

Early Logging in B.C.

Layne

The discovery of valuable timber led to coastal logging out posts being established. Up until 1914 horses, oxen, and manual labour were the only means available to cut and transport logs throughout the Sunshine Coast. The mid 1930s the steam donkey was introduced. A device with a spare pole that used cables to winch logs from the bush, as well as the mechanized chainsaw. Which then resulted in the gradual demise of the crosscut saw. They then created flumes to transport logs down hills. A flume is a gutter shaped aqueduct that water flows down to transport logs in. In the early years only logs close to the water were logged because of the lack of tools they had. There are two different types of forests in the province, the coast and the interior. The first nations people used the forests to provide themselves with food, clothing, building materials, and tools. On the coast the tall and straight trees were much desired for masts on sailing ships. In 1906 a land clearing forest fire broke out. It started near Leek road in Roberts Creek, it spread more than 5 kilometers towards gibsons. The fire destroyed a sawmill near payne creek, as well as most of the standing timber in the area.

Liam

The coast is perfect for forestry to grow because its wet. We grow douglas fir, sitka spruce and Cedar. First Nations used the forest for multiple things, like food, buildings, boats, totem poles, etc. In 1850 they used the forest for big sailing ships. In 1871 they started logging on the coast. At the early logging, horses were used between 1900 and 1930 to transport the wood. We had multiple lumber mills starting on the coast. In 1930 they were introduced to the steam donkey. They transported logs in the open waters later on, they started to move the logs by logging trucks. Sunshine Coast has largely sustained itself due to logging. It created jobs and housing as well as money for the community. The trees were really big, which caused loggers to use long saws which needed two people to use. Once the trees tumbled to the ground, they would use the same saws to cut the fallen tree up. Once the tree was cut into reasonable sizes, it would be transported by trucks or horses. If they used water to transport the logs they would use a Flume. not really..flg goober huck a chaw in

Sean

The expansion of Canada's railway system benefited the lumbering industry in British Columbia. Before the building of the CPR, it was expensive and time - consuming to ship lumber to eastern Canada, which kept lumber exports small. The new rail route to the prairies opened up new markets for British Columbia lumber. In 1900, investment in the forest industry in British Columbia was approximately \$2 million. Ten years later, investment had grown to \$65 million.

During those years of expansion the provincial government was anxious to promote the forest industry. It offered a large number of twenty one - year leases to cut timber in British Columbia's coastal forests. The result was an uncontrolled cutting bonanza and extremely wasteful logging practices. Public pressure forced the government to establish a Royal Commission on Timber and Forestry. The investigation led to the 1912 Forestry Act, which legislated competitive bidding for timber leases and established a forestry service to enforce the new regulations.

In 1947, the Forestry Act was revised. For the first time, steps were taken to ensure that forests were not cut down faster than they were growing. Logging companies were limited to an allowable annual cut, which would help to preserve the forests. The principle behind the allowable annual cut was sustained yield, which means that only as much timber was cut as can be replaced by new growth, assuming a certain amount of loss from fire and disease.

Nick

The early logging on the sunshine coast began in Gibsons. Between 1900 and 1930, multiple lumber mills were put into place, which sped up the pace of logging in the region. They need trucks to transport logs. Logging does bring benefits such as more trees that needs to be cut down opens up jobs to for people. In the 1900's the would do clearcutting of the trees. As of now 45 percent of B.C is logged. huck a chaw in after

Ethan

Two thirds of B.C. land forest was 60 million hectares is covered in trees. Only about 22 million hectares of this vast forest was ever suitable for logging. These logged forests once harboured the biggest trees and the best wildlife habitat in BC. Now big stumps mark where the great giants once stood tall. These logged forests once harboured the biggest trees and the best wildlife habitat in BC. Now big stumps mark where the great giants once stood tall. British Columbia is Canada's most biologically diverse province and has the most species at risk of extinction. In BC 64% of reptiles and turtles 58% of ferns, 46% of plants and 45% of

amphibians are currently at risk. BC is home to the famous grizzly bear population and bird species in any other province or country.

Charlie

Sunshine Coast has largely sustained itself due to logging. It created jobs and housing as well as money for the community. After the loggers cut down the trees they replanted them to have more trees for their children and their grandchildren. At first they used a long saw that was operated by two loggers. It took a long time to cut a tree down. in the modern

Samantha

1945 Gordon Sloan Helped forestry first develop in the province of British Columbia. The Royal Commission on the Forest Resources recommended That people start to manage local forests. This decision led to the development of Mission Municipal Forest. Also they recommended that they involve other municipalities, But the proposal was denied. 1976 The Royal Commission's lead by Peter Pearce encouraged the expansion of community forests. He said : "Local governments that are prepared to integrate their lands with surrounding Crown forest land is one attractive possibility. The sensitive balance between timber production, recreation, and other non-commercial forest uses that are particularly valuable close to centres of population can in these cases be struck locally, making resource management highly responsive to local demands." By the late 90's , There were very few community forests were still in the province. 1998 the Community Forest Agreement program was created by Ministry of Forests, they were interested in making it more of a community effort than just a government effort.

Tyler

By 1850 much of the pine had been harvested from the more accessible reaches of these river systems and trade from many small ports and coastal inlets had ceased. The government was slow to control this onslaught on the forest. Initially British North American forests were ineffectively protected by the imperial "broad arrow" system, which involved blazing certain trees with arrows and which was implemented in North America early in the 18th century to reserve valuable trees for the Royal Navy.