conservation officers and personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands are still investigating the harvest contractor's role in the escape. Ecological damage aside, the taxpayers of BC are footing the bill for this long and involved investigation.

The Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform (CAAR), including Friends of Clayoquot Sound, advocates that open net-pen salmon farms be switched to closed containment tanks, which would place a solid barrier between farmed fish and the open water. With no nets to tear, this new technology would reduce or eliminate the potential for exotic Atlantic salmon escaping into the Pacific coast ecosystem. Closed containment would also eliminate or diminish other negative ecological impacts of open-net farms such as sea lice and disease transfer from farmed to wild fish, and pollution of the ocean with chemicals and antibiotics.

Mark Spoljaric

Photo: Kevin Bruce



Reduce Your Plastic Use Plastic, Plastic Everywhere...

When Friends of Clayoquot Sound volunteers clean up our local beaches the majority of garbage we find on the shoreline is plastic. We find shampoo and beverage bottles, crates, cups, toys, fishing line, nets, bags, and lots of tiny unidentifiable plastic fragments all along our beaches. Where does all this plastic come from? It comes from everywhere. Some of it is thrown from ships on their way to North America to avoid paying disposal fees or otherwise dumped,

but the majority (studies say about 70%) comes from land and from sewers and rivers that flow into the ocean. Greenpeace says that "we" throw three times more garbage into the oceans than the amount of fish we catch. This is tragic!

In the middle of the Pacific ocean there is the Pacific gyre, the place between Asia and the Americas where ocean currents swirl and winds are very light. Mariners have largely avoided this part of the ocean for these reasons but in 1997 a "soup" of plastic garbage twice the size of the continental United States was discovered there. It is in these waters that the junk from both sides of the Pacific Ocean swirls together – endlessly.

This swirl of junk is thought to have been growing since the 1950s.

Plastics don't decompose but most will crumble into smaller and smaller particles over time and are eaten by animals mistaking the material as food. In some areas of the Pacific Ocean the plastic particles outnumber plankton six-to-one. What doesn't float, sinks to the ocean floor and remains equally deadly.

It's time to reduce plastic use. You can purchase products like shampoo and liquid soap in refillable bottles. At many grocery stores, you can buy purified water in refillable jugs from a dispenser. Reduce, reuse, recycle and next time you visit the beach pick up some garbage – most likely plastic.

Kevin Bruce

Flashpoint over Intact Valleys: Hesquiat Point Creek



Mouth of intact Hesquiat Point Creek (indicated by arrow). Hesquiat Harbour is visible at left.



Photo: Pam Lewis

Save Clayoquot Sound

R A L L Y

On August 2nd, Friends of Clayoquot Sound held a rally in Tofino that received wide media coverage.

About 200 concerned locals turned out to hear about mounting industrial threats facing Clayoquot Sound's wilderness: increased logging of ancient forests, exploratory drilling and potential open-pit copper mine on Catface Mountain, and a hydro power application for intact Bulson Valley.

Rally goers learned about the issues, signed petitions and wrote letters. Informed and active citizens are needed to protect Clayoquot Sound from industrialization!

You may have heard recently about a “renewed war in the woods” in Clayoquot Sound over logging of intact old growth forest.

This latest flashpoint is over Hesquiat Point Creek, one of Clayoquot’s unprotected wilderness valleys that is imminently threatened by logging. It’s a steep narrow valley in northern Clayoquot Sound that flows into Pacific Ocean surf just east of Hesquiat Harbour (see photo). Clayoquot Sound’s intact valleys, including 1,770 hectare Hesquiat Point Creek, are conservation keystones on Vancouver Island, where 75% of the productive ancient forest and 90% of valley bottoms are already logged.

Hesquiat Point Creek is in the logging tenure of Ma-Mook/Coulson, a new company owned by local First Nations and Coulson Forest Products that bought Interfor’s Clayoquot Tree Farm License in 2007.

In March of 2008, Friends of Clayoquot Sound learned that Ma-Mook/Coulson had 3 roads and cutblocks planned for this valley and that the company had just started building 2 of the roads that were heading toward Hesquiat Point Creek.

Although cutting of ancient forest in Clayoquot Sound has never stopped, since 1996 FOCS and allied environmental groups have successfully pressured logging

companies to stay out of the intact valleys. So it’s no surprise that our coalition of groups – FOCS, ForestEthics, Greenpeace, Sierra Club BC and Western Canada Wilderness Committee – informed Ma-Mook/Coulson it would face a full-on campaign if it tried to log in Hesquiat Point Creek. In response, the company has temporarily held off from the valley, although it has pushed one road and logging right up to the height of land adjacent to Hesquiat Point Creek valley.

This most recent flashpoint has re-catalyzed our coalition’s discussions with First Nations, who own both logging companies here (Ma-Mook and Lisaak), as to the future of Clayoquot Sound. Our goal is to negotiate a “conservation solution” for Clayoquot Sound whereby intact wilderness areas would be permanently protected and co-managed with First Nations. Concurrently, funding and resources would be made available to First Nations to develop eco-friendly businesses that would provide increased employment and benefits to their impoverished communities.

Maryjka Mychajlowycz

P.S. We’ll keep you posted should Hesquiat Point Creek need your help!



Support the Wild!

Friends of Clayoquot Sound is a grassroots organization advocating protection for the ancient temperate rainforests and marine ecosystems of Clayoquot Sound. We are part of an international movement calling for a shift of consciousness in the way humans relate to the Earth. We need your support to continue to educate, and to inspire people to action. Please send in your donation today to help protect one of the most spectacular places on earth. Visit our website to find more ways to help.

Send your donation to:

Friends of Clayoquot Sound

Box 489, Tofino, B.C., Canada V0R 2Z0

Ph: 250-725-4218 Fax: 250-725-2527 Email: info@focs.ca

Office: 331 Neill St., Tofino Check out our website: www.focs.ca



Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Total Donation: \$25 \$40 \$100 Other _____

Become a member of our Protector's Circle with your gift of \$500 or more.

All members receive the informative Friends of Clayoquot newsletter hot off the press!

Visa or Mastercard

NUMBER _____ / _____ EXPIRY

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

Please charge my donation to my credit card noted above.

Join our Wilderness Team!

Your monthly donation will allow us to plan ahead more effectively and reduce administration costs.

To make monthly donations please fill in this section.

I hereby authorize Friends of Clayoquot Sound to draw on my credit card as noted above, the amount of \$_____ every month beginning_____.

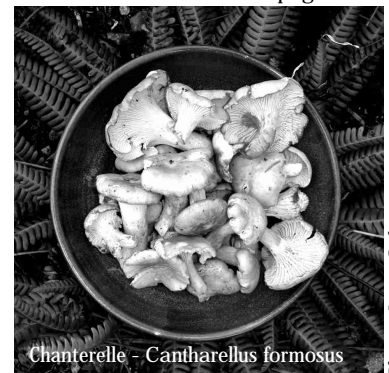
I (we) hereby authorize Friends of Clayoquot Sound to draw on my (our) chequing account a debit in electronic form in the amount of \$_____ every month beginning_____.

SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER _____ DATE _____

SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNT HOLDER _____ DATE _____

Please include a sample cheque marked VOID for banking information purposes.

Mushrooms continued from page 5.



Chanterelle - *Cantharellus formosus*

Photo: Josie Osborne

harvesting ethic. Use a knife to cut the stalk carefully, trying not to disturb the fragile mycelia below the surface, and gently tap the mushroom to release spores before you place it in your basket. And finally it's always nice to leave a few mushrooms for the next person drawn in by the rapture of the rainforest.

Mark Spoljaric

Just a few words in your will. . .

Create a living legacy to help ensure the forests and waters of Clayoquot Sound remain forever wild and protected.

For information about making a gift in your will to Friends of Clayoquot Sound, please contact: Kevin Bruce Friends of Clayoquot Sound Box 489, Tofino, BC, V0R 2Z0 250-725-4218 kevin@focs.ca

