INTERPRETATION ASSESSMENT

MEMORANDUM

To G. F. Macnab ✓
Chief of Planning

Attention: D. Ross

J. C. Leman, D.P.O. Vancouver

PARKS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND CONSERVATION

OFFICE OF Interpretation

2-1-2-157

December 27 74

Attention: M. Turner

Re: Interpretive Assessment of Cypress Park

Attached is a copy of our interpretation assessment report for Cypress Park. It derives mainly from the work of Fran Benton as carried out this past summer. It contains much valuable information for our projected interpretive programs there.

Some of the recommendations in the report are of a general nature and point to the need for more work by our respective units. Taken together they form a basis from which a more intensive and comprehensive interpretive plan can be generated.

L. E. Pavlick

L. E. Pavlick
Assessment Officer
Interpretation

Approved Terry R. Joy

K. R. Joy
Park Officer
i/c Interpretation

LEP:lh

NOTE
This report represents a first look at this area. I feel that a second field look should be carried out to assess the implications of the recommendations.
K.R.J.

Cypress Park

Interpretive Assessment Report: 1974

Physical assessment by Fran Benton

Bibliography and arrangement by Susan Grieve

No. 14

Introduction

This report contains an interpretation of Cypress Provincial Park, an interpretive assessment summarized under the heading "Interpretive Potential", and a preliminary interpretive plan incorporated in the "Recommendation" section. Major parts of the interpretation include sections on vegetation in the Yew and Hollyburn Lakes area within the main body of the report and in the appendices, and a section on geomorphology of the Yew Meadows area. As the history of Cypress Provincial Park was covered extensively in the Cypress Park Master Plan, it was not included in this report.

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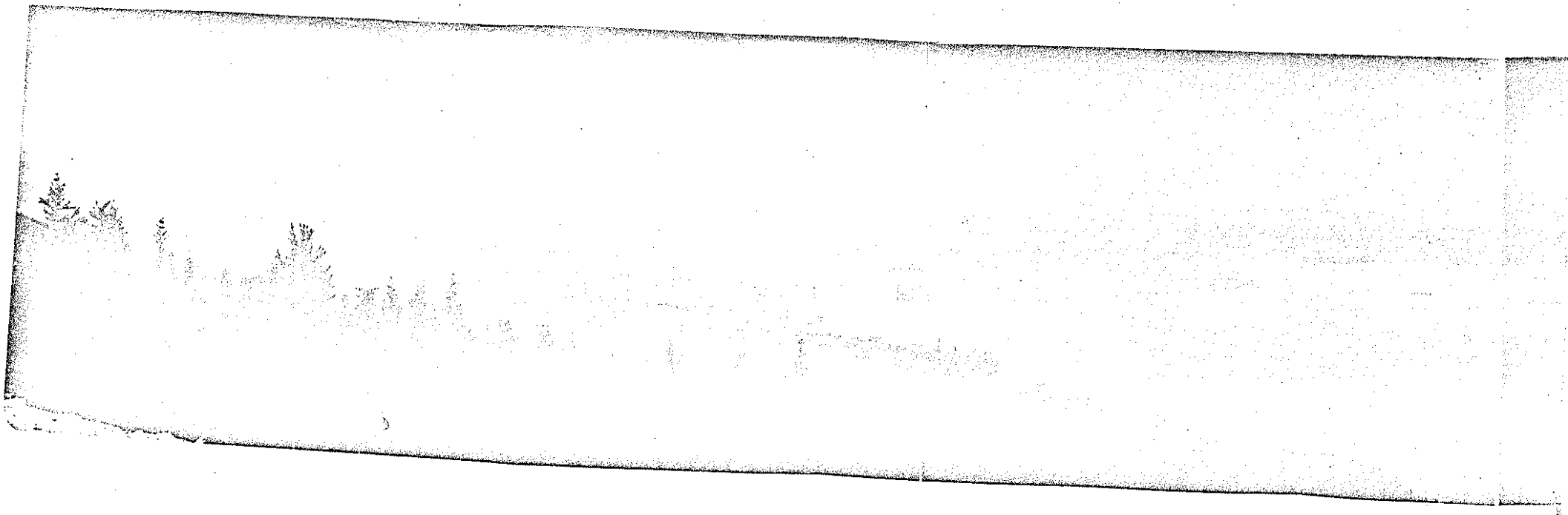


Plate 1

From the upper viewpoint on the new Cypress Bowl Road, a breath-taking panorama of the Vancouver area is seen.

1.6 km = 1 mi

Physiography

Cypress Provincial Park, encompassing 5,676 acres, is situated approximately nine miles northwest of downtown Vancouver, within the southern portion of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountain area (Fig. 1).

The Pacific Ranges comprise the essentially granitic mountains extending southeastward from Burke Channel and Bella Coola River for about 300 miles to the Fraser River. The ranges have a width of 80 to 100 miles between their western boundary along the Coastal Trough and their eastern boundary with the Interior System. On the western side the summit levels diminish to the west with the downward slope of the dissected late Tertiary erosion surface. The boundary of the Pacific Ranges and the Hecate and Georgia Lowlands is along the generalized line of the 2,000' contour. On the east, the Pacific Ranges between Atnarko River and the head of the Yalakom River are flanked by the Fraser Plateau, from which the mountain front rises abruptly. From the head of the Yalakom the eastern boundary is along the Yalakom and Fraser Rivers, which separate the Pacific Range from the Camelsfoot and Clear Ranges, and from the Cascade Mountains. (Holland, 1964)

The Pacific Ranges contain the highest peaks in the Coast Mountains. From Mount Saugtad (9,608 ft.) just south of the Bella Coola River, peaks rise to 9,700 feet at Silverthrone Mountain west of the Klinaklini River to 13,177 ft. at Mount Waddington, and to 12,800 feet at Mount Tiedmann between the Klinaklini River and Homathko River. There are a number of 10,000 to 11,000 foot peaks between the Homathko River and Chilco Lake and south to the head of the Lillooet River. South and southeast

from Wedge Mountain (9,484 feet) and Mount Garibaldi (8,787 feet) the summit elevations diminish as the edge of the mountains is approached. (Holland 1964). Mount Strachan, Black Mountain and Hollyburn Mountain within Cypress Provincial Park are 4,769 feet; 3,992 feet and 4,345 feet respectively, forming part of the southern edge of the Pacific Ranges.

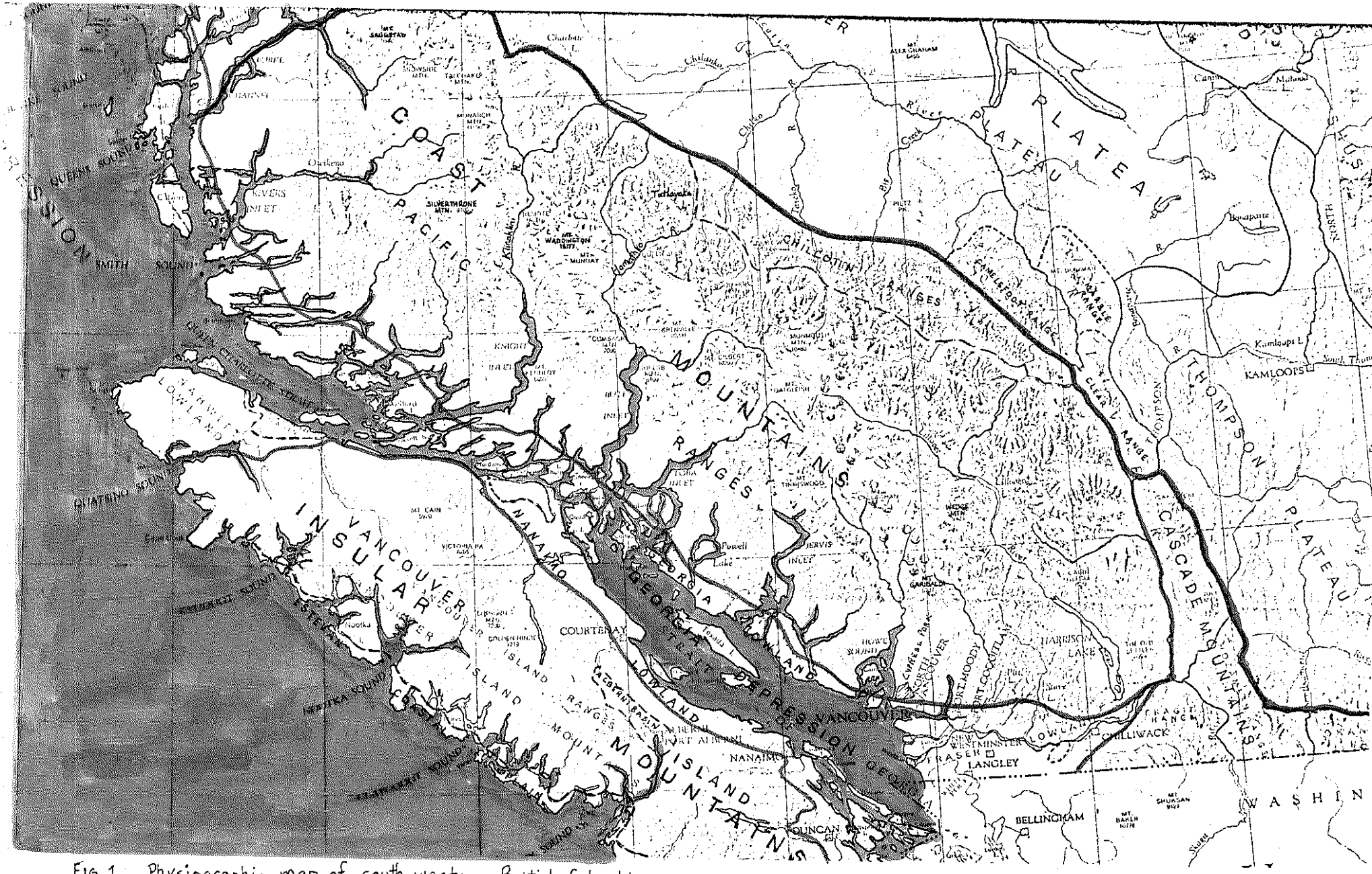


FIG. 1. Physiographic map of south-western British Columbia after Holland 1964.

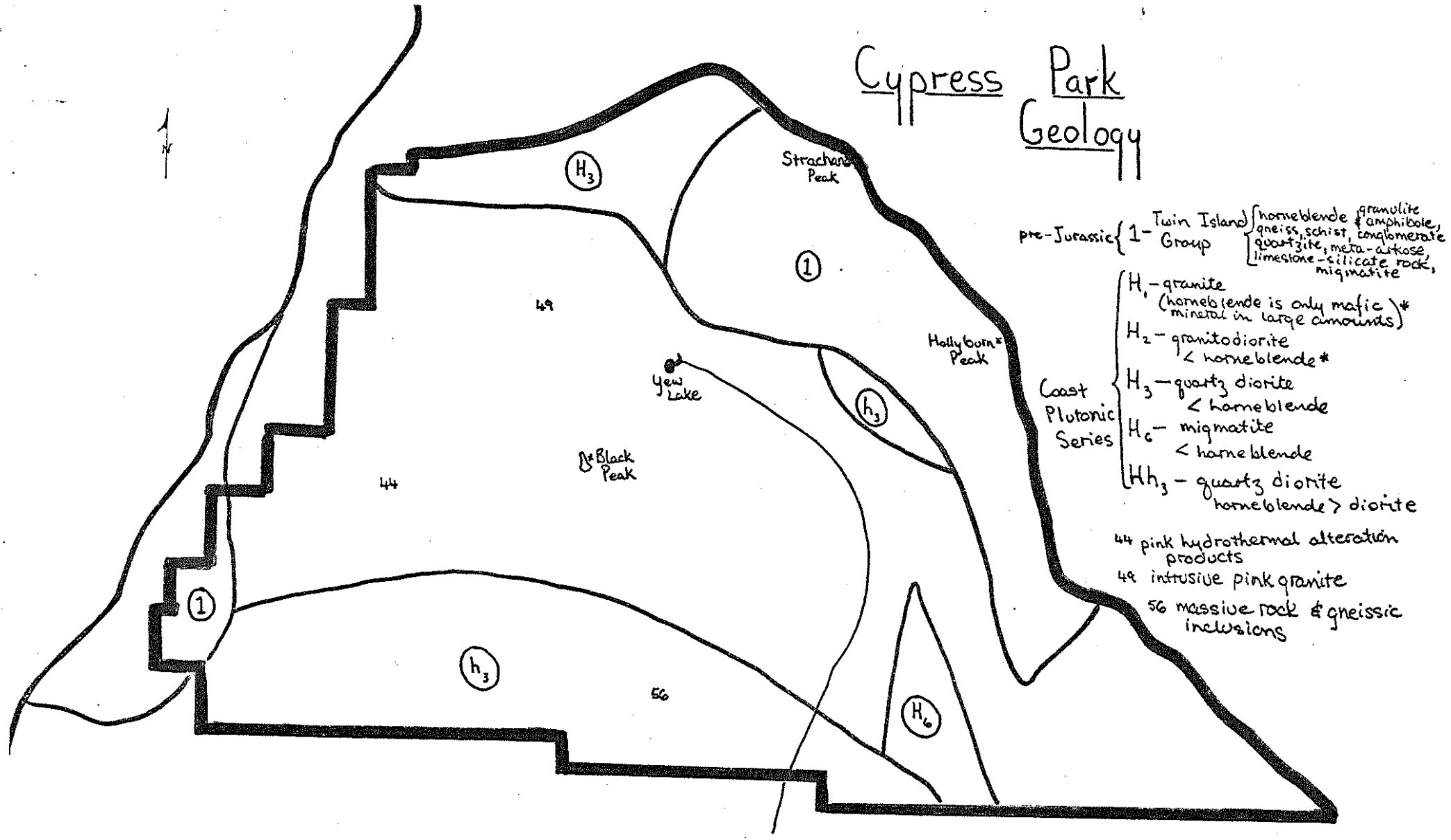
Bedrock Geology

The coast mountains are sedimentary and volcanic rocks of middle Jurassic and older age. They have been intruded by a granite and quartz diorite batholith forming the series known as the Coast intrusions and plutonics. (Fig. 2). (Roddick, 1965)

The coast mountains were heavily glaciated by pleistocene ice. Cirque glaciers carved many of the high peaks but it appears, from striations and rounded peaks, that the mountains of Cypress Park were covered by the ice sheet.

The broken, fault dissected, striated plateau of Black Mountain (Plate 4) was undoubtedly covered by ice. A massive boulder pile on the north end of Cabin Lake* is an area of glacial plucking or perhaps the plucked surface of a roche moutonnee. (Plate 3).

* local name for largest lake on Black Mountain.



Modified from map 1152A
Geology of North Vancouver British Columbia
Geological Survey of Canada

FIGURE 2

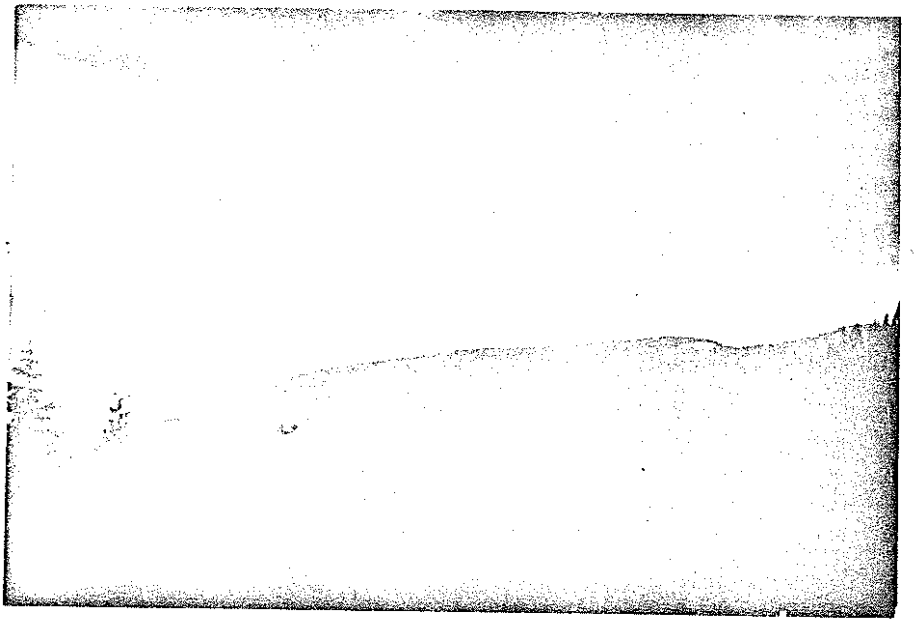
Plate 2

Red mountain heather, (Phyllodoce empitriformis) is a common sight along trail side above 3,000 feet.

Plate 3

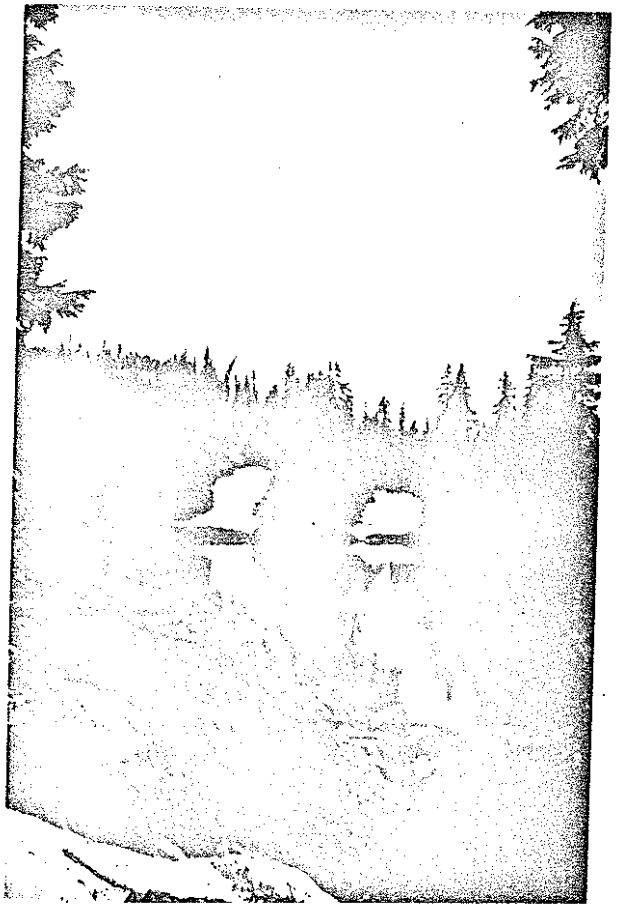
At one end of Cabin Lake an interesting slide of large boulders leads one to speculate on its possible origin as an example of a glacial plucking or the plucked surface of a roche moutonnee.

Plate 4



The plateau of Black Mountain can be viewed from the Cypress Bowl Road.

Plate 5



Cabin lake is set in the pristine atmosphere of the Black Mountain plateau.

Geomorphology of Yew Meadows

Yew Meadows has several important geological features. Those which occur surficially and are of recent age (Fig. 3), include a large bog composed of peat, silt, wood, and some gravel; ponds created in the peat bog (Plate 6); alluvial fans composed of interbedded sand, silt, gravel, and some peat; and alluvial gravel along the courses of small streams in the bog (Plate 7). Surface features of Pleistocene age consist of glacial till.

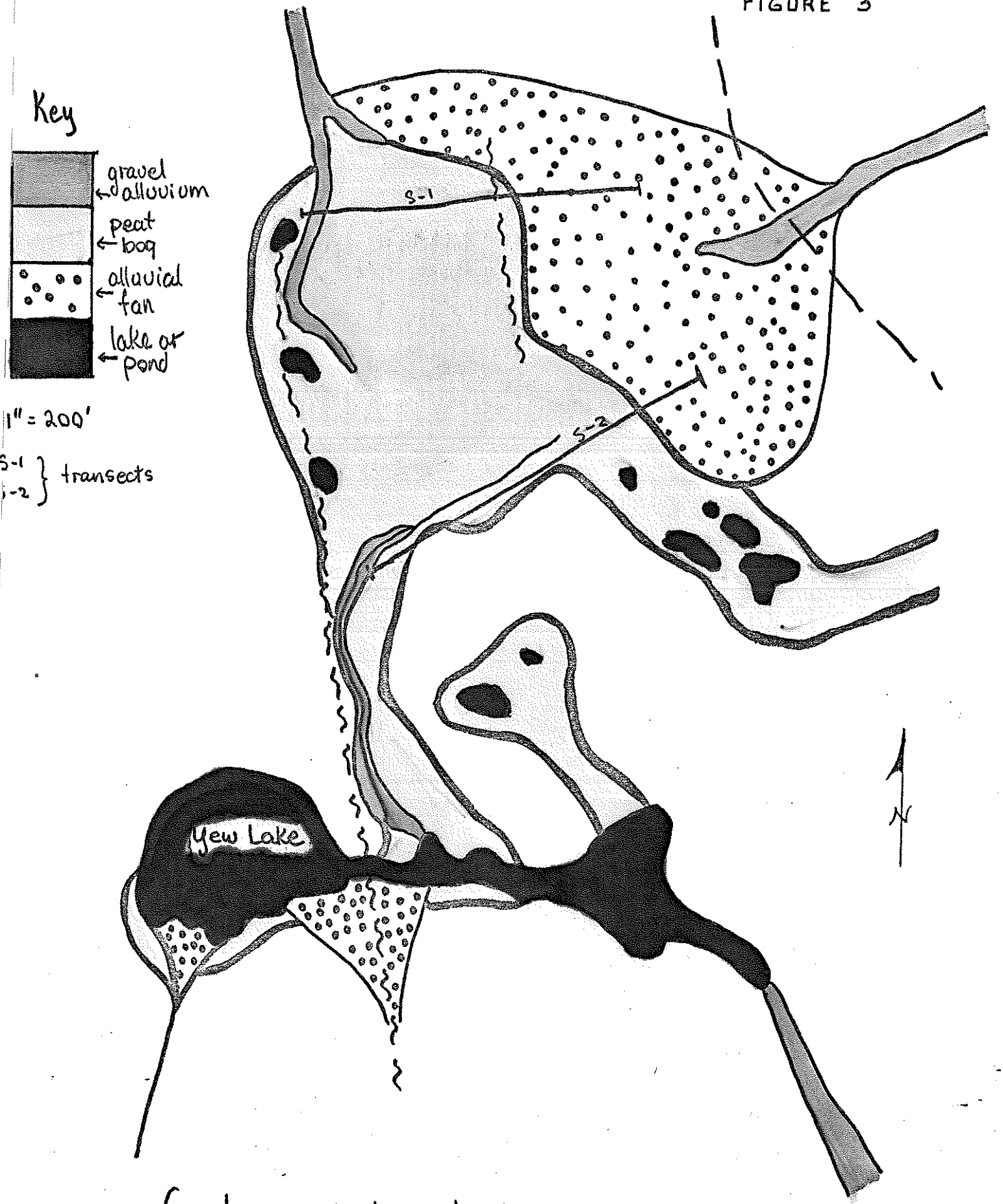
In geologic history this area has been subject to three periods of severe valley glaciation. At several periods in history considerable amounts of water flowed from Yew Meadows into Howe Sound. During these periods, the force of this water flow probably carved deeply into the local bedrock. The force of the erosion probably occurred during interglacial periods when melting glaciers kept water flow at a peak. These channels have, however, been filled by sedimentation and are referred to as buried valleys.(Roed, 1971)

Since the glacier that occupied the Yew Lake Valley disappeared, rapid sedimentation from a large active alluvial fan (Plate 8) in the north-east and accumulation of peat has occurred. These sediments and the till deposited by the receding glacier now completely conceal the deep buried valley cut into the bedrock.(Fig. 4)

The western buried valley has a southern gradient and coincides with a fault in the bedrock. The eastern buried valley has a northern gradient and is over 600 feet long. A fault was detected parallel to the course of this buried valley. (Roed, 1971) (Fig. 5).

The peat bog is a major interest feature in the Yew Meadows. The impermeable peat and clays have produced a series of small terraced ponds which drain into each other. (Plate 9)

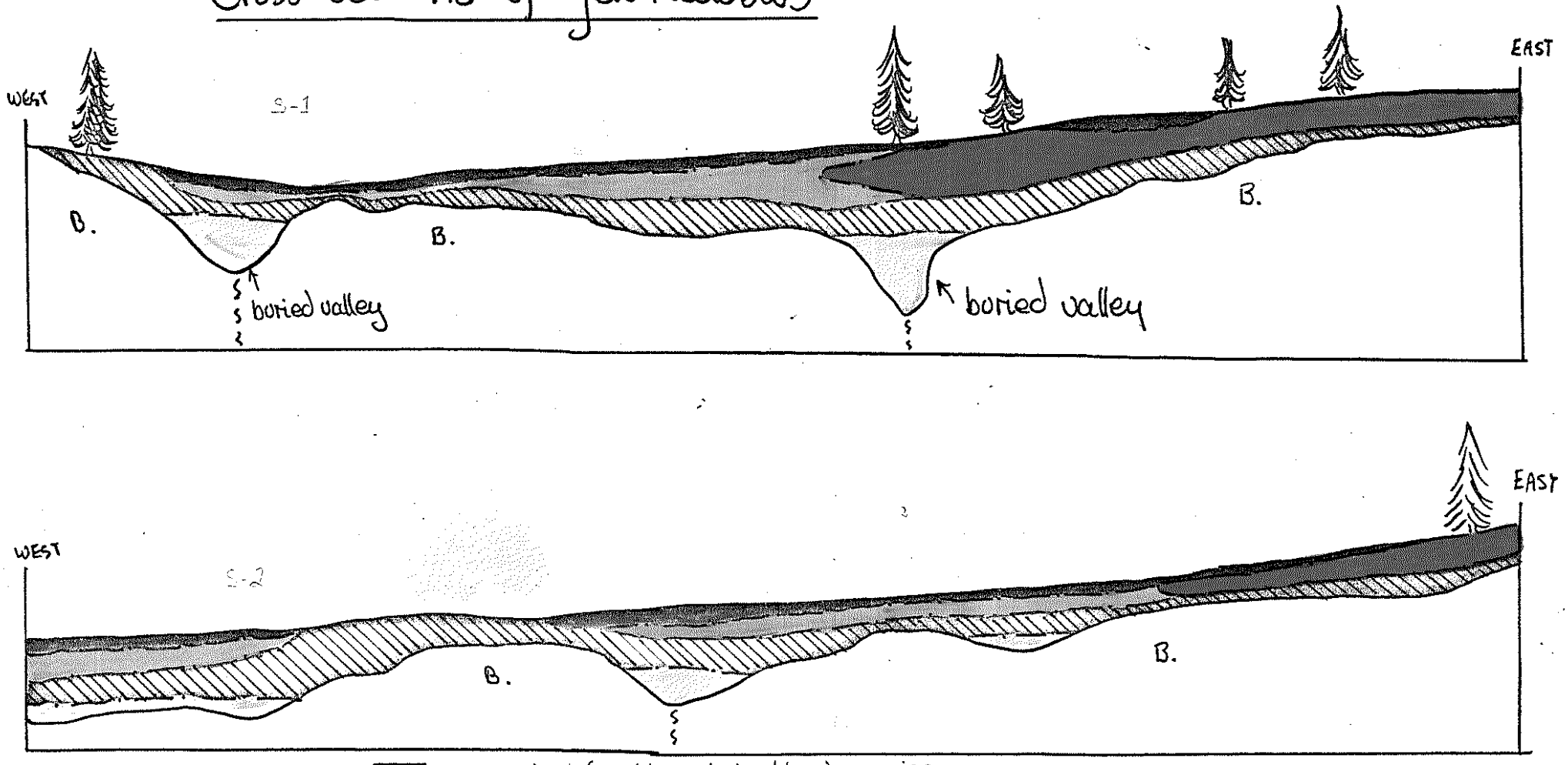
FIGURE 3



Geology of Yew Lake

from: Geologic Interpretation of Seismic Data, Groundwater Site Cypress Point

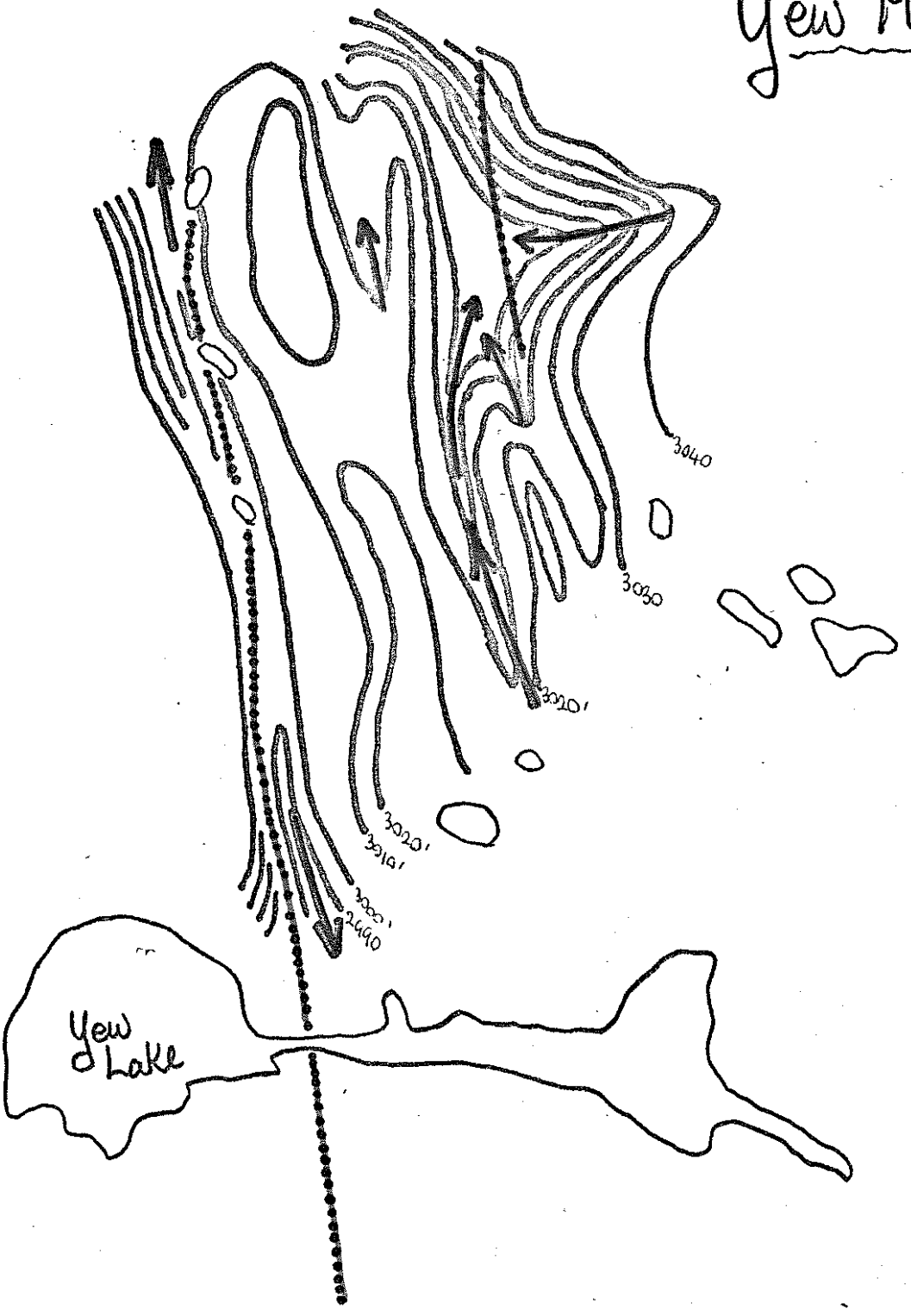
Cross-sections of Yew Meadows



from Geologic Interpretation "B"
H.A. Reed Explorations Survey '71

FIGURE 4

Buried Valley System in Yew Meadows



arrows indicate course of buried valleys

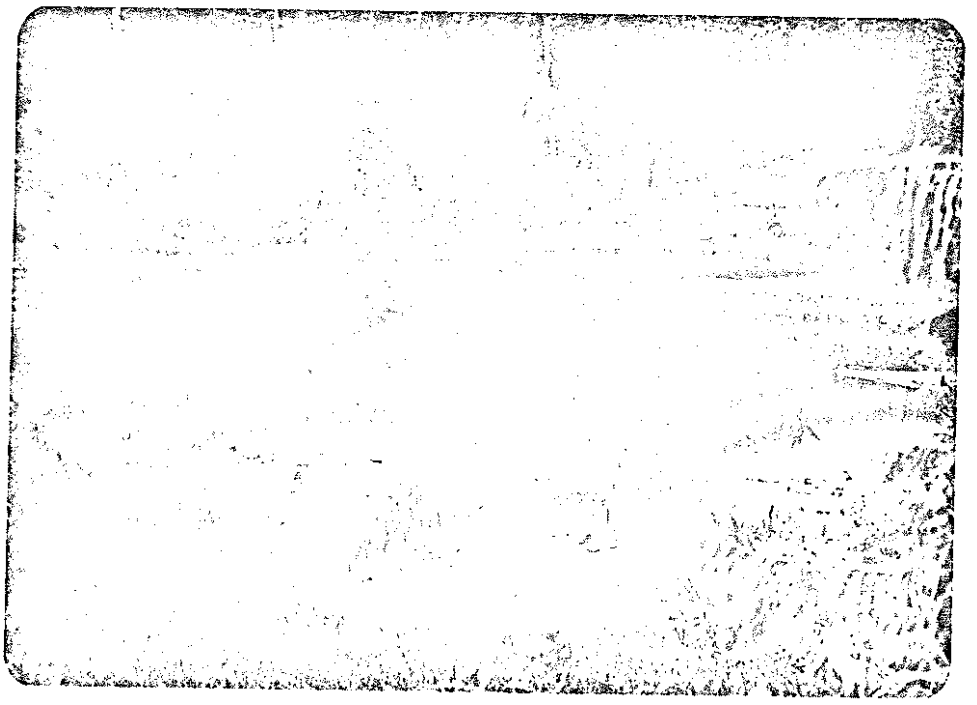
..... fault

1" = 200'

FIGURE 5

from: M.A Reed Groundwater

Plate 6

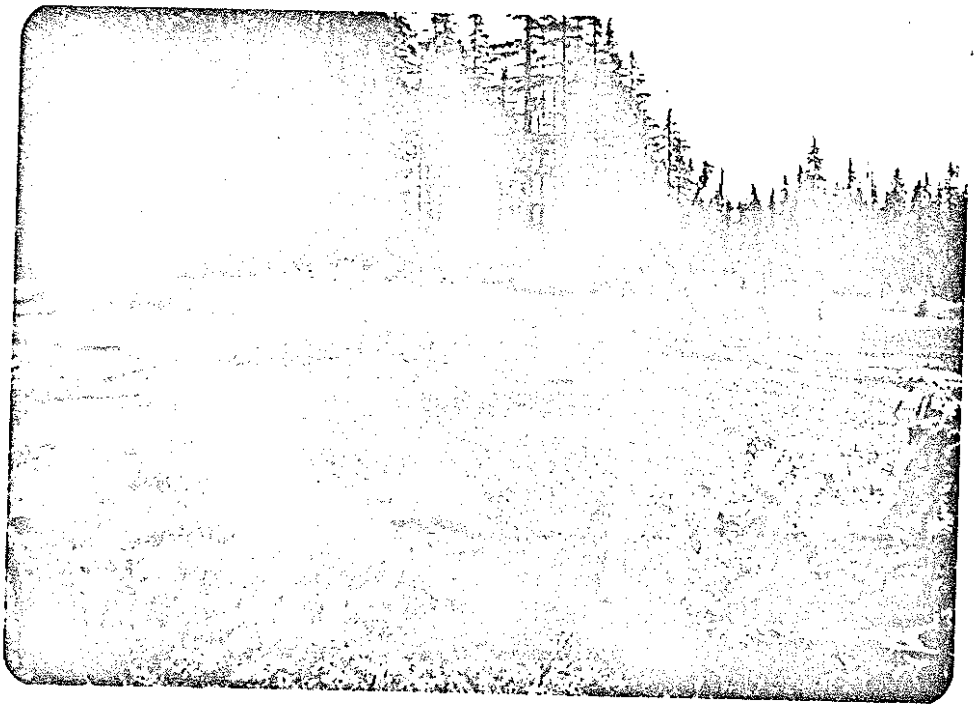


Impermeable clay and peat underlies these ponds in Yew meadows. The meadow vegetation is extremely delicate and could easily be trampled.

Plate 7

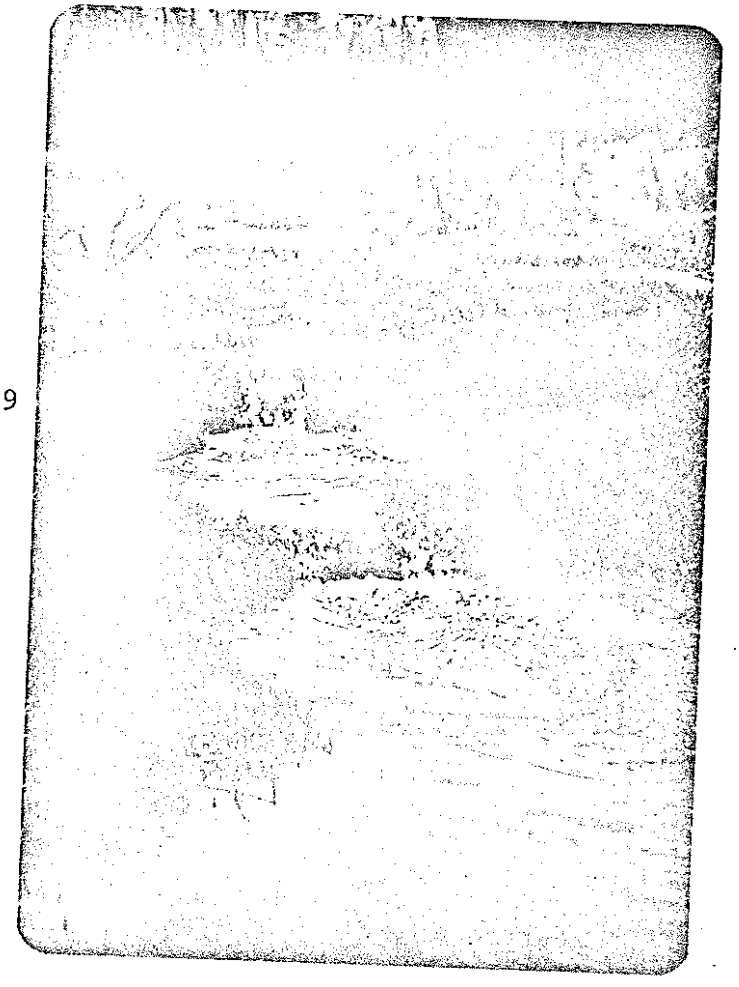
Gravel alluvium is scattered around the Yew meadow area.

Plate 8



An active alluvial fan washes over one end of Yew meadows.

Plate 9



The many ponds are terraced, so that they drain from one level to another in an extremely beautiful arrangement.

Plate 10

Yew Lake and Yew Meadows are seen from Black Mountain.

Plate 11

Wreckage from a plane crash is scattered amongst the logging debris on Strachan.

Ecology

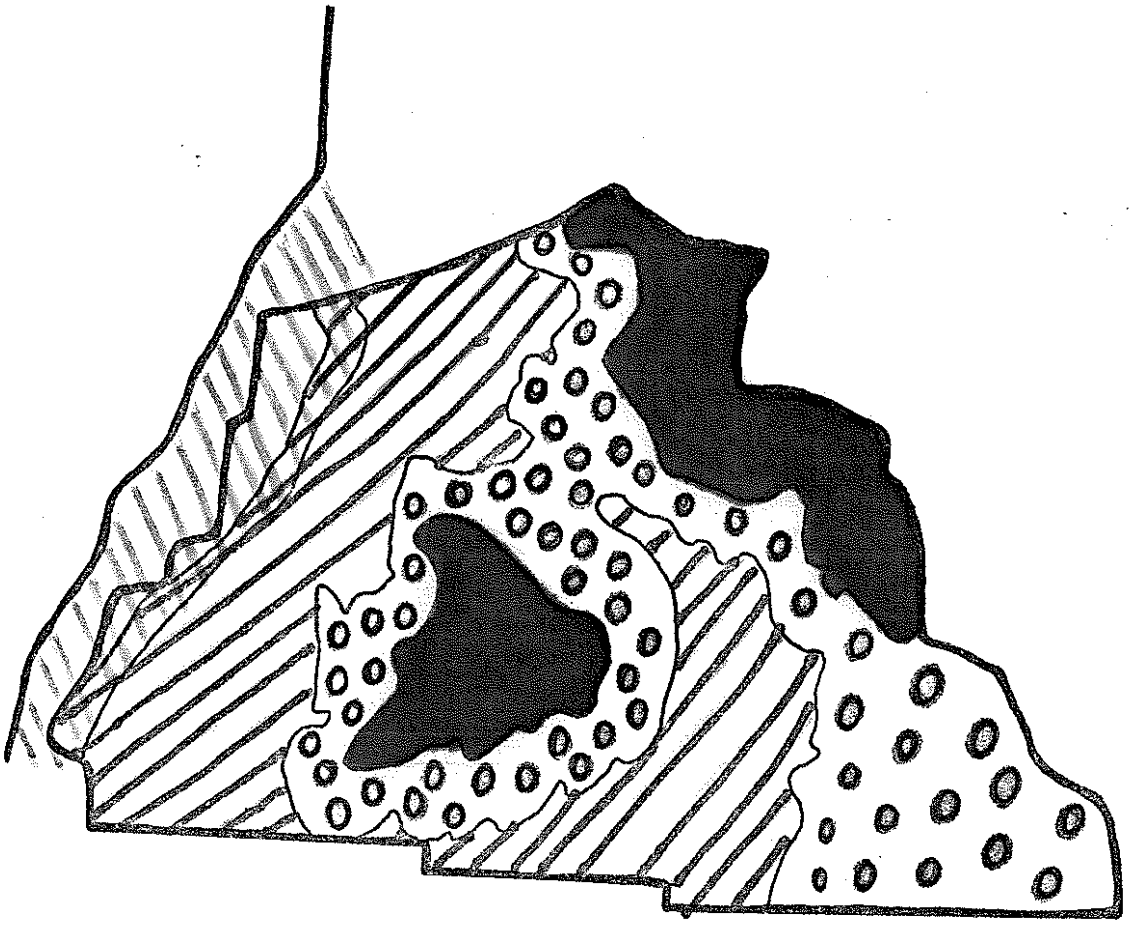
Cypress Park is located in the coastal western hemlock and subalpine mountain hemlock biogeoclimatic zones of B. C. Wet and dry subzones of both zones are included in the park area. (Fig. 6)

At lowest elevations in the park the dry coastal western hemlock subzone is present. The altitudinal limits of the subzone are from 0 - 1200 ft. Mean annual temperature is 46 - 48° F., annual total precipitation 65 - 110 inches, and annual total snowfall 30 - 80 inches. The zonal soil forming process is strong podzolization. (Orloci 1964). Strong podzolization is characteristic of all subzones of Mountain hemlock and coastal hemlock zones.

The wet subzone of the coastal western hemlock zone occurs from 600 to 3,000 ft. Between 600 and 1200 feet an overlap occurs in the two subzones. The wet subzone has a mean annual temperature of 45 - 46° F., annual precipitation of over 11 inches, and total snowfall of 80 - 200 inches. Strong podzolization and moderate gleyzation characterize the soil forming processes. (Orloci, 1964)

The subalpine mountain hemlock zone occurs at elevations over 3,000 feet (Peterson, 1965). The mean annual temperature is below 43° F. Annual total precipitation is over 75 inches; and annual snowfall over 200 inches. Both podzolization and gleyzation are strong in this zone.

The obvious climatic force acting on the area of Cypress Park is orogenic. Winds laden with moisture from the sea rise up the slopes, cool, condense, and dump their loads on the sides of the mountains. The coastal mountain zone is characterized by heavy precipitation.



Biogeoclimatic Zones of Cypress Park

5000' to 3600'.... mt. hemlock zone (upper subzone)

3600'. to 3000'... mt hemlock zone (lower subzone)

600' to 3000'... coastal western hemlock (wet subzone) Zone

0' to 1200 coastal western hemlock (dry subzone) Zone

FIGURE 6

Vegetation Zones

Each of these zones has plant species which form a climatic climax association in the specific zone. The dry subzone of the coastal western hemlock zone has a climax association of western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla) and wavy plagiothecium (Plagiothecium undulatum). The wet subzone has a climax association which includes the two species of the dry subzone as well as silver fir (Abies amabilis) and alaska huckleberry (Vaccinium alaskaense). (Orloc 1964)

The lower subzone of the mountain hemlock zone has a climax association of mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), silver fir (Abies amabilis), alaska huckleberry (Vaccinium alaskaense), and alpine shag moss (Rhytidiopsis robusta). The upper mountain hemlock zone is characterized by climax species, mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), upland huckleberry (Vaccinium deliciosum), white mountain heather (Cassiope mertensiana), pink mountain heather (Phyllodoce empetriformis), mountain teaberry (Gaultheria humifusa), (Leutkea pectinata), (Saxifraga tolmiei), (Deschampsia atropurpurea), and (Hieracium gracile). (Petersen, 1965)

Zones of Vegetation Gradation at Viewpoints (Figure 7)

At approximately 2,200 feet a gradation between the wet and dry subzones of the western hemlock zone occurs. Forest composition changes from the dry subzone components extending from 0 - 1300 feet to the wet subzone from 600 - 3000 feet. Between 600 and 1300 a transition zone exists. This area, from about 2,000 feet to the upper levels highway, was logged over and now supports subclimax or pioneer stands of mountain alder (Alnus incana) and douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii). In time this forest will die out, giving way to climax stands of western hemlock

(Tsuga heterophylla). (Plates 13 - 15).

Zone of Vegetation Gradation at Viewpoints

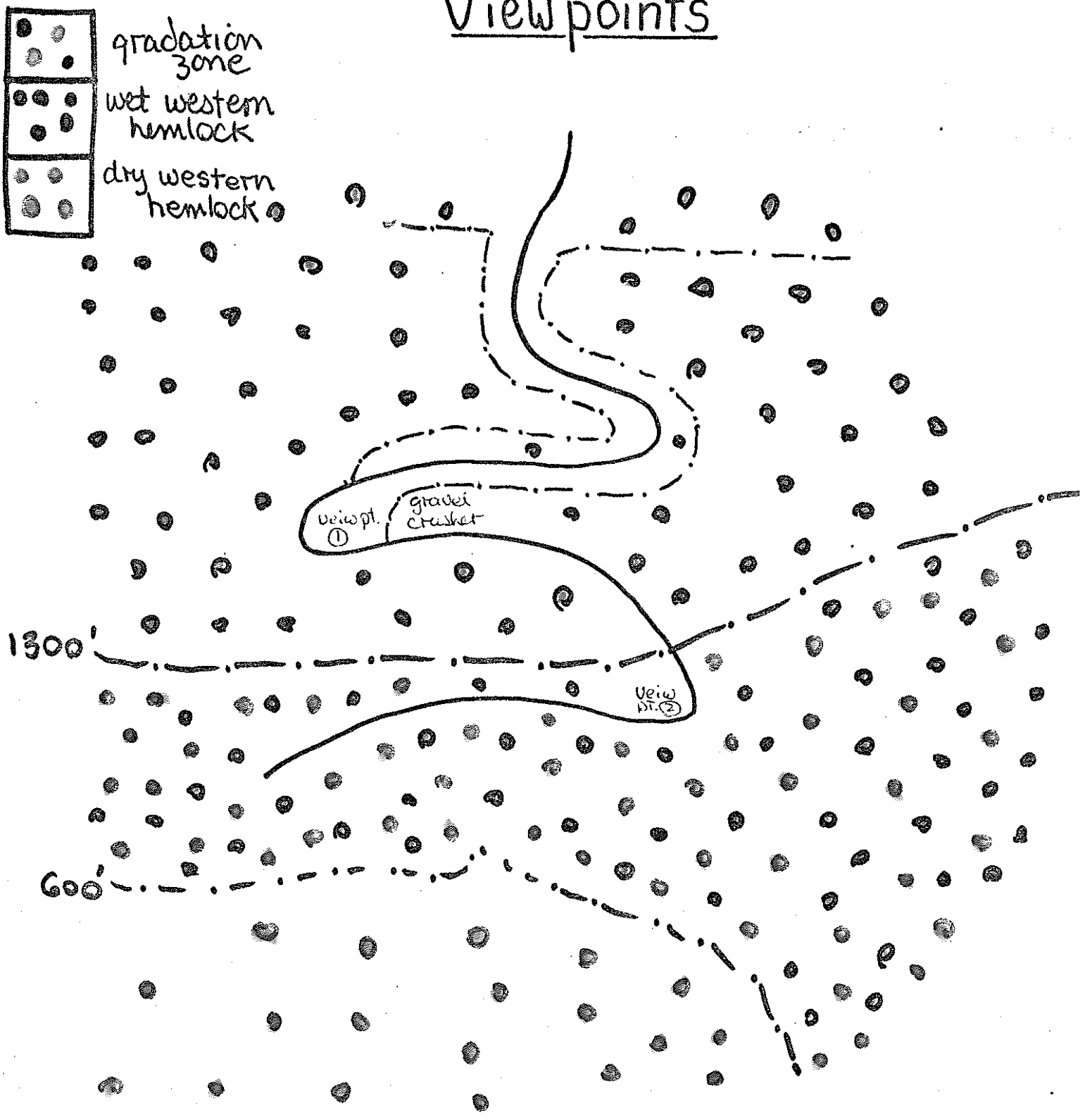
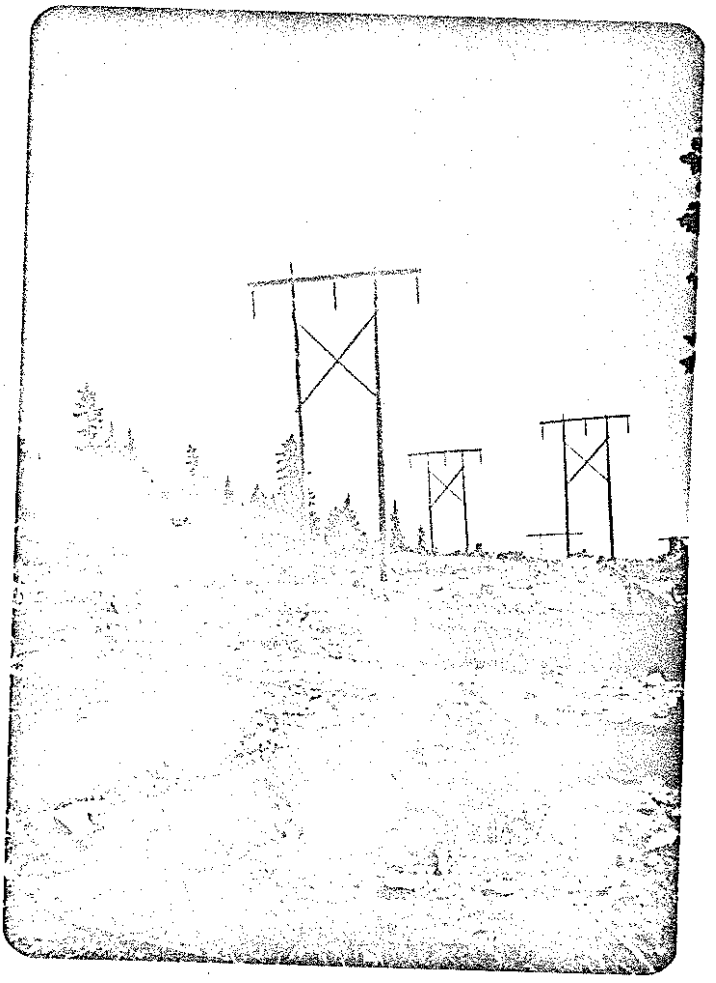


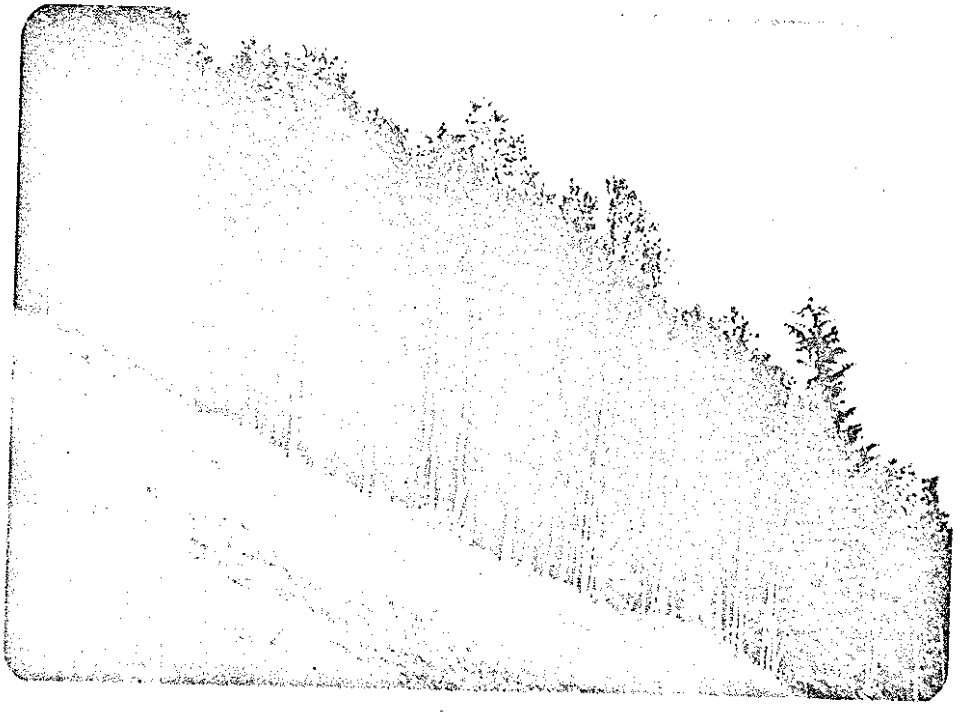
FIGURE 7

Plate 12



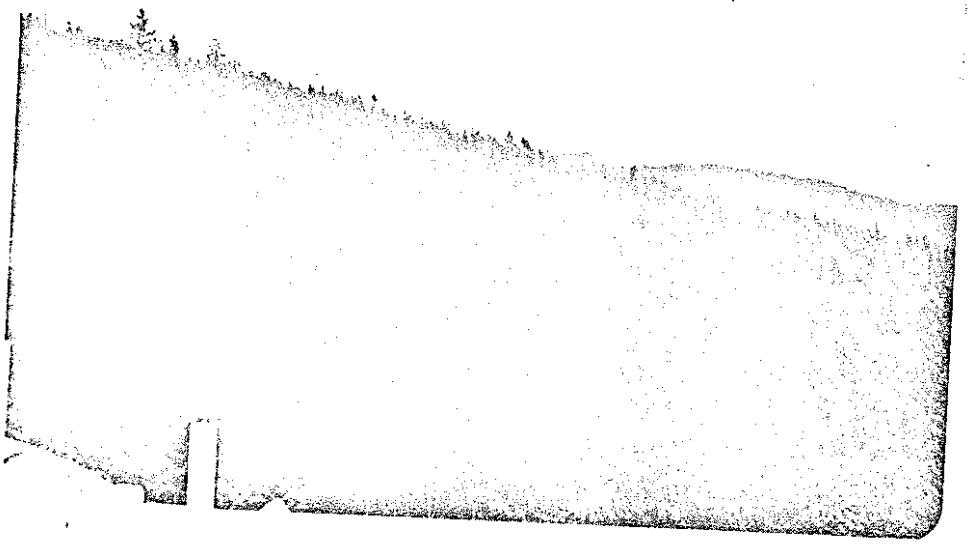
A double power line cuts the park area as it crosses below 4th lake, and turns to follow the new Cypress Bowl Road.

Plate 13



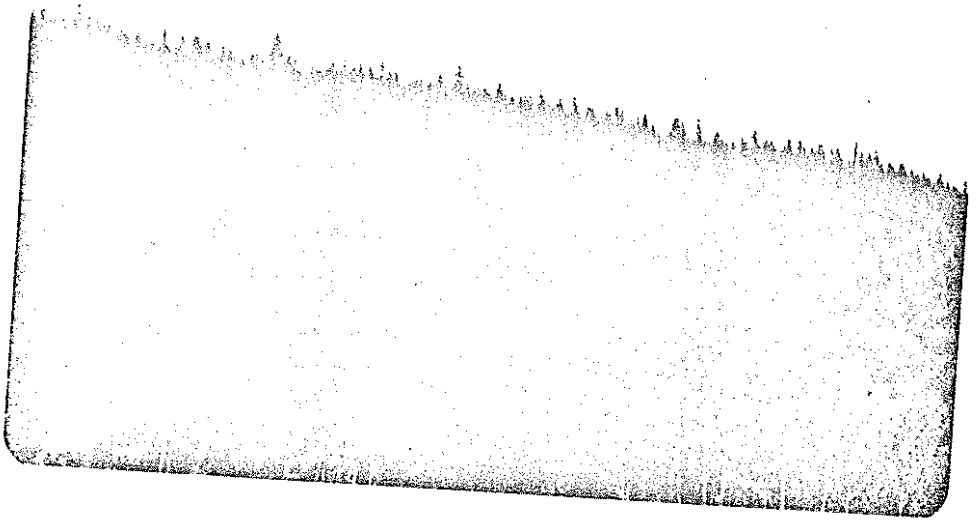
Subclimax alder forests coat many of the lower slopes. In time the area will be revegetated in coastal western hemlock.

Plate 14



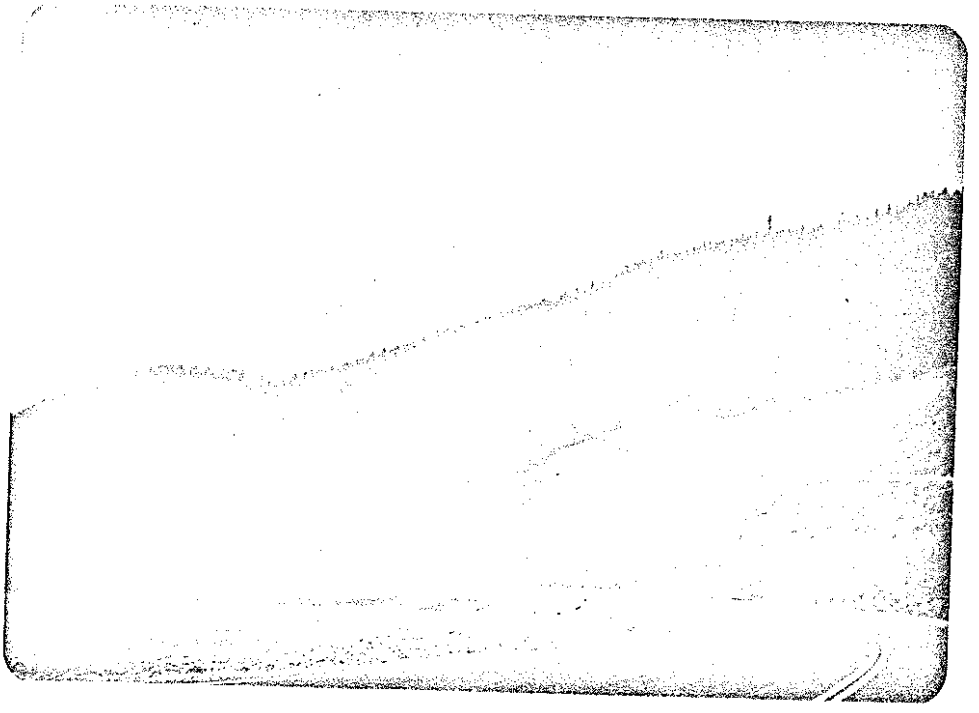
From the lower view point, the subclimax alder forests can be viewed.

Plate 15



Looking up Hollyburn Ridge, the subclimax forest of alder gives way to the wet western hemlock subzone.

Plate 16



The New Cypress Bowl Road cuts its way up the mountain in a series of long traverses and hairpin turns.

Vegetation of the Hollyburn Lakes Area

The vegetation around the lakes and trail sides in the Hollyburn area is very interesting. Bare granite outcrops and banks by the lakes are hedged in low growing pink and white heathers. (Plates 17 and 18). Openings in the forest are usually covered in a tangle of huckleberry bushes. The forest trees range from tall sturdy western hemlock, yellow cedar, mountain hemlock and silver fir to dwarfed, gnarled specimens growing near the water or in exposed areas. Small streams trickle down the slopes often opening into meadows or lakes. On their banks, marsh marigolds (Plate 24), deer cabbage (Plate 33), bog laurel (Plate 29) and pink mountain heather (Plate 18) grow in profusion.

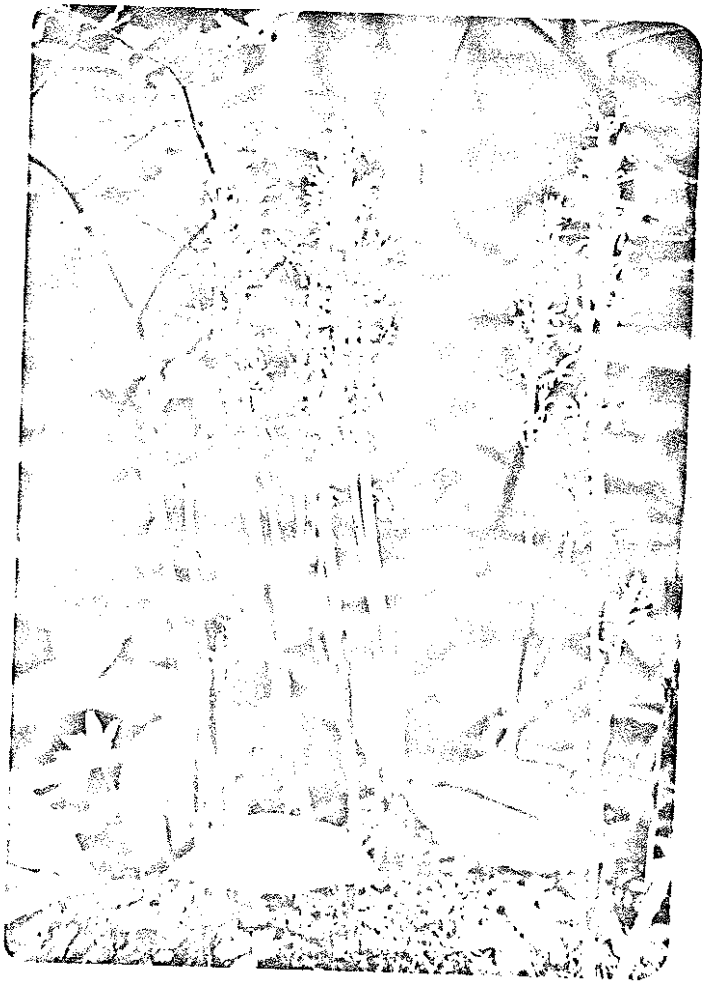
Plate 17

White mountain heather (Cassiope mertensiana) grows on the plateau of Black Mountain.

Plate 18

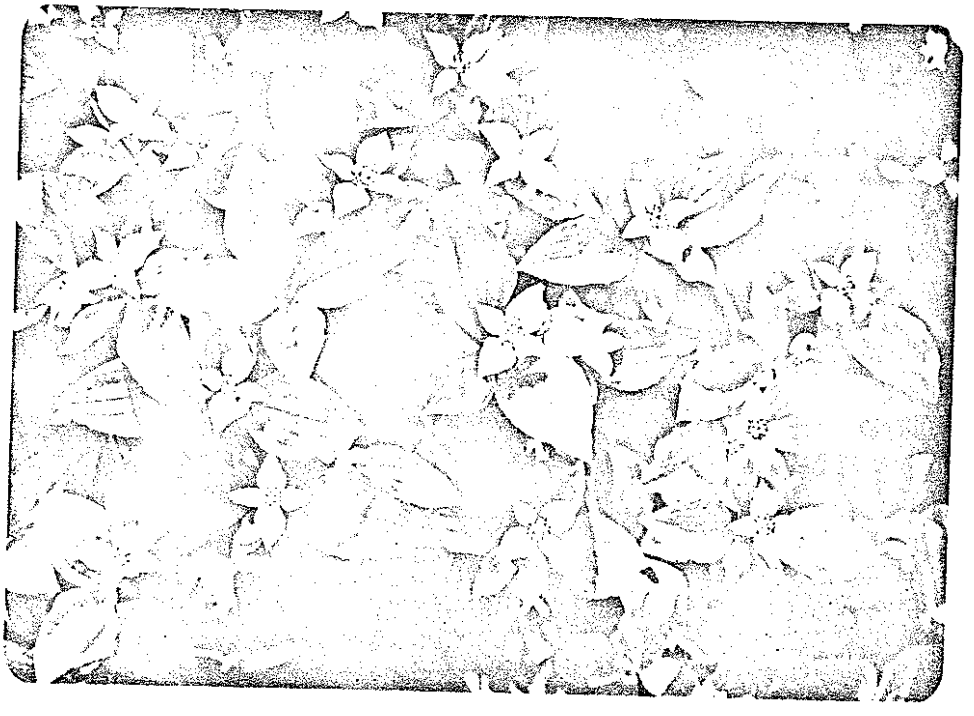
The red mountain heather's small pink bell shaped flowers grow on single stalks from the hemlock-like branches.

Plate 19



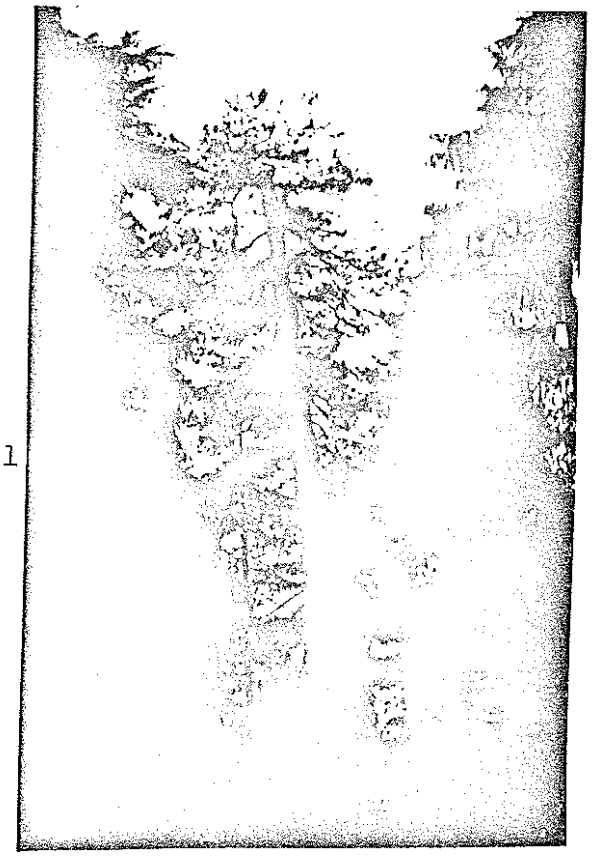
Coral root (Corallothiza spp.) grows on the shady forest floor.

Plate 20



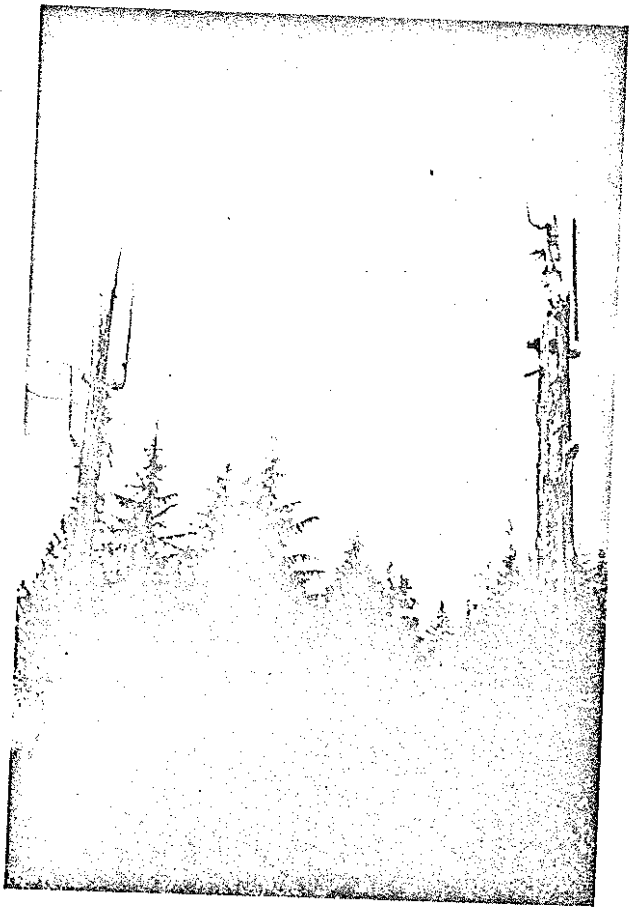
Bunchberry, Cornus canadensis, grows thickly in areas of the forest floor.

late 21



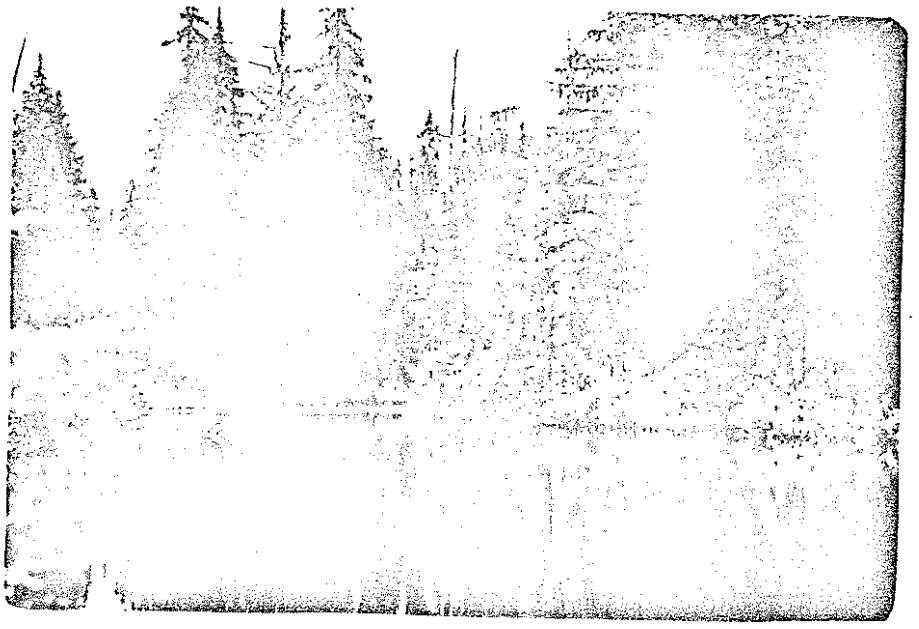
The White pine in Cypress Park have been ravaged by white pine blister rust. This one tall tree is the last of the large pines on Hollyburn Mountain.

Plate 22



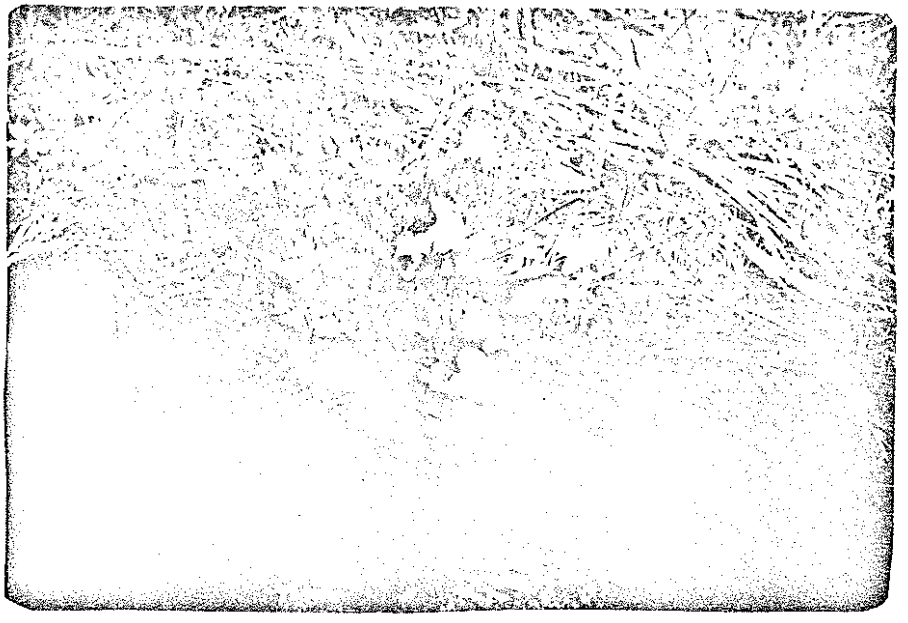
Many old dead snags stand out from the new forest growth in the logged over areas.

Plate 23



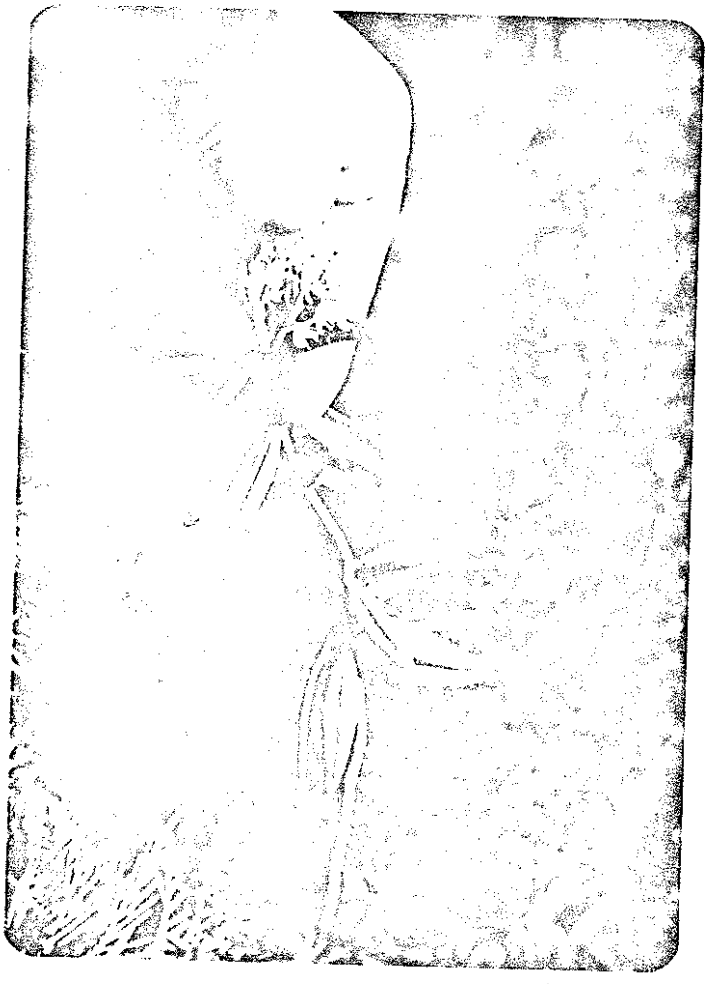
Blue Gentian Lake is a tiny exquisite lake set deeply in the subalpine mountain forest.

Plate 24



Bitterly cold springs near Hollyburn Lodge are habitat for many white marsh marigolds (Caltha leptosepala.)

Plate 25



Ledum groenlandicum, or labrador tea, was found in scattered areas of the park. It was notably abundant beside Blue Gentian Lake.

Plate 26

Heather Lake retains its snow cover until late into the summer season.

Plate 27

Birds nest fungi grows prolificly on rotted wood in the Hollyburn area.

Vegetation of Yew Lake Area

Yew Lake has vegetation which is similar to much of that found in the Hollyburn Lakes area. Attractive shrubs, heathers and flowers fringe the lakeside (Plates 29 - 33). A complete vegetation inventory and transect was done across the meadows (see Appendix A).

An interesting feature of the Yew meadows is the "stunted tree islands". (Plate 34). The "island" feature is produced by the trees growing in dumps. The trees do this by creating a growing mound to protect against heat and overabundance of water. When a few trees manage to take hold, they create enough shade for small shrubs and plants to exist. The result is an island of vegetation in a sedge meadow sea. The moist nature of the meadow has the effect of restricting the normal growth of the plants, resulting in trees which are dwarfed and contorted. They resemble the bonsai trees of the Orient in this respect. The ponds of Yew meadows contain aquatic plants such as Nuphar polysepalum, the yellow pond lily, and Menyanthes trifoliata, or buck bean (Plate 35). The roots of the yellow pond lilies are exposed by stream flow in some areas of the meadow. The odd scaly roots seem almost artificial in appearance.

Plate 28 A lovely park land atmosphere is felt in the Yew Lake area.

Plate 29

Bog laruel, (Kalmia microphylla), decorates the banks of lakes and streams with its lovely pink flowers.

Plate 30

False azalea, Menziesia ferruginea, forms dense bushy thickets in the higher areas of the park with several other shrubs.

Plate 31

White rhododendron, Rhododendron albiflorum, is commonly found in bushy forest openings in the mountain hemlock zone.

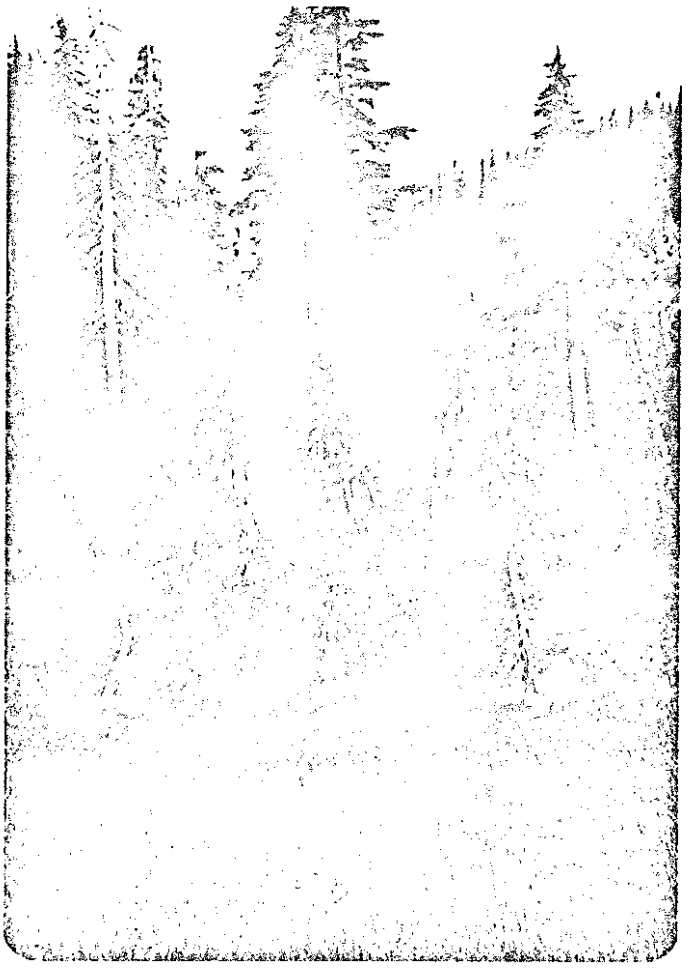
Plate 32

Even the frigid ice water doesn't discourage this white marsh marigold (Caltha leptosepala).

Plate 33

Deer cabbage, (Nephrophyllidium crista-galli) grows thickly in moist, seepy areas by ponds and streams.

Plate 34

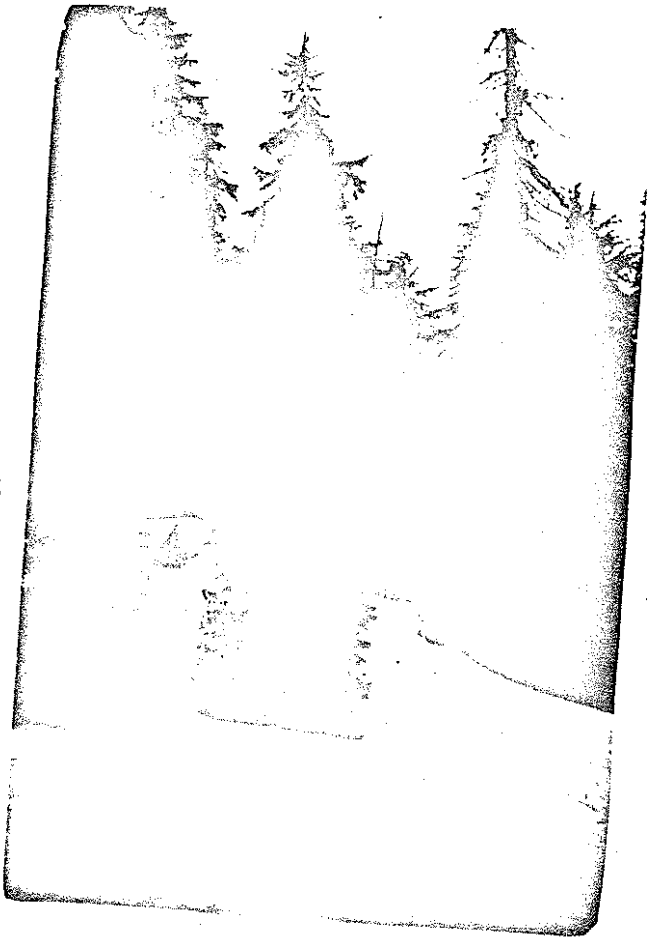


"Islands" of dwarfed trees occur in the central areas of Yew meadows.

Plate 35

Buckbean, Menyanthes trifoliata, is an aquatic plant found throughout the park in ponds and lakes.

Plate 36



Yew Lake was a damp snowy surprise on the 3rd of July!

Plate 37

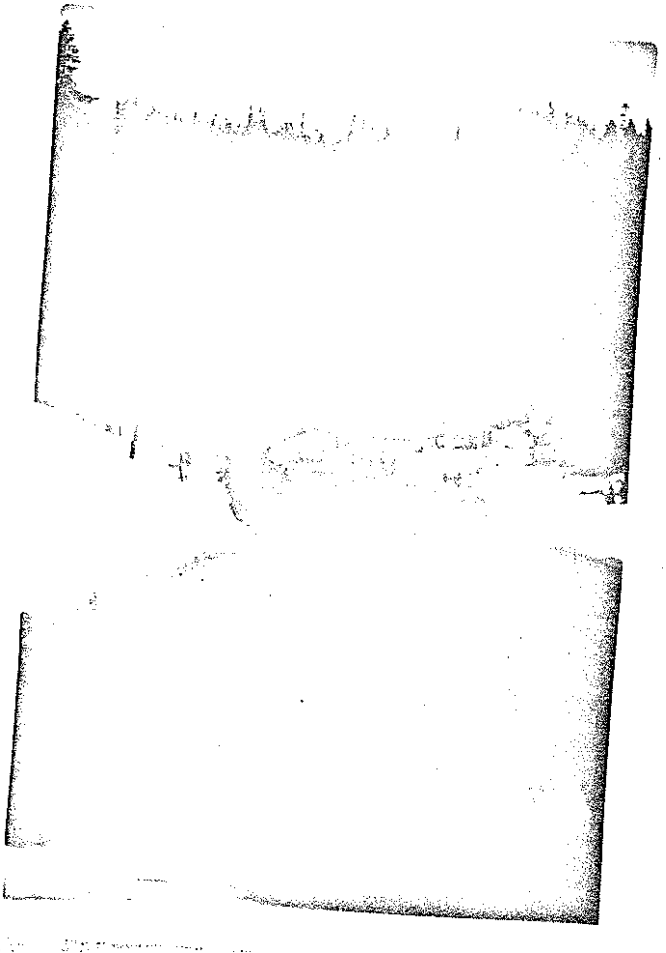
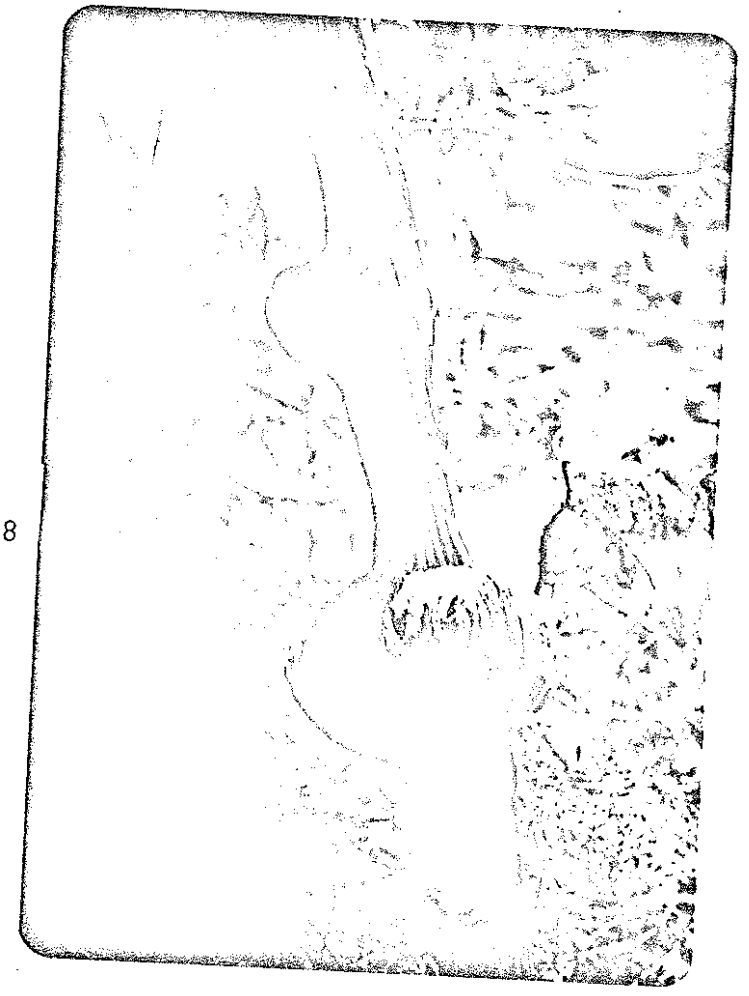
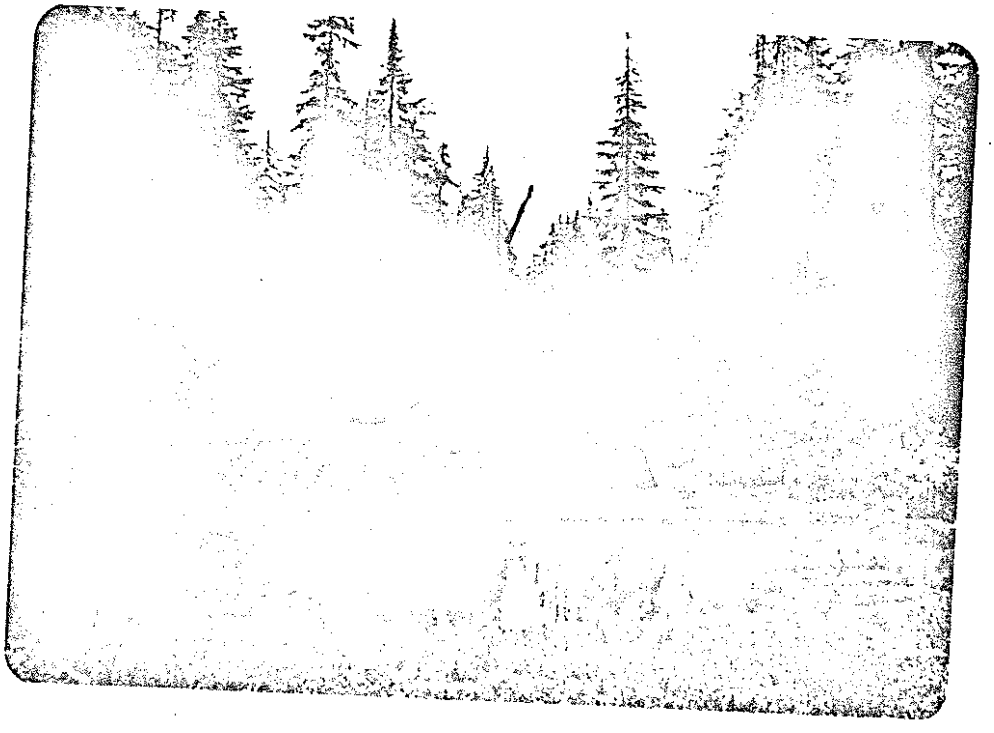


Plate 38



Interesting shapes exist in the old branches and snags in the park.

Plate 39



Many small ponds and pools are scattered through the Yew meadows.

Plate 40

Much of the water drained off from Yew meadows flows down a creek towards Lions Bay.

Plate 41

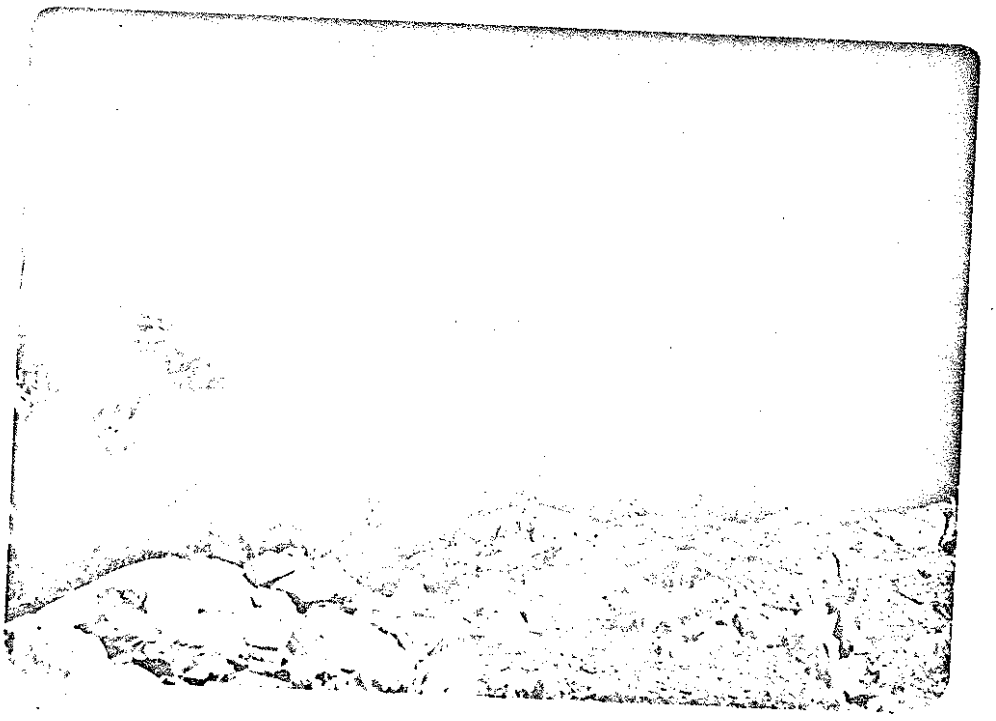
A pass occurs at the north end of Yew meadows. Restricted views of the coast ranges are seen.

Vegetation on the Mountain Peaks

The severity of the exposure on the mountain peaks causes normal large trees to become dwarfed and contorted (Plates 43, 45, & 48).

Heathers (Plates 17, 18, & 52), copper bush (Plate 46), white rhododendron (Plate 31) and meadow spirea join the dwarfed trees to resemble a highly cultivated rock garden. On the rocky outcrops colourful crustose lichens exist.

Plate 42

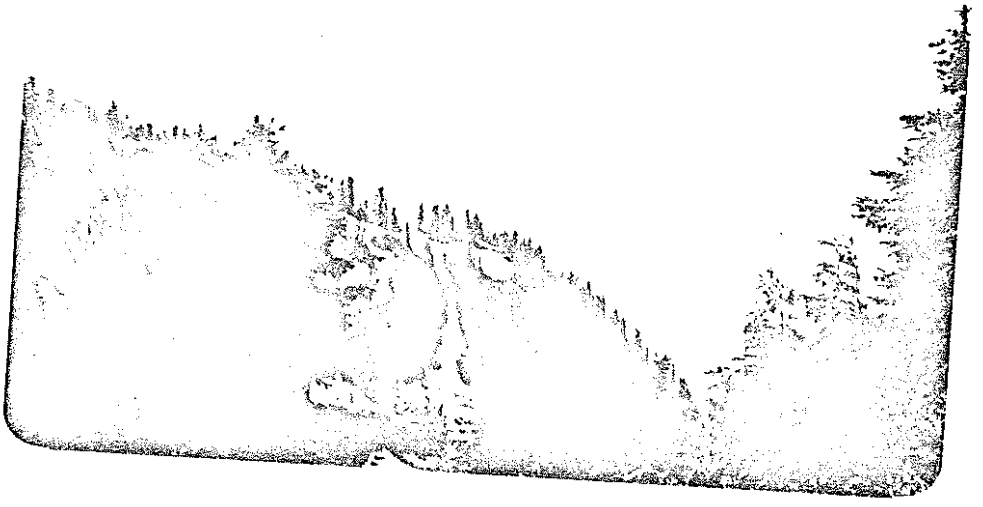


The view from the north peak of Strachan is awesome. Mount Garibaldi rises in the far distance.

Plate 43

Only a few trees can stand the brutal rigors of life on the peaks of the Cypress mountains.

Plate 44

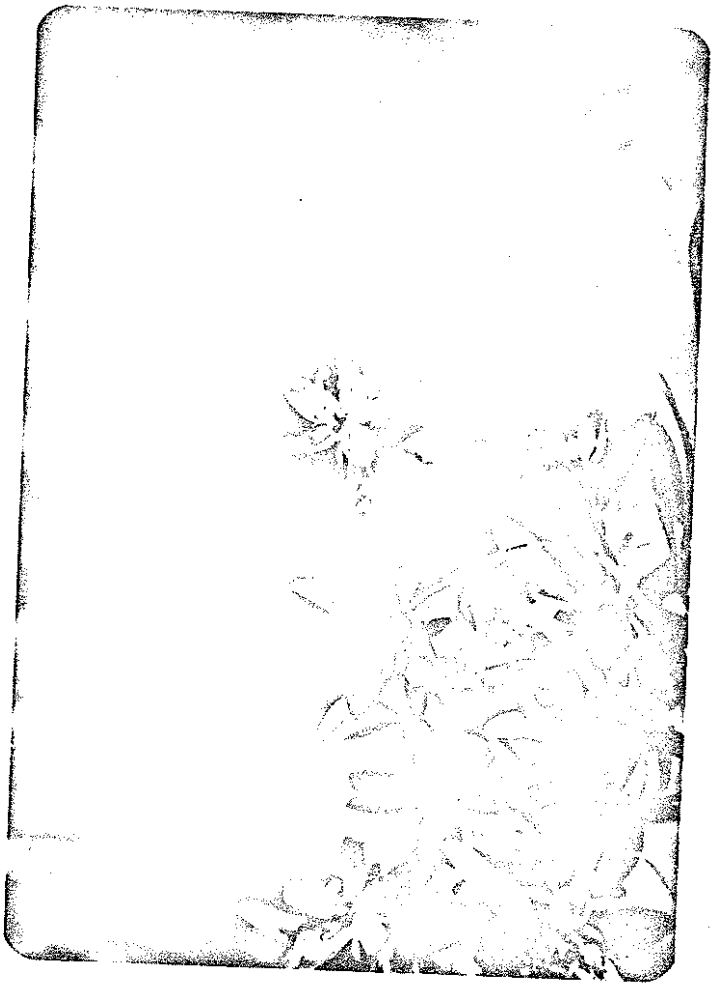


Looking towards Howe Sound from Mt. Strachan; heat haze often envelopes the islands.

Plate 45

Twisted, gnarled mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana) grows on the exposed peaks of the Cypress Mountains

Plate 46



Cladothamnus pyrofoliflora, the copper bush, is found throughout the coastal subalpine area.

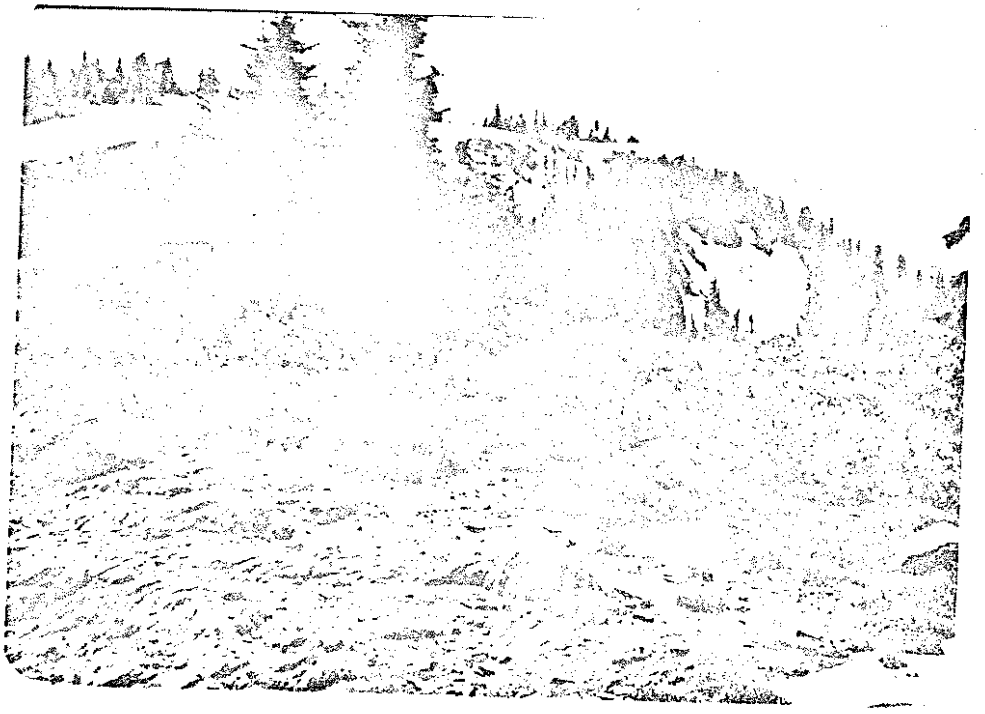
Plate 47

Crowberry (Empetrum nigrum) grows on the north face of the north peak of Strachan Mountain.

Plate 48

The north face of Strachan Mountain is a sheer precipitous cliff.

Plate 49



Little vegetation grows on the summit of Strachan peak.

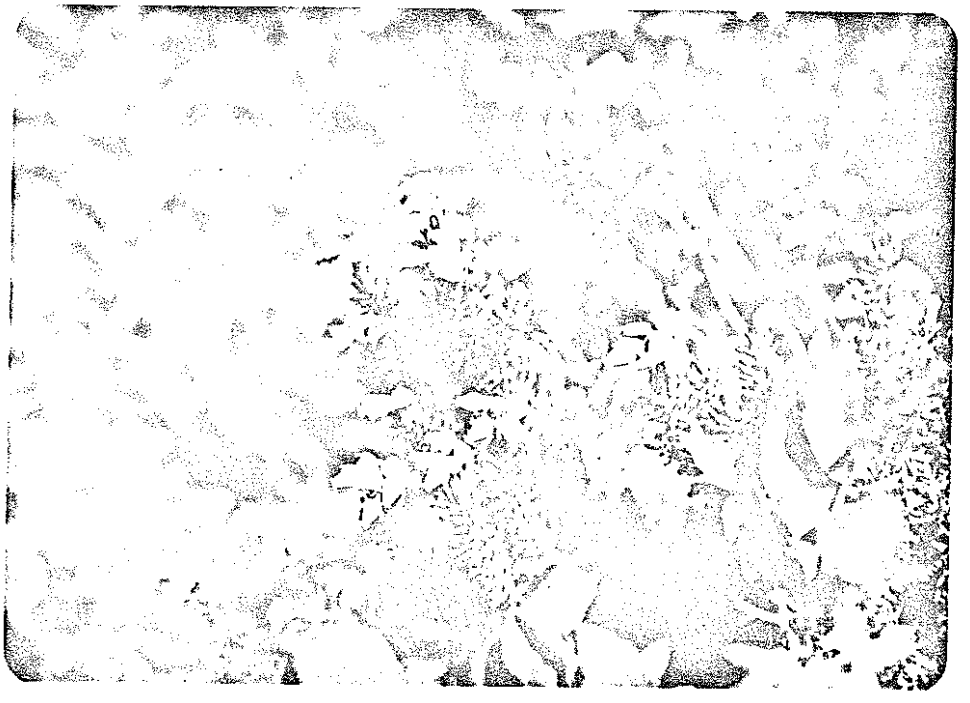
Plate 50

The south peak of Strachan retains a heavy snowpack, even on the 8th of August!

Plate 51

Tsuga mertensiana, the mountain hemlock, is the dominant forest tree in the elevations above 3,000 feet.

Plate 52



Yellow mountain heather, Phyllodoce glanduliflora, is relatively rare and is found only in a few areas around Cabin Lake on Black Mountain.

Interpretive Potential

The Physiographic location of Cypress Park in the coast mountains. An intriging comparison is noted between the sharply rising coast mountains as compared to the lowlands of Vancouver and the Fraser river delta.

The History of the Hollyburn area in Cypress Park. This was the location of the first skiing area serving the Vancouver District.

The ecology of Cypress Park (see expansion on this subject).

The geology of Cypress and the story of the coast plutonics. (See expansion).

Geomorphology of Yew Meadows including

1) bog iron from organic decay found in still pools
2) the occurrence of a large peat bog
3) the occurrence of two buried valleys
4) an active alluvial fan (see expansion)

The scraped, striated, and diked rocks on the peak of Strachan. These rocks are jagged and folded, being part of the metamorphosed Twin Island group. A sheer cliff on the north side of the park causes very large updrafts of air.

The Striated plateau of Black Mountain is broken and fault dissected. Many small lakes and ponds occur throughout the plateau.

The Brothers Creek Waterfalls. Brothers Creek drains West Lake. The Creek has downcut a canyon. Two winter falls flow over resistant rock in the creek. (Plate 53).

The Brothers Creek Landslide. A landslide has occurred on the Brothers Creek Canyon and sloughing of the area continues.

The Vegetation Zones of Cypress. Vegetation follows bands of zonation up the mountains. Vegetation gradation is visible from the viewpoints on the Cypress Bowl Road. Subclimax forest from old logging operations is also visible at these areas. (See expansion).

The Vegetation of the Yew Meadow Area. (See expansion)

The Vegetation of the Hollyburn Lakea Area. (See expansion)

The Vegetation on the Mountain Peaks. (See expansion)

Small Lakes and ponds in the Hollyburn area. These include West Lake, Blue Gentian Lake, Lost Lake, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Lakes, Heather Lake, Lookout Lake, Triangle Lake, Frank Lake, and Little Lake. The numbered lakes are man-made from damming.

The Trails in the Hollyburn area. (See "Recommendations") A network of summer and cross country ski trails exist around the area of Hollyburn Mountain.

The views of the areas from the summits of Black, Strachan, and Hollyburn Mountains. Breathtaking views seen from Hollyburn, Strachan and Black Mountains include Vancouver (Plate 55) Delta, Vancouver Island, the Lions (Plate 58 & 61) Howe Sound, (Plate 94), Cathedral Mt. (Plate 59), Crown Mt., Mt. Murnell, Black Tusk, Mt. Garibaldi, (Plate 68), Yew Lake and Yew Meadows (Plate 10).

Plate 53

Between West Lake and Blue Gentian Lake, the waters of Brothers Creek cascade over a series of waterfalls.

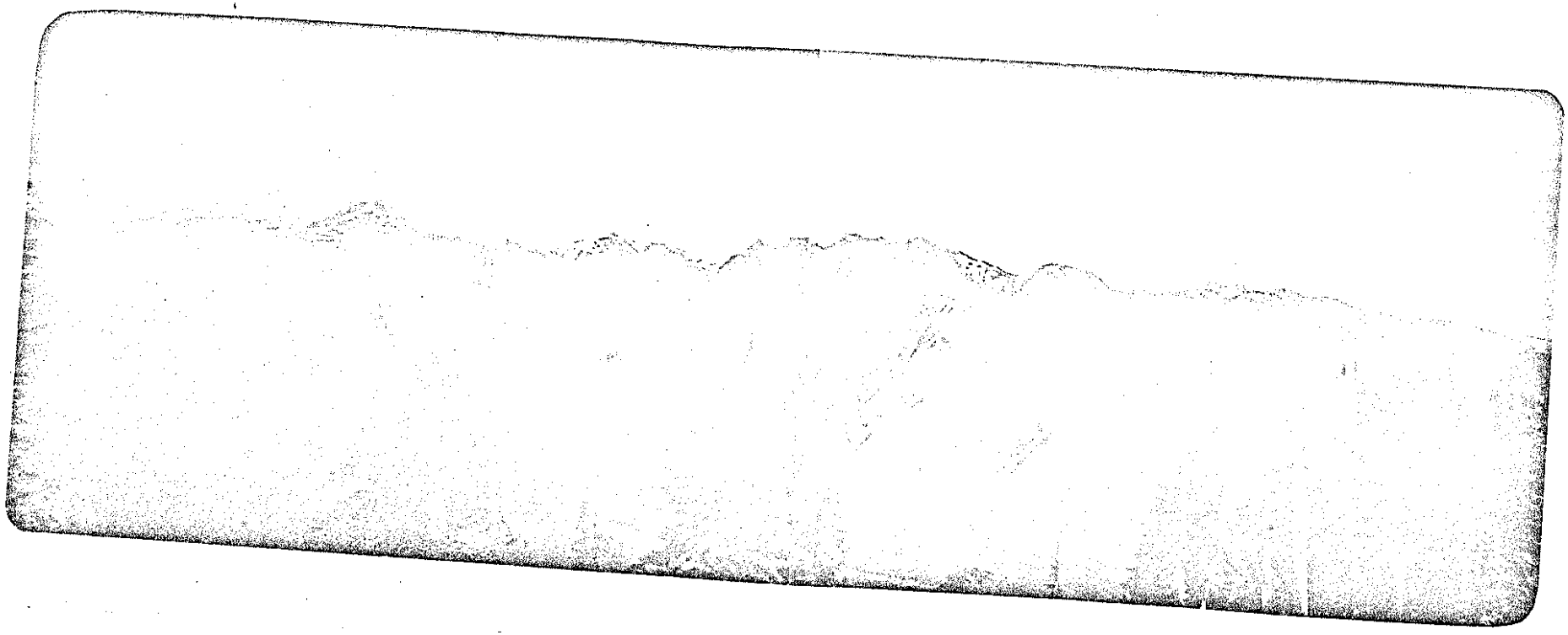
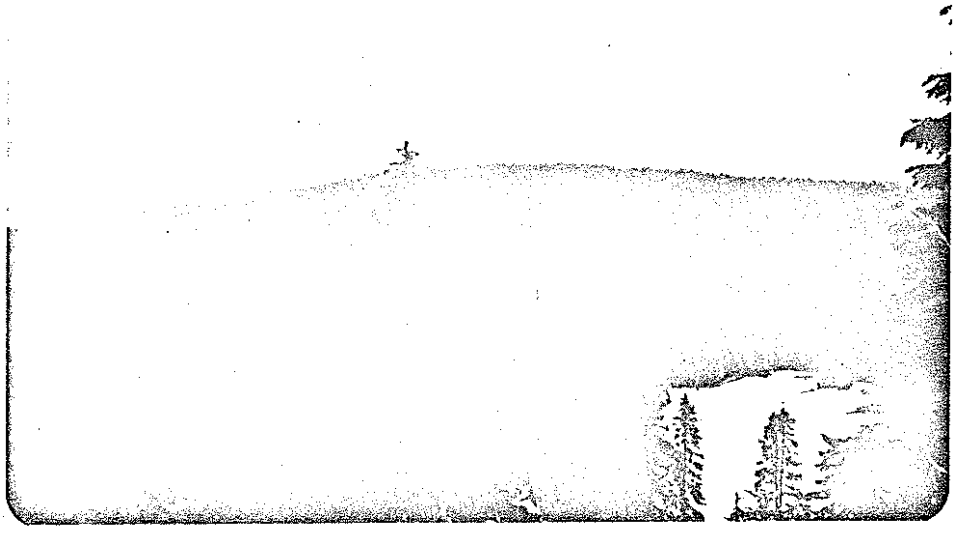


Plate 54 Picturesque scenes are viewed from the summit of Hollyburn Mountain.

Plate 55



The city of Vancouver lies far below the peak of Hollyburn Mountain.

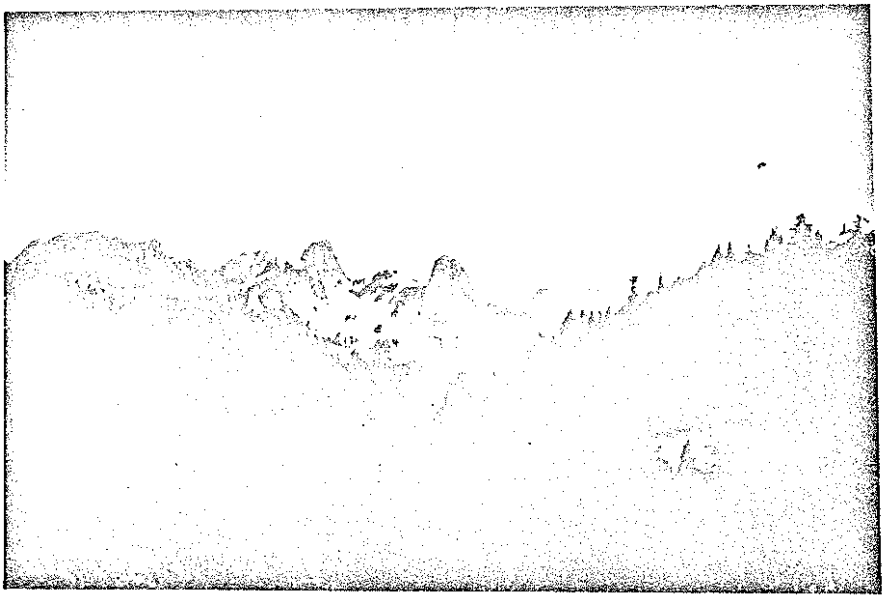
Plate 56

The north and south peaks of Strachan are visible from Hollyburn. A summer trail leads from Hollyburn to these peaks,

Plate 57

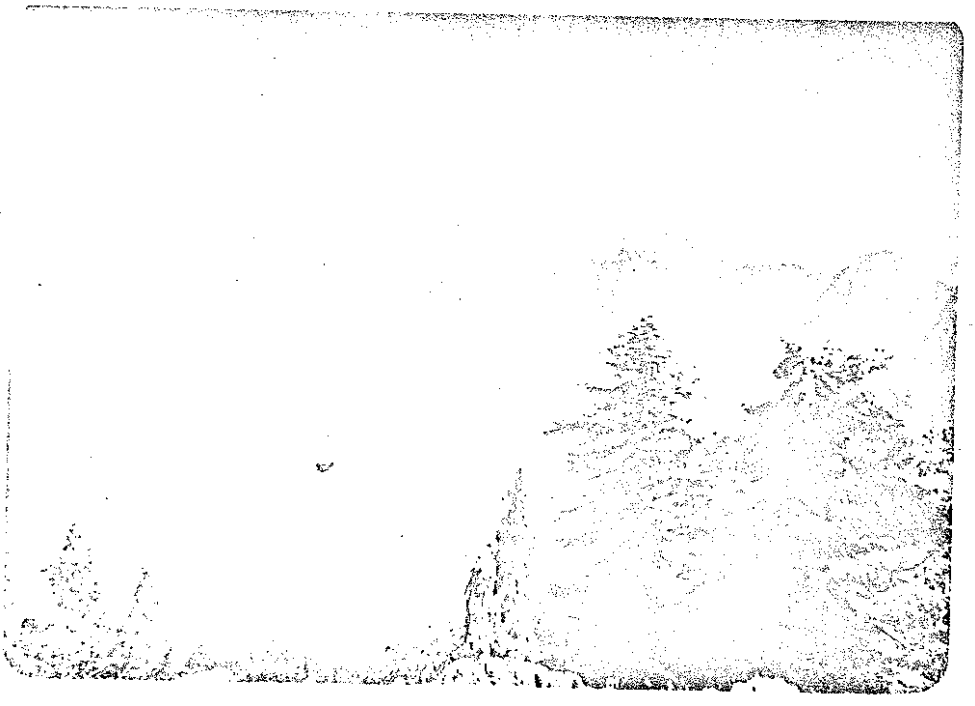
The north peak of Strachan is a short walk from the south peak.

Plate 58



From the south peak of Strachan the Lions are visible.

Plate 59

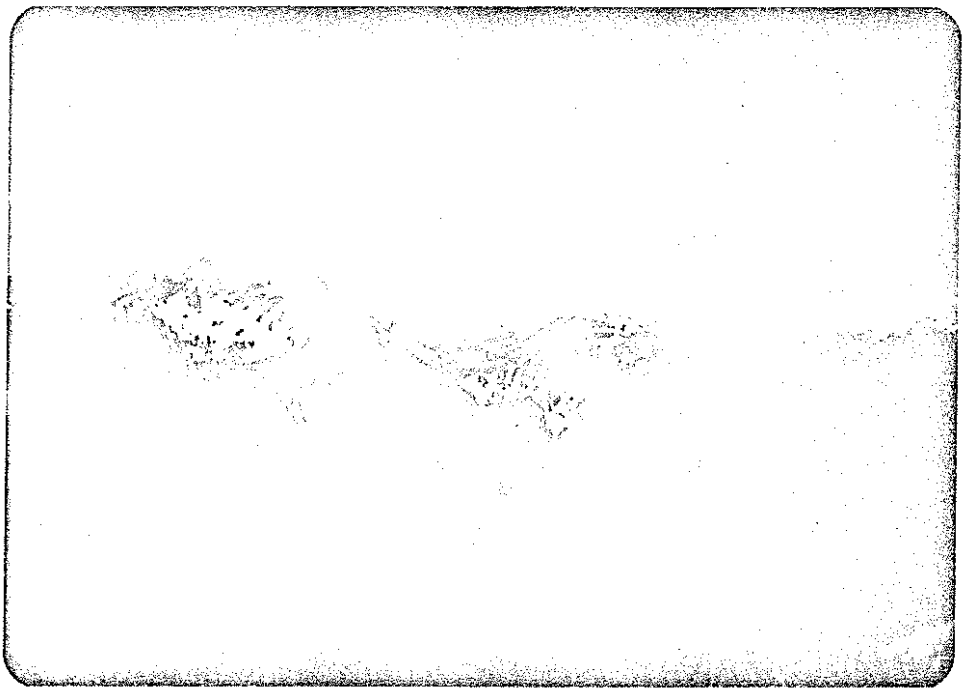


Cathedral Mountain is among the many peaks seen from the summit of Strachan Mountain.

Plate 60

Crown Mountain and Goat Mountain rise north west of the park.

Plate 61

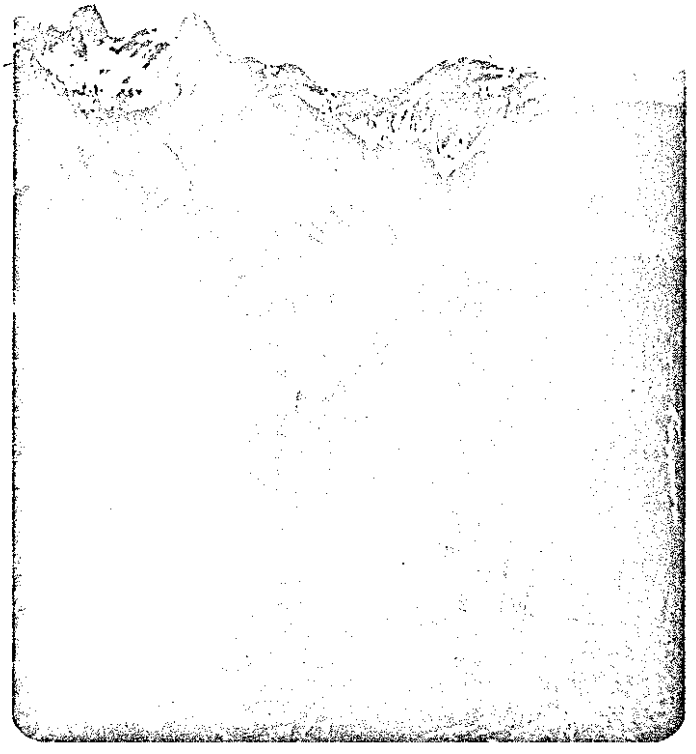


From the peak of Hollyburn, a beautiful vista of the Lions is seen.

Plate 62

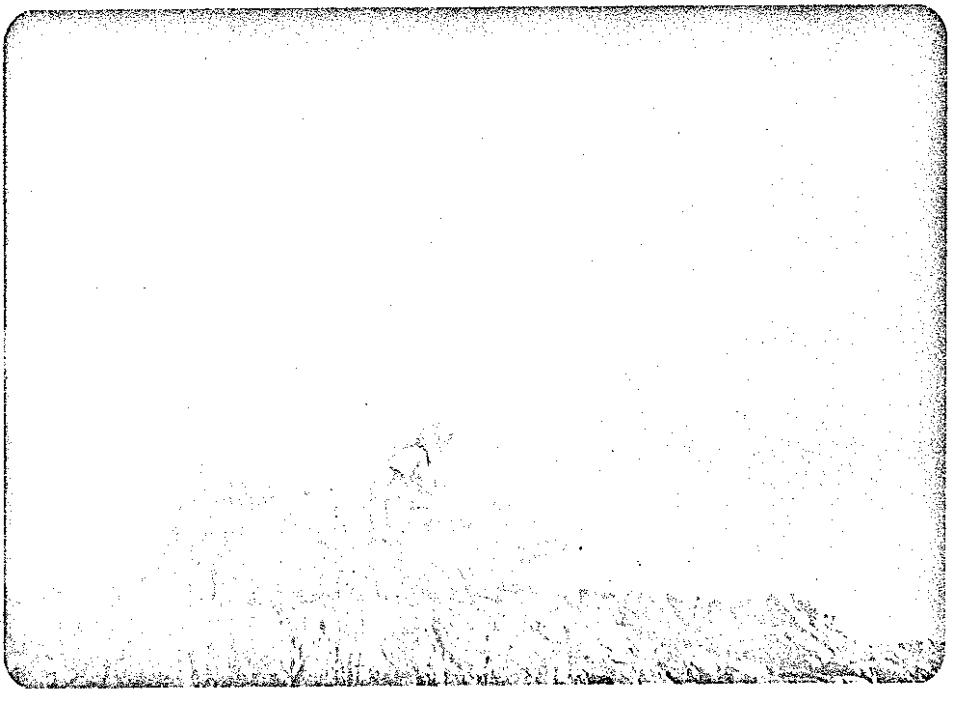
Hollyburn Peak can be seen from both north and south peaks of Strachan.

Plate 63



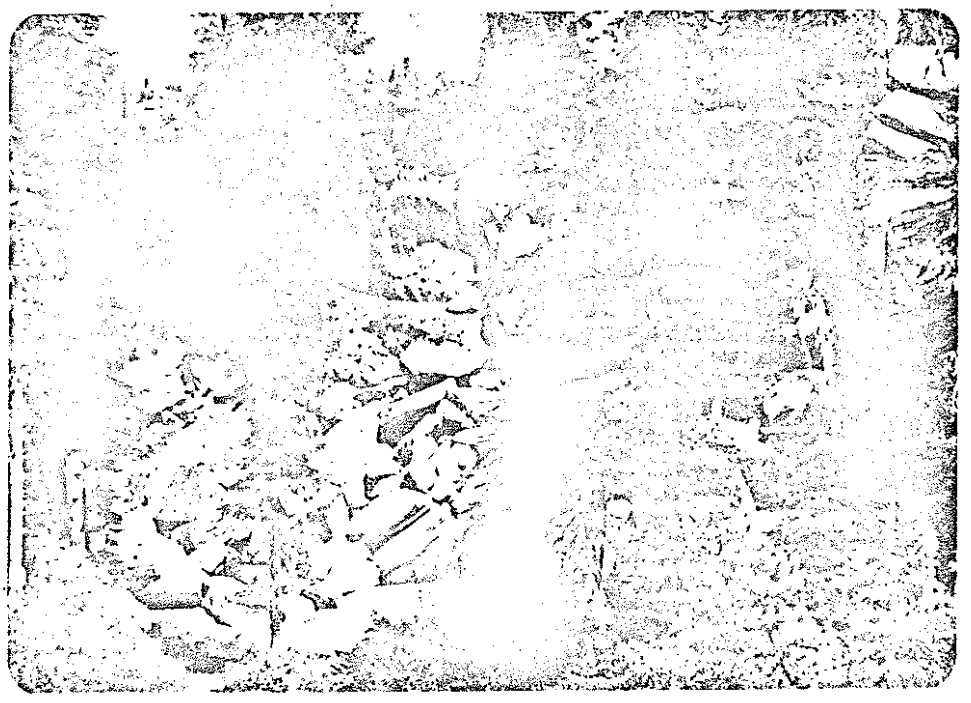
The Lions, as viewed from Hollyburn peak.

Plate 64



The beauties of the mountain tops are appreciated by many park visitors.

Plate 65

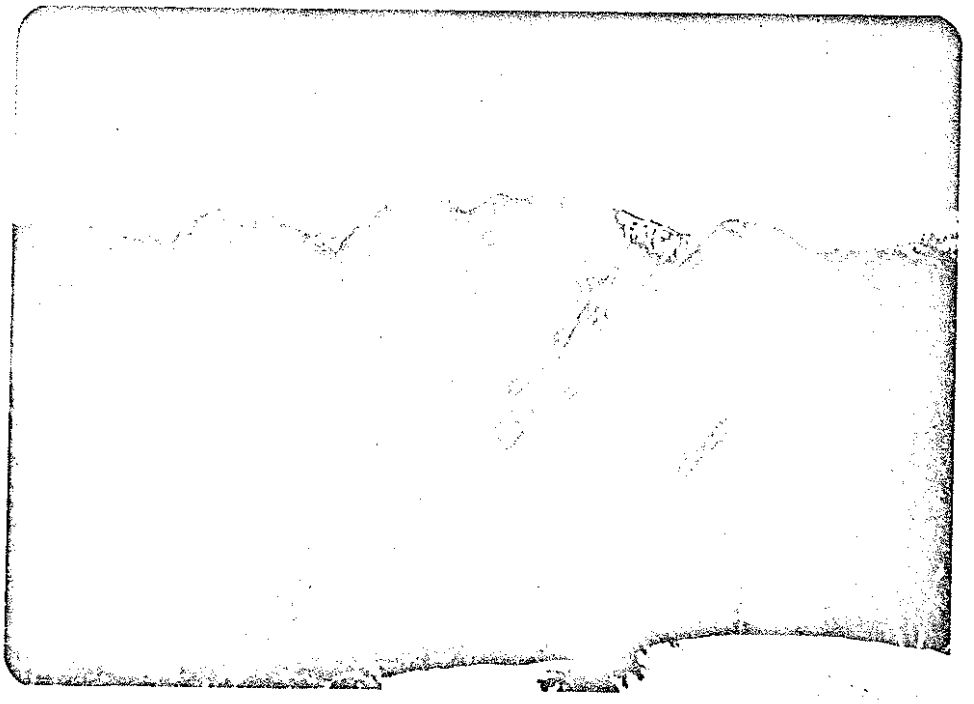


The boulders are very large and are home to a variety of small birds and mammals.

Plate 66

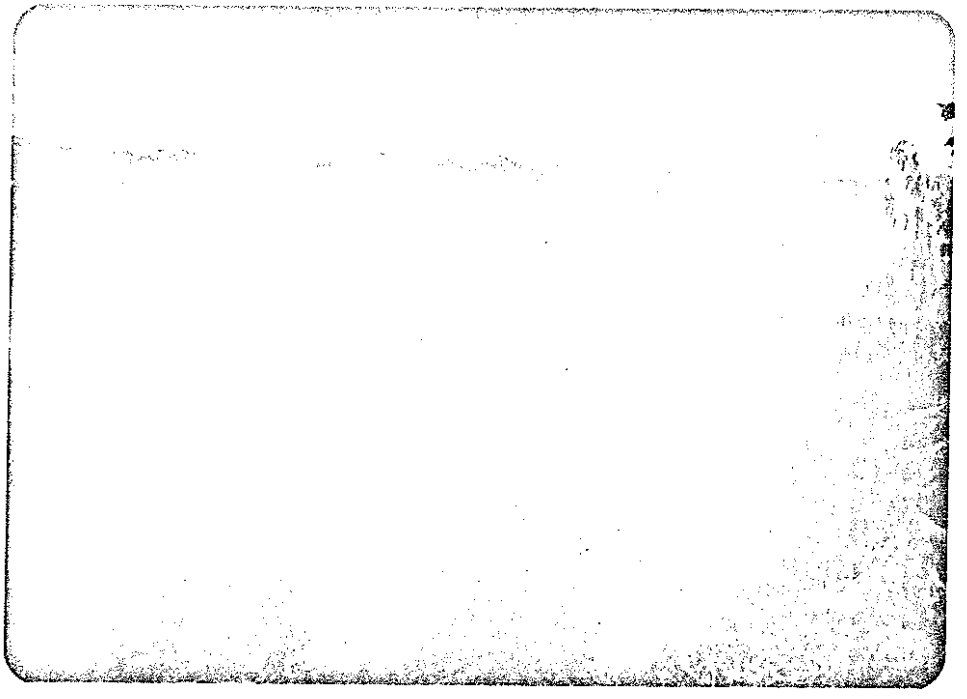
Looking from Hollyburn mountain towards Howe Sound, much of the view is obscured by heat haze.

Plate 67



Crown mountain, Goat Mountain, and Cathedral Mountain present a beautiful view from the top of Hollyburn.

Plate 68



Standing on the top of Hollyburn one can see the mountains of Garibaldi in the distance.

Interpretive Highlights of the Hollyburn Lodge Area (Fig. 8)

A. Top of old pop-fly tow, good view of Hollyburn area from a different angle.

B. Thick mature (to very old) timber, pleasant deep forest atmosphere.

C. Engine housing from old tow (Plate 70) historical interest. View of the intersection of Wells Gray and Mobratten trails.

D. Very delicate ponds and sphagnum marsh, this area must be avoided because of its fragility.

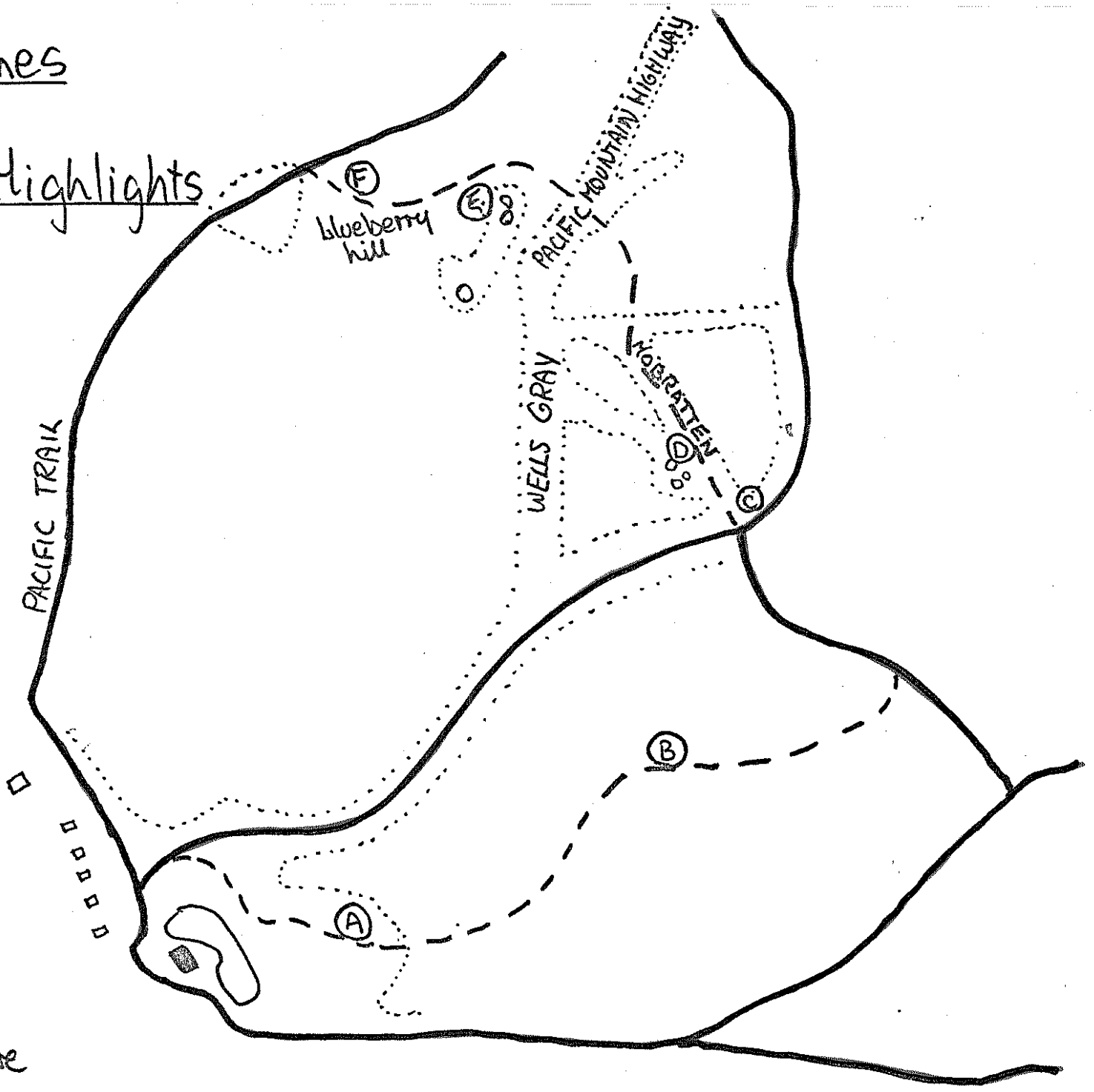
E. Ponds and marshy area, this area is interesting and less fragile than the ponds at D, careful trail construction should give the visitors views of this area but not bring them in contact with it.

F. Top of Blueberry Hill, nice view of Vancouver and ponds below.

Ski Trail Names

↕

Interpretive Highlights



existing trail

– – – proposed nature loop

····· clearing

Ⓐ interpretive highlight

FIGURE 8

Recommendations

Several central interest areas exist within the park. They are:

A. Hollyburn area

B. Yew Meadows area

C. Black, Strachan and Hollyburn peaks

A. Hollyburn area

1. The trail network in the Hollyburn area should be improved. Some trails are badly overgrown and in need of clearing and widening (plate 72). An interpretive trail system is needed in the Hollyburn Lakes area (plates 73-82). Whereas the existing trails can serve part of this need other interpretive trails may be considered for this area in the future.

2. A nature trail loop should be constructed as shown in Fig. 9A. This would provide the casual visitor with a short one to one and a half hour loop trail. This trail could be used for winter and summer interpretation. The trail can be both self-guiding - with trail cards along the way - and serve for conducted walks for schools and other groups.

3. The possibility of using one of the large dormitories as a Nature House should be further examined.

4. Several of the log cabins and buildings within the area should be retained for general atmosphere and for historic interest. Historic Parks & Sites and Interpretation should jointly determine which buildings should be preserved for these purposes.

B. Yew Meadow Area

5. A naturalists' hut should be constructed to give information to visitors in the Yew Meadow and Black Mountain area.

This should be located in the wood fringe where the Cypress Bowl road meets the Yew Lake trail; siting to be determined by Interpretation and Planning.

6. Careful trail construction should be undertaken in the delicate meadow area. All wet marshy areas should be avoided, where possible, as any trampling would destroy the fragile ecology.

7. In order to prevent undue and unnecessary damage to the area on the southwest side of Yew Lake no trail should extend there.

8. Three viewing areas should be made on the Yew Lake trail (Fig. 10), (1) viewing Yew Lake and the Black Mountain plateau (Plate 90), (2) viewing the ponds at eye level, and (3) an overview of the terraced ponds.

C. Black, Strachan, and Hollyburn Peaks

It is recommended that:

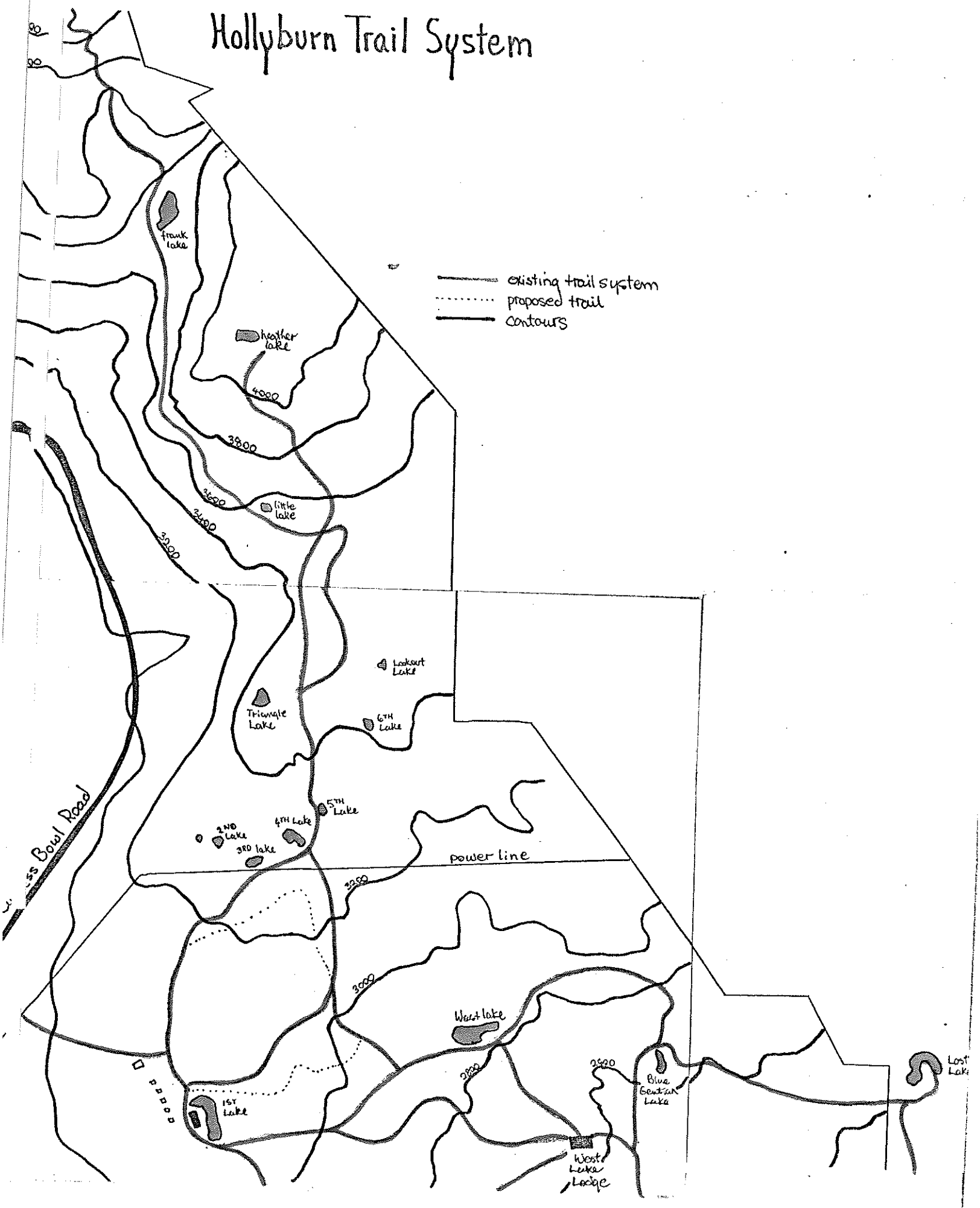
9. As these three areas offer interesting interpretational features, trails to the mountains should be upgraded where needed, and planned and constructed where necessary. Interpretation and Planning should jointly work towards siting these.

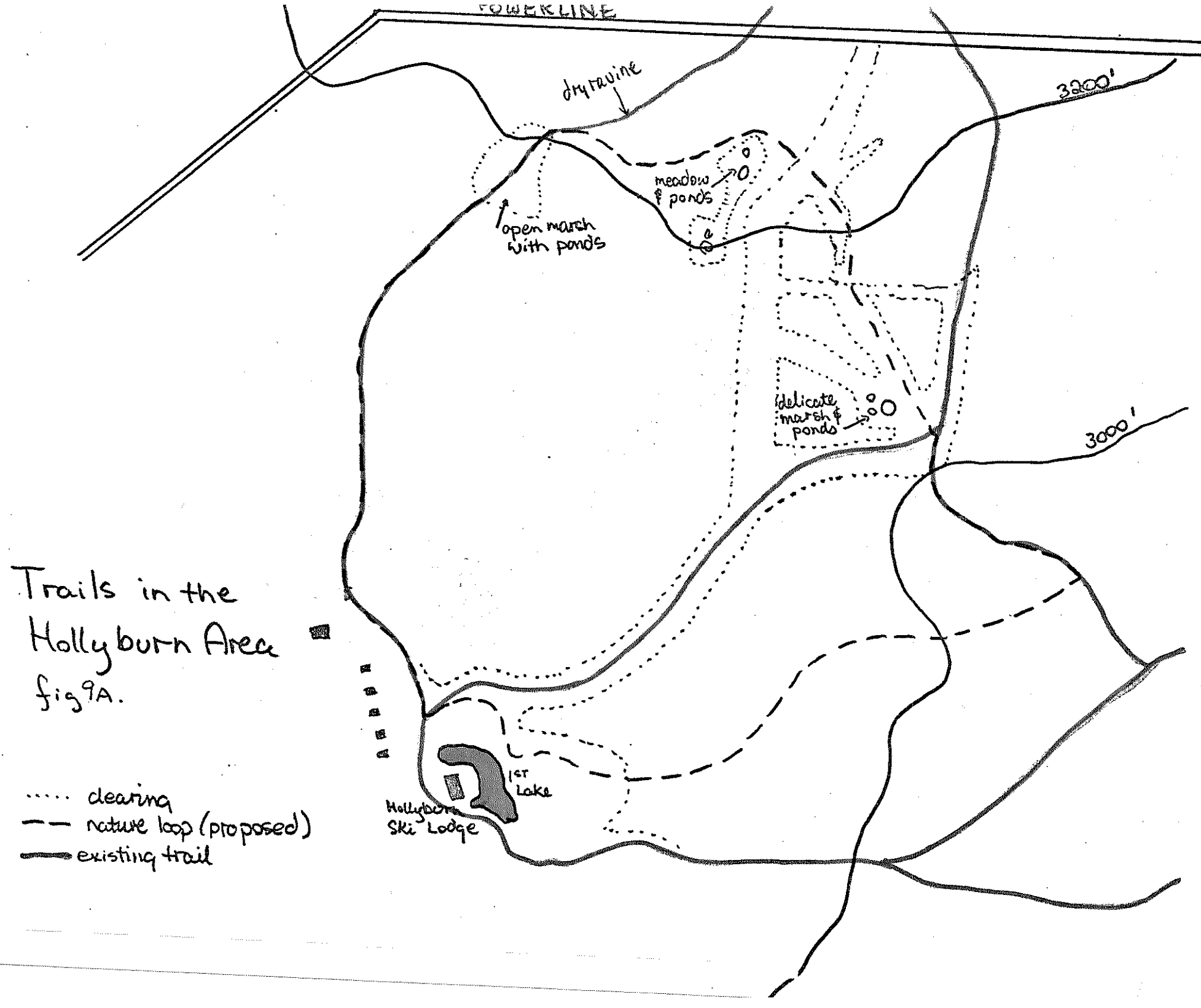
10. There should be no access by chairlift in the summer to the top of Black Mountain. The fragile subalpine meadows and lakes on the plateau, (Plates 91 to 93), will not endure heavy visitor impact. Adequate access should be provided by a well-graded trail.

11. The trail network on Black Mountain should include the optimum number of scenic viewpoints. (Plates 94 to 98). Interpretation and Planning should jointly site these.

12. Long range consideration should be given to construction of a trail connection from Cypress Park to the Lions and on to Garibaldi Park.

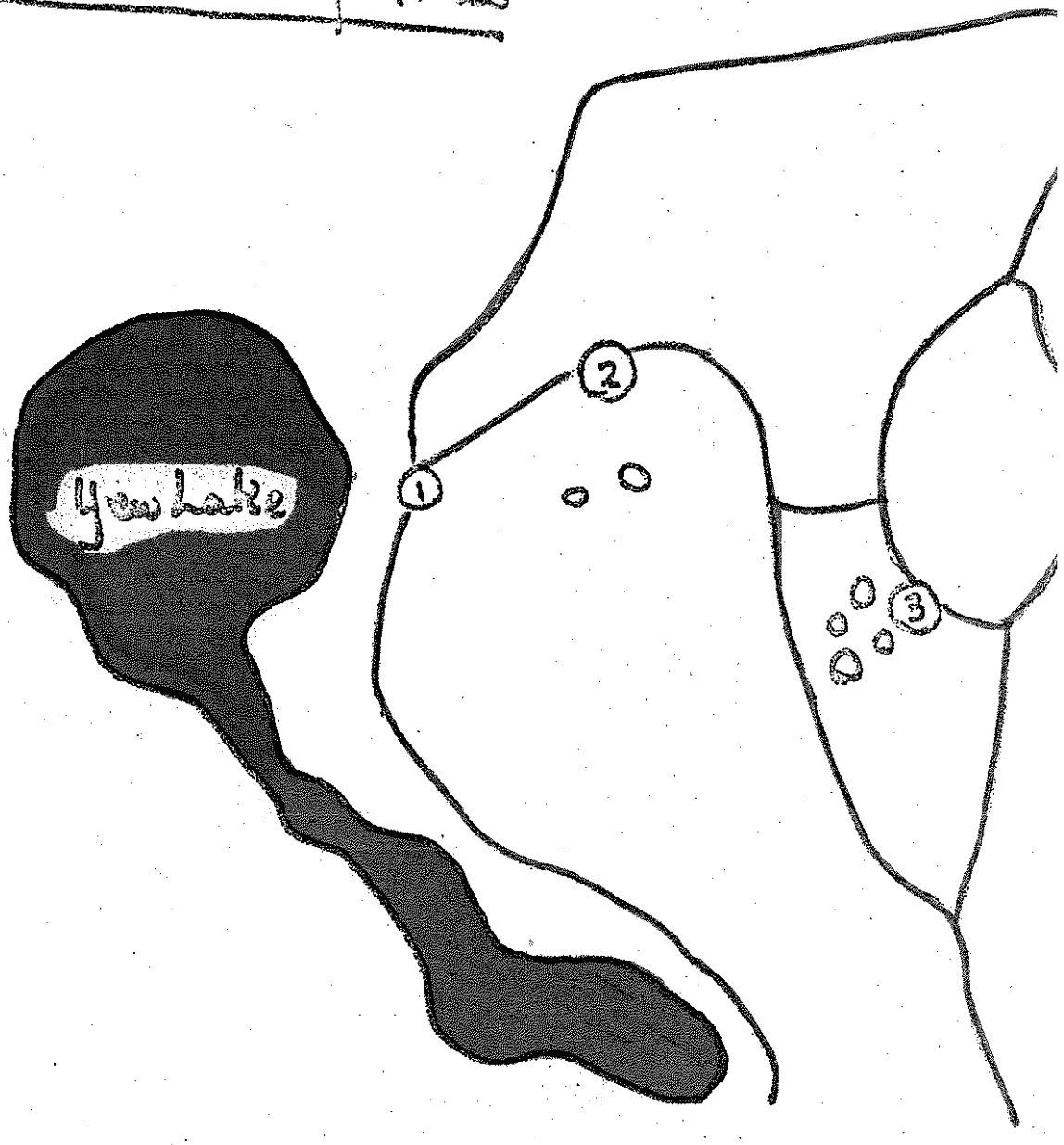
Hollyburn Trail System





Trails in the Hollyburn Area
fig 9A.

Yew Lake Viewing Area



sketch map
not to scale

trail ——

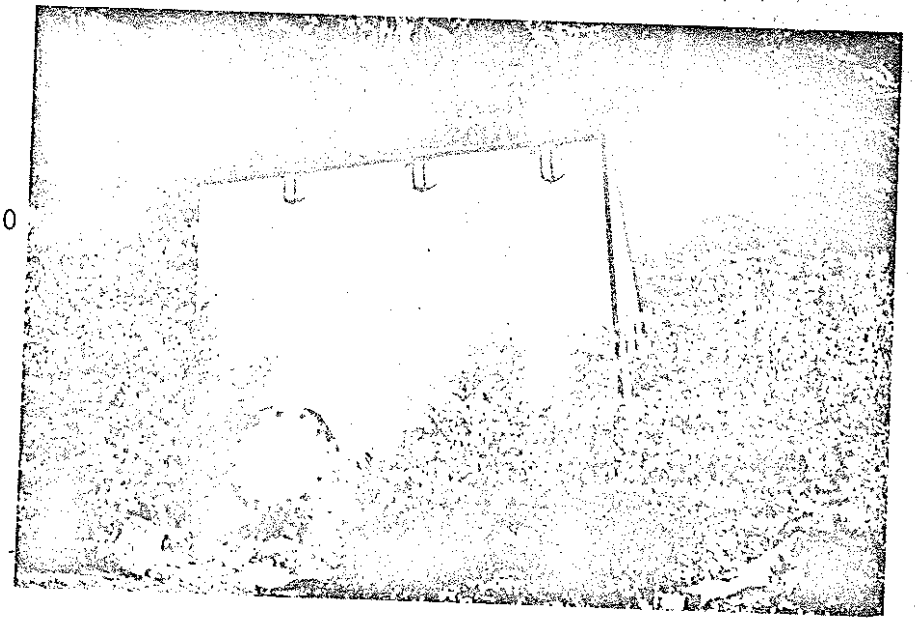
view areas ②

FIGURE 10

Plate 69

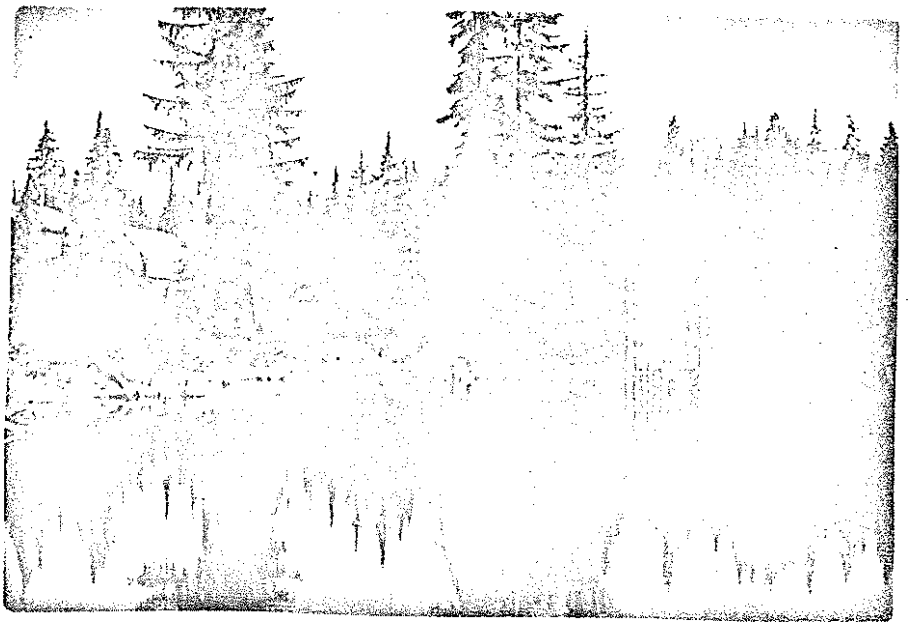
The Hollyburn jeep road ascends the slope from the Cypress Bowl road very steeply.

Plate 70



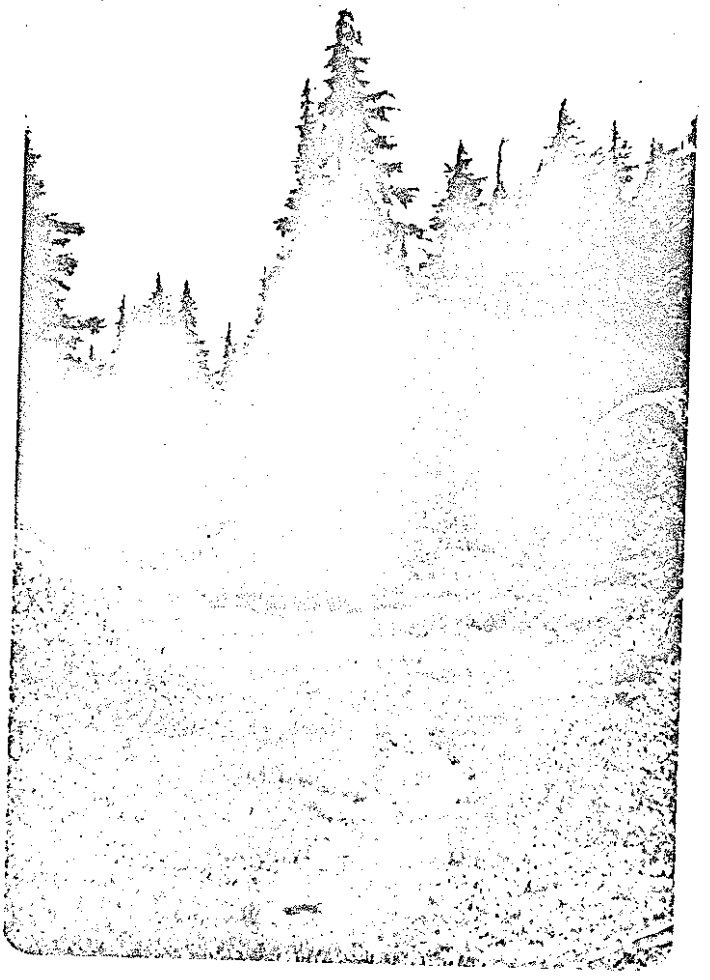
A point of historic interest in this old housing from a ski-tow engine.

Plate 71



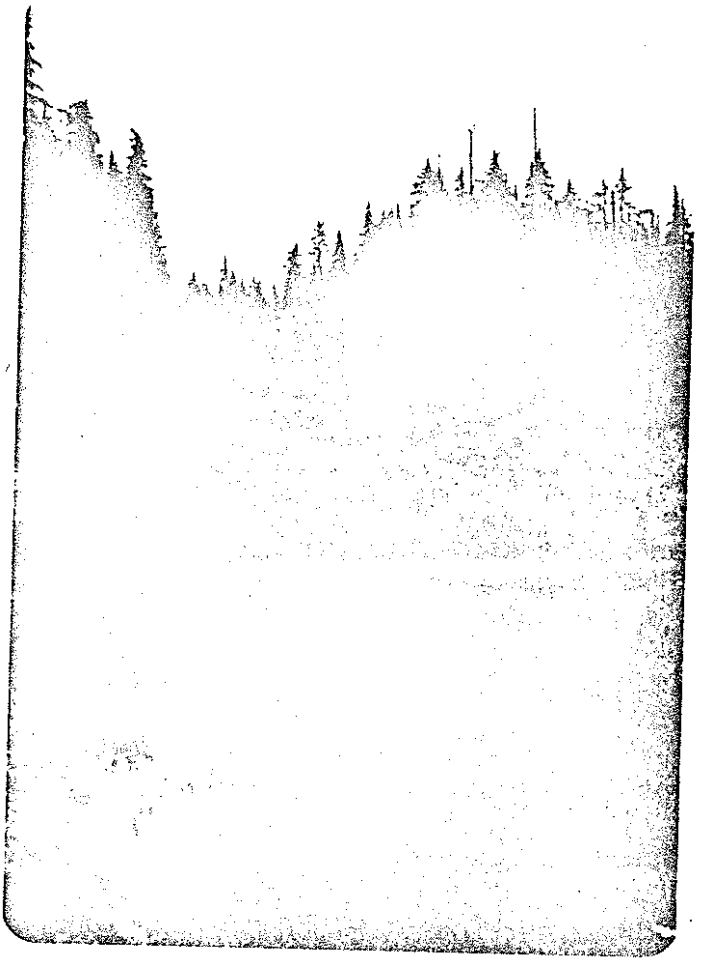
Hollyburn Lodge is set on the shores of 1st Lake. Black peak is seen in the background.

Plate 72



The existing trail system runs through scenic stands of mountain and western hemlock. The trails are littered and obscured in many areas.

Plate 73



Wells Gray ski run joins Mobratten ski run at this point. A very lovely wet meadow area exists at this location.

Plate 74

The Mobratten Ski Run and the 4th lake trail are one and the same at this point.

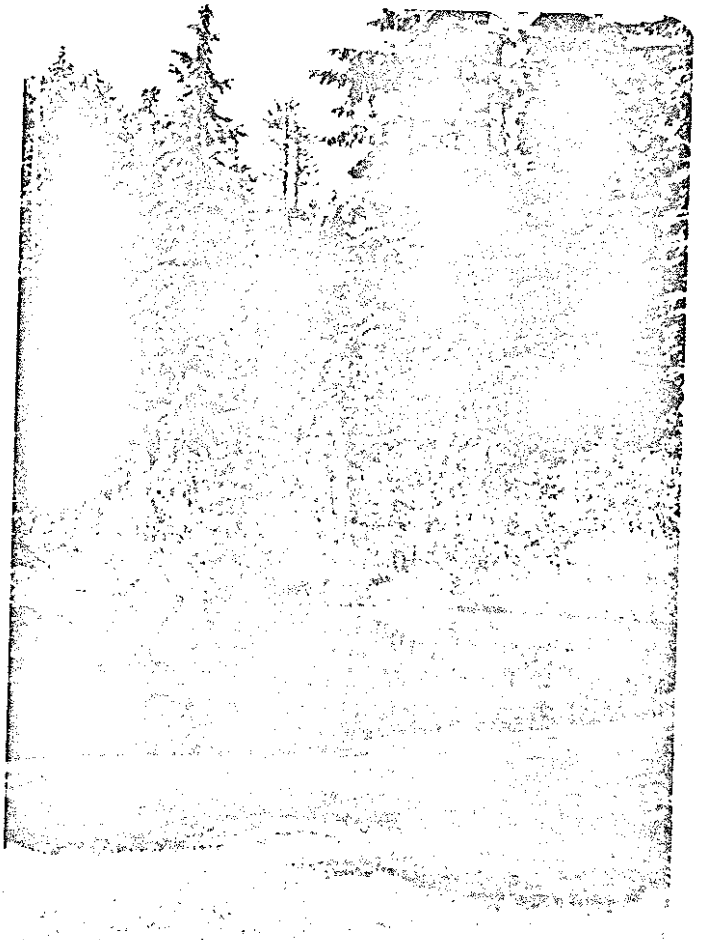


Plate 75

2nd or Elsvik Lake is reached by clambering through bush. The lake is really no more than a pond but, like many of the Hollyburn Lakes, it is extremely attractive.

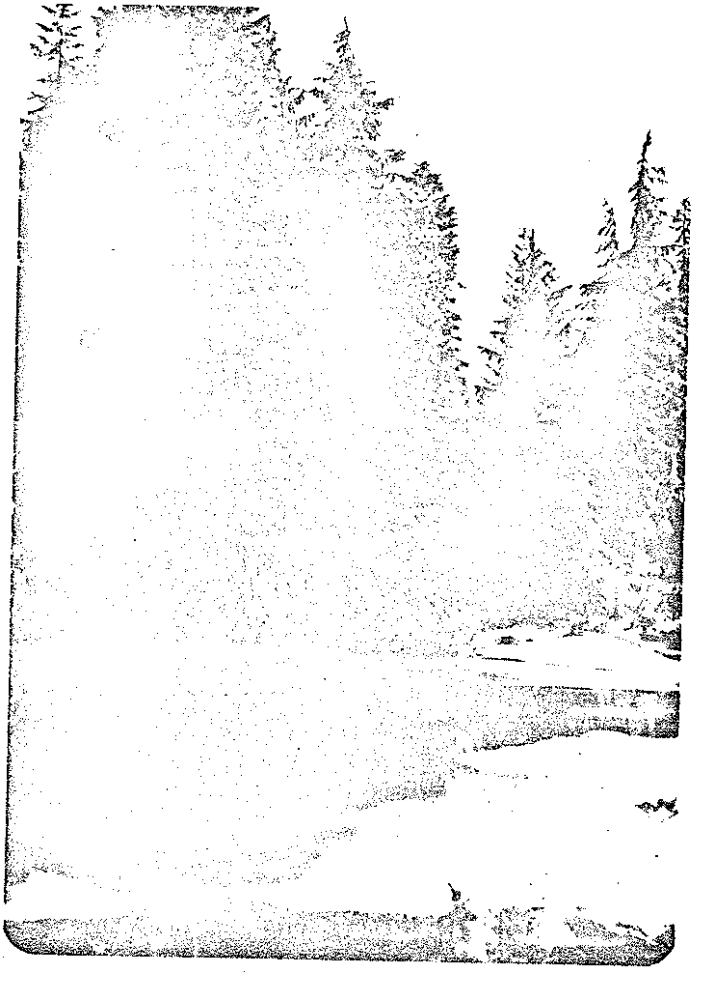
Plate 76

A trail extends around 3rd lake to meet the trail to Hollyburn Peak

Plate 77

4th Lake is situated beside the power line cut. Many people rest here before continuing up to. Hollyburn Peak.

Plate 78

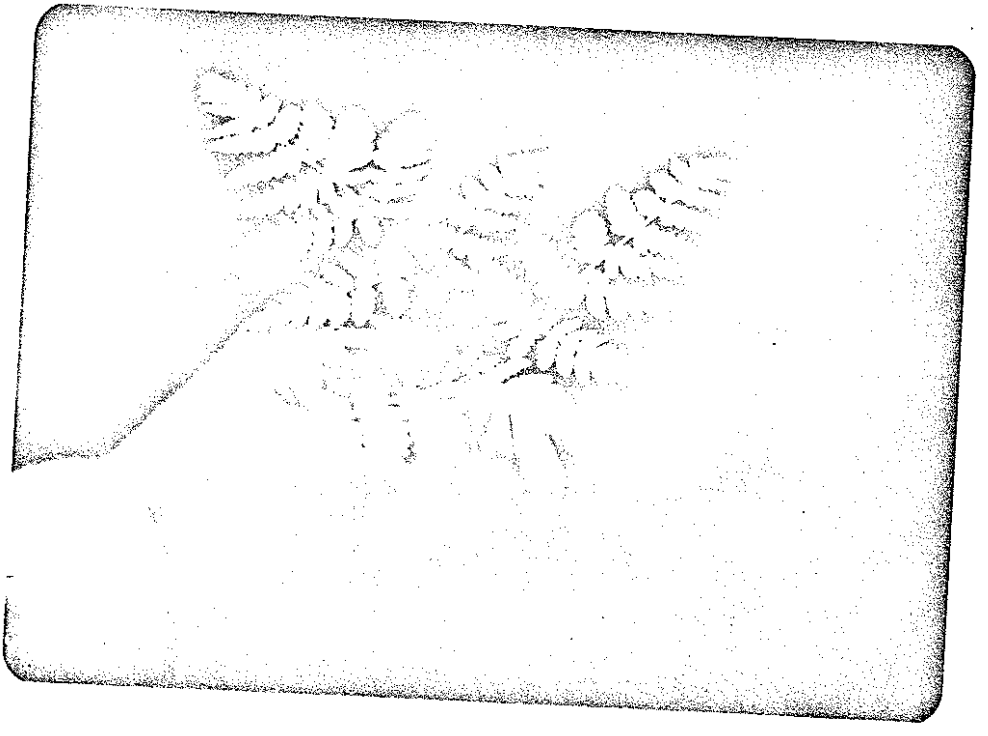


5th Lake is beside the Hollyburn Peak Trail. It is a man-made lake.

Plate 79

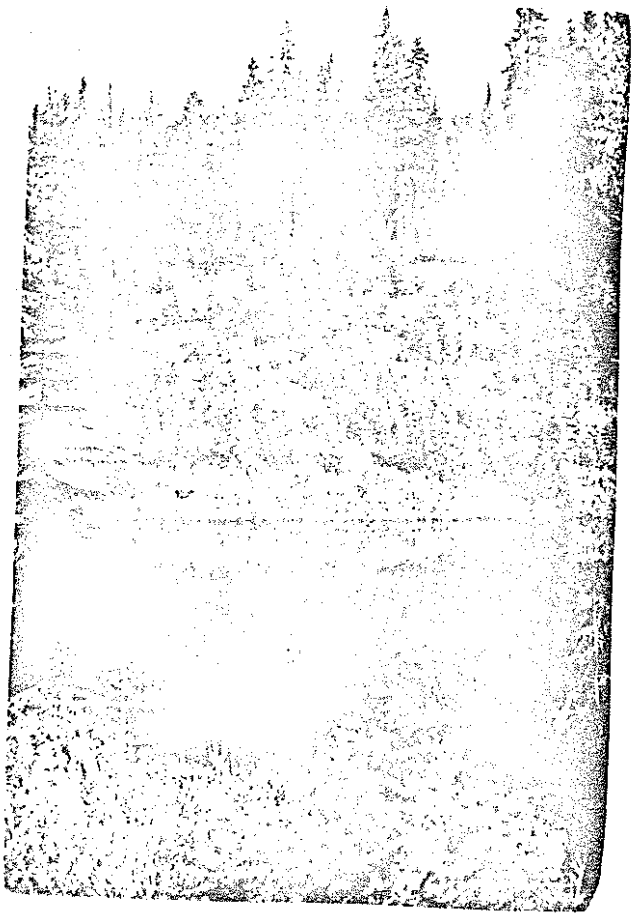
From Heather Lake, the final ascent of Hollyburn climbs steeply up a slope. At present there is no trail and the path is in need of marking.

Plate 80



Gymnocarpon, the oak fern, is common in the forests of Cypress Park.

Plate 81

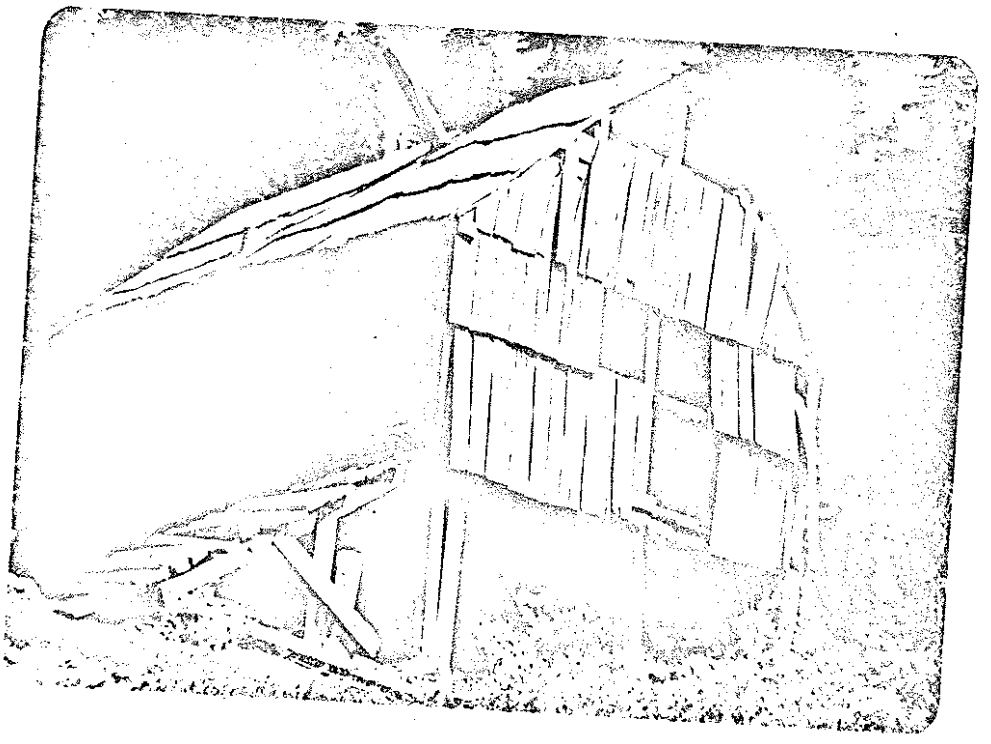


Once a tow-hill, young trees now revegetate this area overlooking West Lake.

Plate 82

From the West Lake trail, the Lions and Cathedral Mountain are visible.

Plate 83

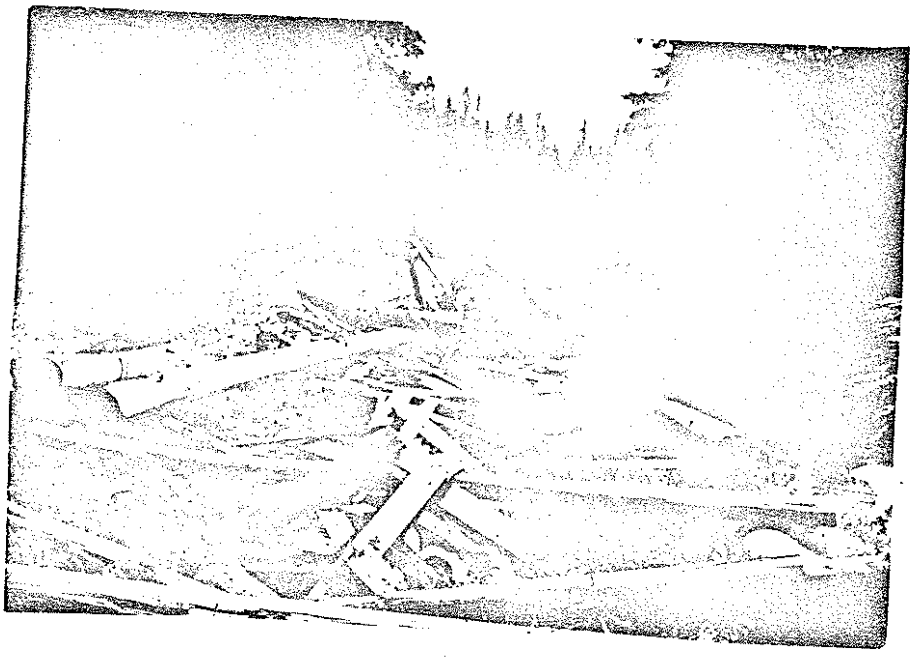


The old picturesque water board cabin is located half way up the Hollyburn Peak trail from 4th Lake.

Plate 84

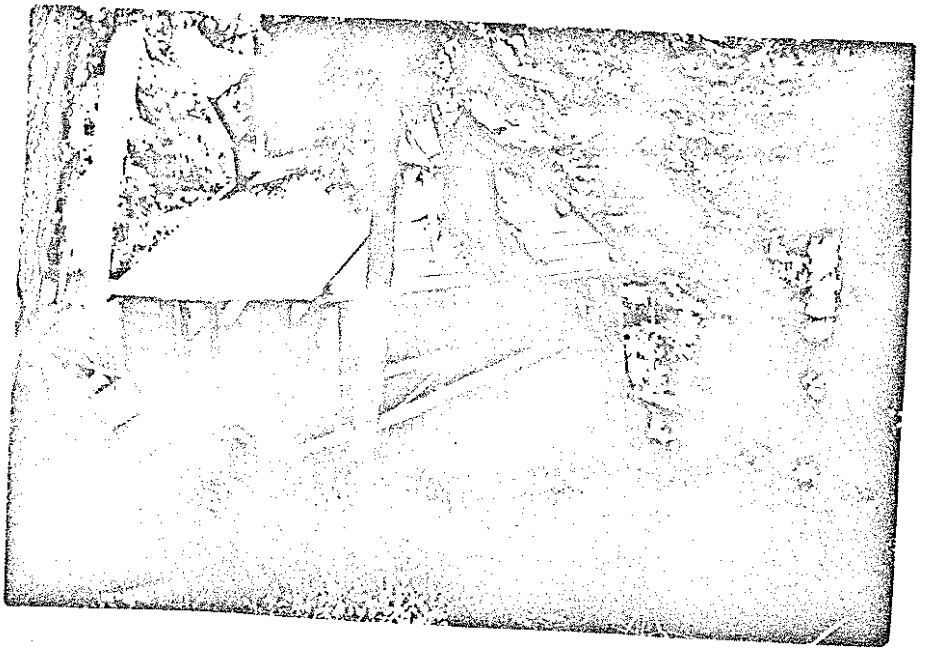
Lookout Lake is in watershed land. No trail should touch this area.

Plate 85



Once the Jack Pratt Memorial Ski Jump was a well used structure on Hollyburn Mountain. As it lies here in rubble, it marks the passing of the early skiing era on Hollyburn.

Plate 86



Many cabins fall to the evils of the hard winters.

Plate 87

Lost Lake, a subalpine paradise, is located just out of the park boundary.

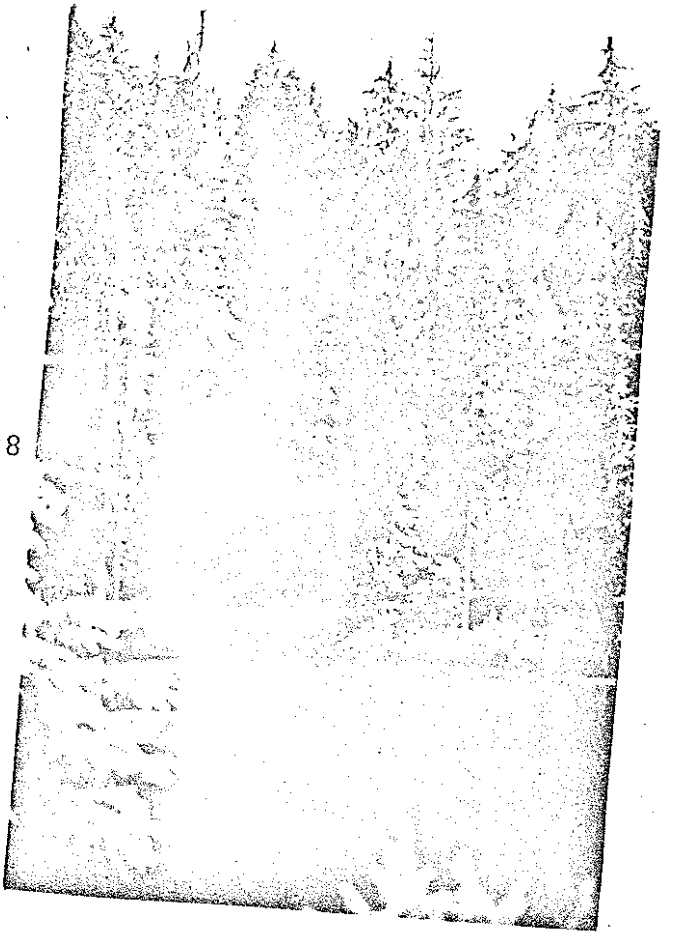
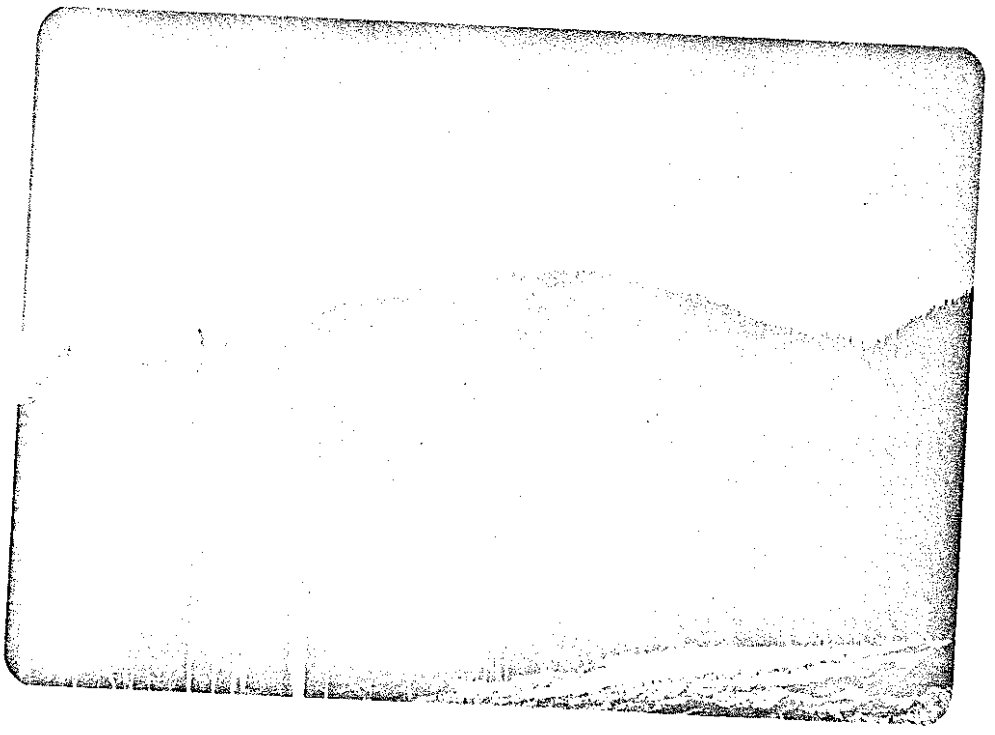


Plate 88

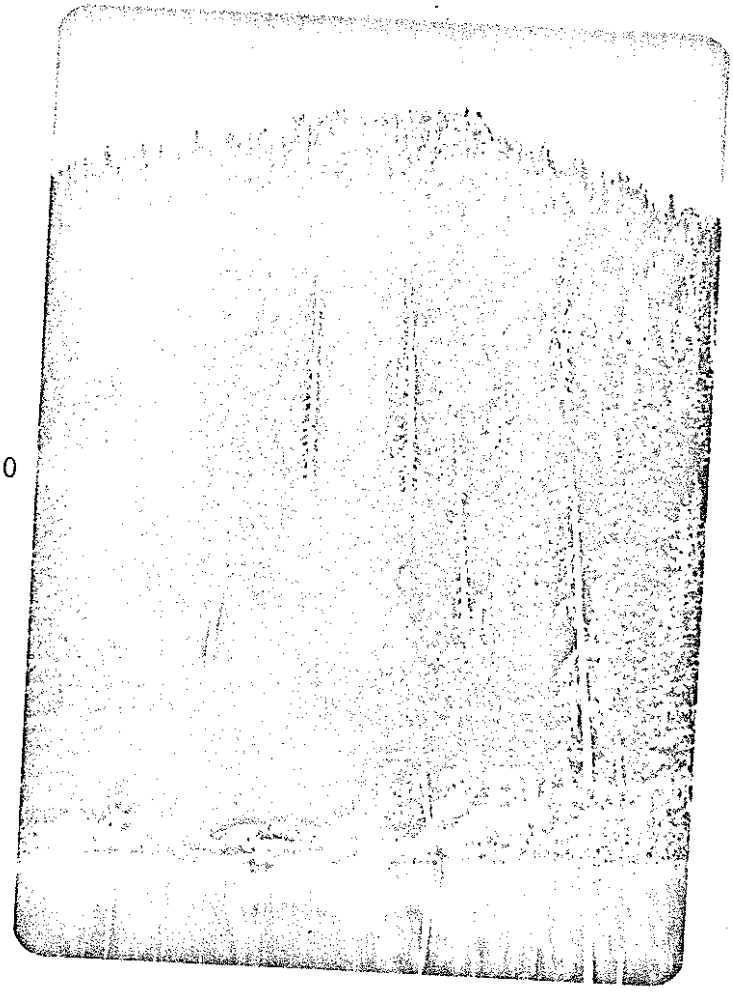
Lost Lake is shaped like a horseshoe, this is its northern arm.

Plate 89



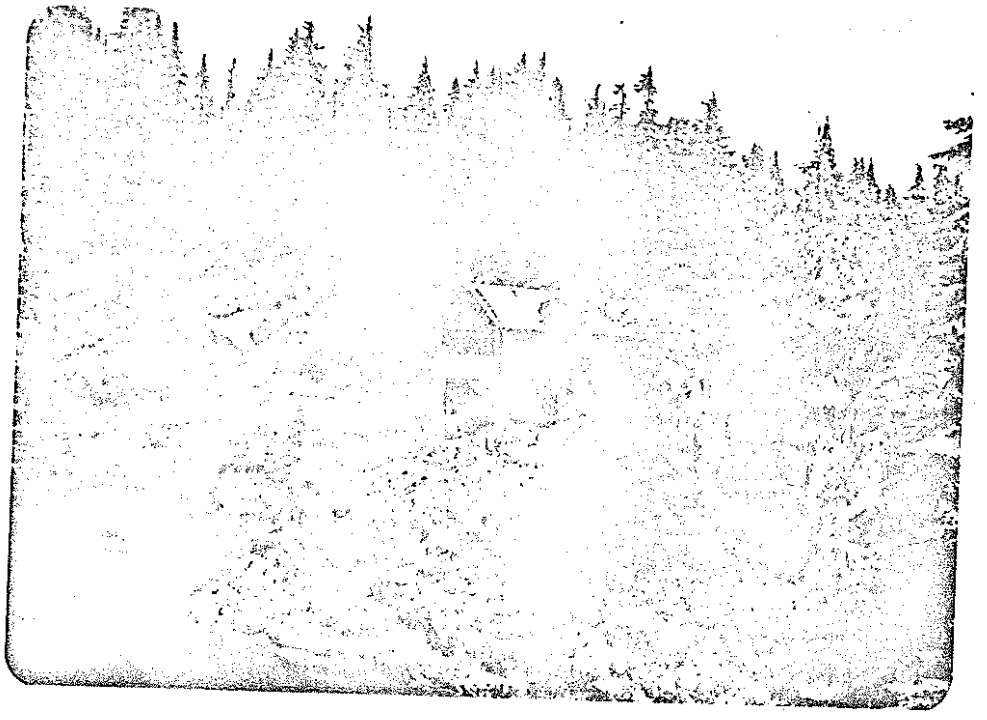
The logged off area on the side of Mount Strachan is visible from the new Cypress Bowl Road.

Plate 90



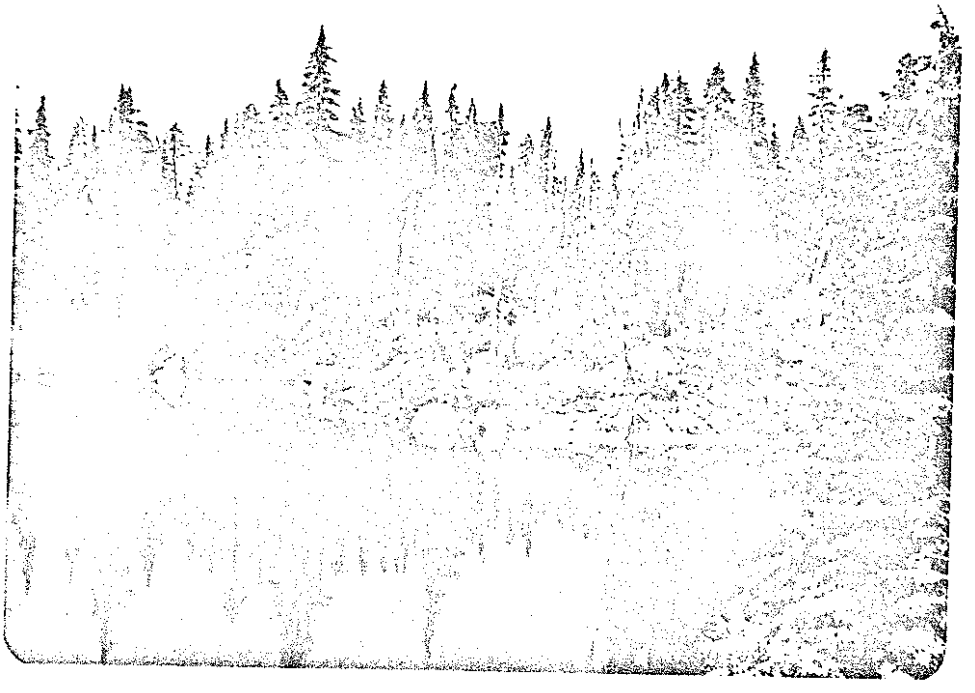
Black mountain rises above Yew Lake.

Plate 91



On the plateau of Black Mountain, a cabin stands beside a small lake. The lake was known as Cabin Lake.

Plate 92

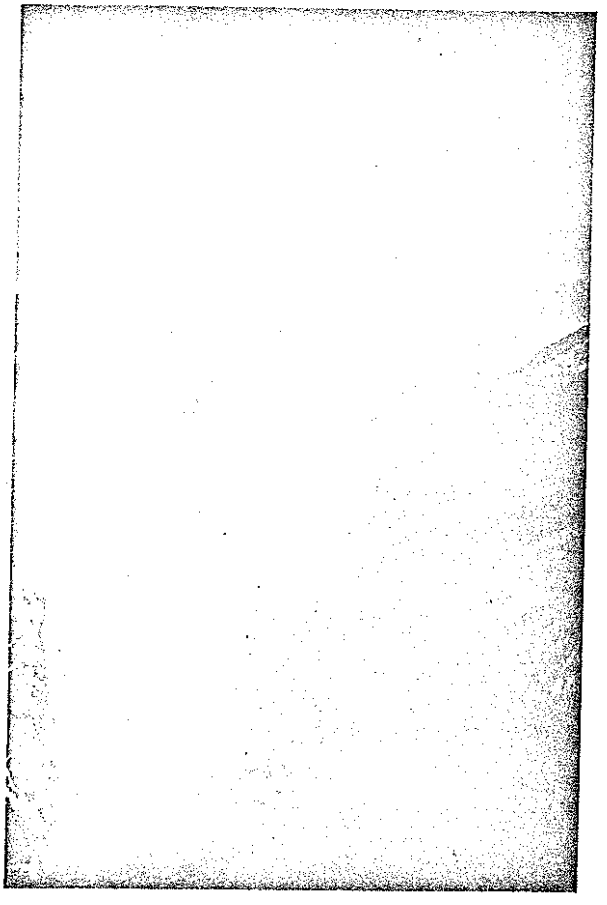


Cabin Lake is a beautiful deep blue colour. The lake, unfortunately has been badly littered.

Plate 93

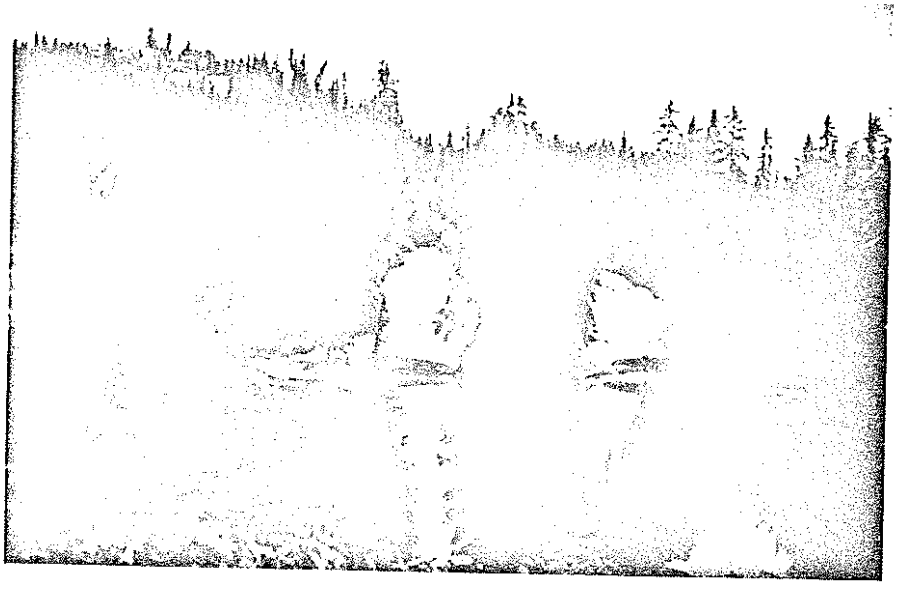
Many small pools dot the plateau.

Plate 94



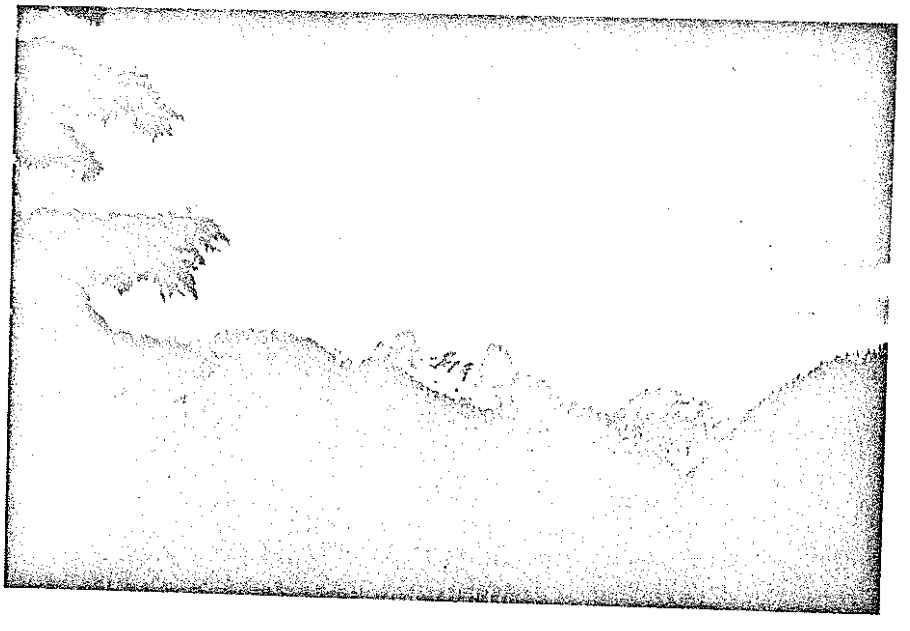
Howe Sound and the Squamish Highway are seen from Black Mountain.

Plate 95



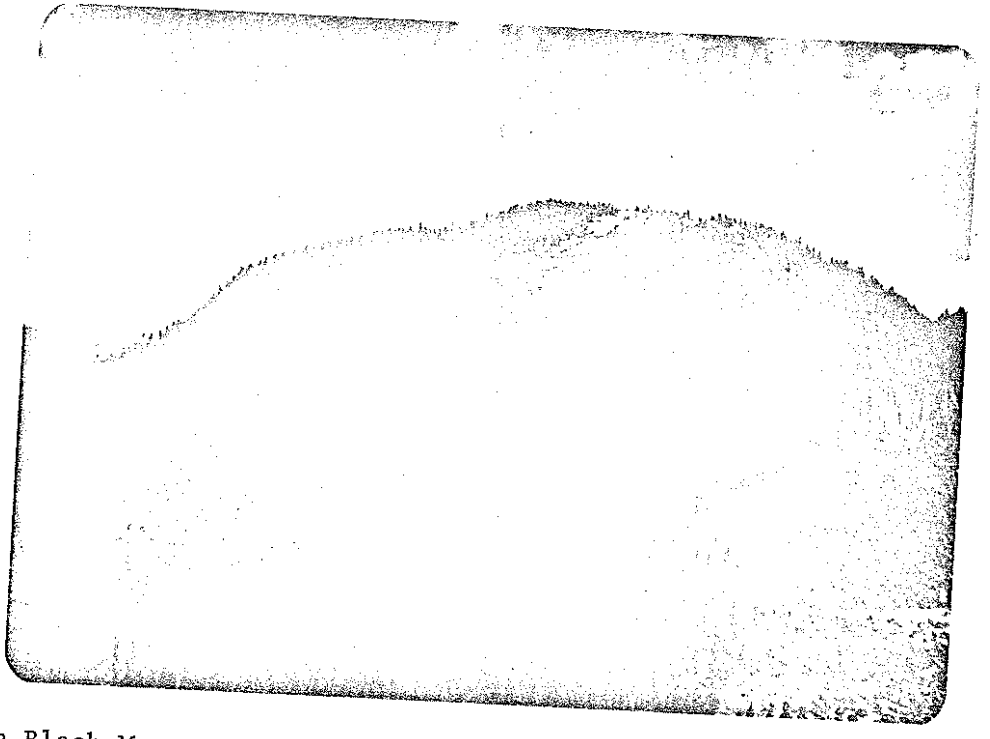
Heavy snows remain late into summer on the area around Cabin Lake.

Plate 96



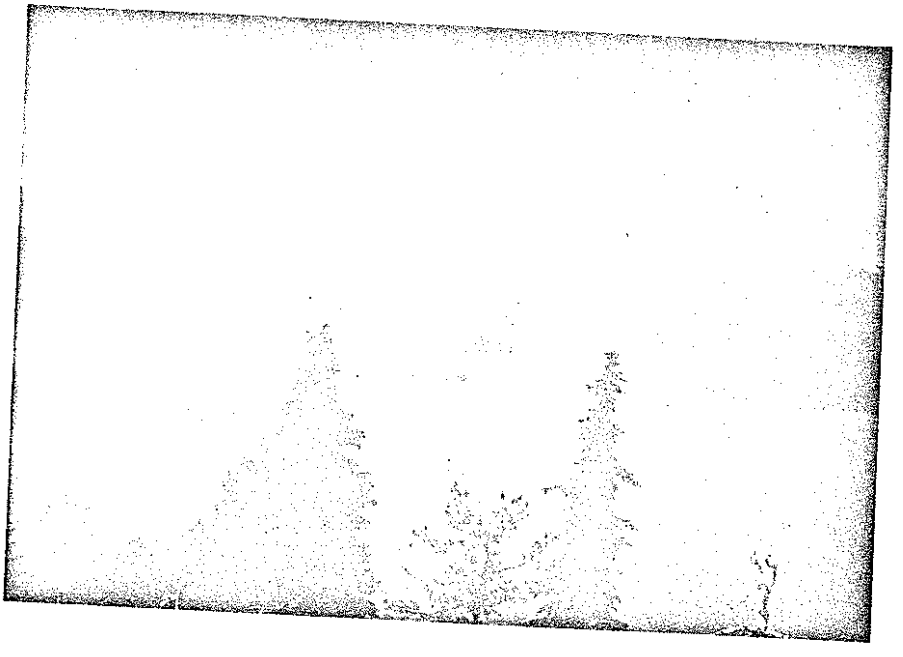
From Black Mountain the peaks of the Lions stand out boldly.

Plate 97



From Black Mountain, the large logged off patches on Strachan are seen.

Plate 98



Incredibly beautiful views of Howe Sound are seen from Black Mountain.

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