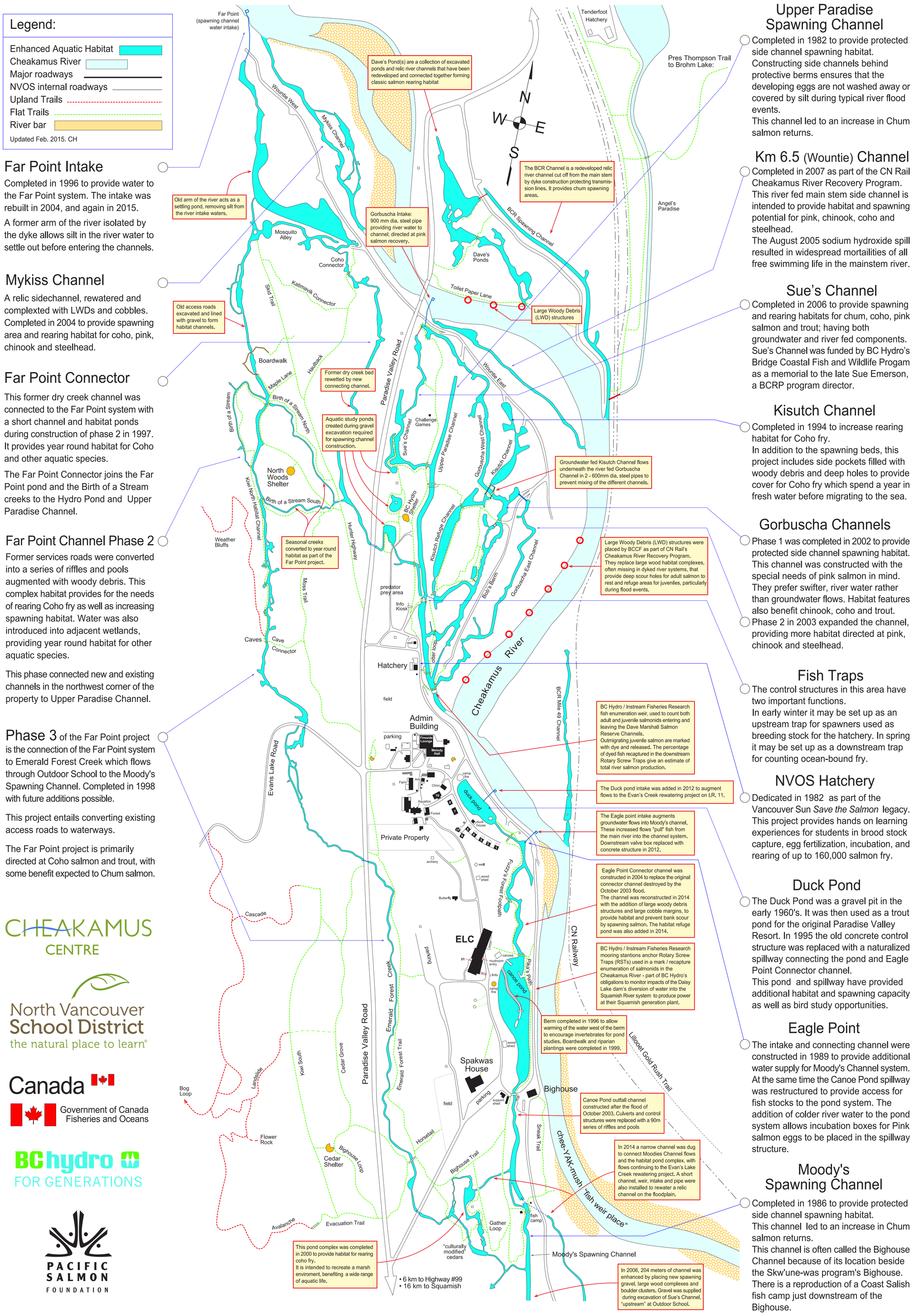
CHEAKAMUS CENTRE

Dave Marshall Salmon Reserve



Far Point Intake

Completed in 1996 to provide water to the Far Point system. The intake was rebuilt in 2004, and again in 2015.

A former arm of the river isolated by the dyke allows silt in the river water to settle out before entering the channels.

Mykiss Channel

A relic sidechannel, rewatered and complexted with LWDs and cobbles. Completed in 2004 to provide spawning area and rearing habitat for coho, pink, chinook and steelhead.

Far Point Connector

This former dry creek channel was connected to the Far Point system with a short channel and habitat ponds during construction of phase 2 in 1997. It provides year round habitat for Coho and other aquatic species.

The Far Point Connector joins the Far Point pond and the Birth of a Stream creeks to the Hydro Pond and Upper Paradise Channel.

Far Point Channel Phase 2

Former services roads were converted into a series of riffles and pools augmented with woody debris. This complex habitat provides for the needs of rearing Coho fry as well as increasing spawning habitat. Water was also introduced into adjacent wetlands, providing year round habitat for other aquatic species.

This phase connected new and existing channels in the northwest corner of the property to Upper Paradise Channel.

Phase 3 of the Far Point project

is the connection of the Far Point system to Emerald Forest Creek which flows through Outdoor School to the Moody's Spawning Channel. Completed in 1998 with future additions possible.

This project entails converting existing access roads to waterways.

The Far Point project is primarily directed at Coho salmon and trout, with some benefit expected to Chum salmon.

CHEAKAMUS CENTRE

North Vancouver School District
the natural place to learn®

Canada
Government of Canada
Fisheries and Oceans

BC hydro
FOR GENERATIONS

PACIFIC SALMON FOUNDATION

Upper Paradise Spawning Channel

Completed in 1982 to provide protected side channel spawning habitat. Constructing side channels behind protective berms ensures that the developing eggs are not washed away or covered by silt during typical river flood events.
This channel led to an increase in Chum salmon returns.

Km 6.5 (Wountie) Channel

Completed in 2007 as part of the CN Rail Cheakamus River Recovery Program. This river fed main stem side channel is intended to provide habitat and spawning potential for pink, chinook, coho and steelhead.
The August 2005 sodium hydroxide spill resulted in widespread mortailities of all free swimming life in the mainstem river.

Sue's Channel

Completed in 2006 to provide spawning and rearing habitats for chum, coho, pink salmon and trout; having both groundwater and river fed components. Sue's Channel was funded by BC Hydro's Bridge Coastal Fish and Wildlife Progam as a memorial to the late Sue Emerson, a BCRP program director.

Kisutch Channel

Completed in 1994 to increase rearing habitat for Coho fry.
In addition to the spawning beds, this project includes side pockets filled with woody debris and deep holes to provide cover for Coho fry which spend a year in fresh water before migrating to the sea.

Gorbuscha Channels

Phase 1 was completed in 2002 to provide protected side channel spawning habitat. This channel was constructed with the special needs of pink salmon in mind. They prefer swifter, river water rather than groundwater flows. Habitat features also benefit chinook, coho and trout.
Phase 2 in 2003 expanded the channel, providing more habitat directed at pink, chinook and steelhead.

Fish Traps

The control structures in this area have two important functions.
In early winter it may be set up as an upstream trap for spawners used as breeding stock for the hatchery. In spring it may be set up as a downstream trap for counting ocean-bound fry.

NVOS Hatchery

Dedicated in 1982 as part of the Vancouver Sun *Save the Salmon* legacy. This project provides hands on learning experiences for students in brood stock capture, egg fertilization, incubation, and rearing of up to 160,000 salmon fry.

Duck Pond

The Duck Pond was a gravel pit in the early 1960's. It was then used as a trout pond for the original Paradise Valley Resort. In 1995 the old concrete control structure was replaced with a naturalized spillway connecting the pond and Eagle Point Connector channel.
This pond and spillway have provided additional habitat and spawning capacity as well as bird study opportunities.

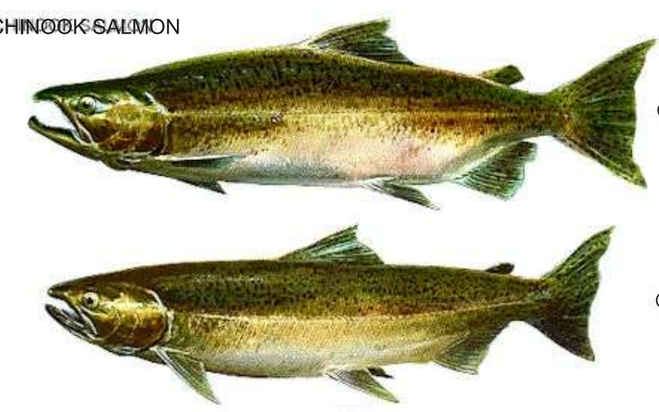
Eagle Point

The intake and connecting channel were constructed in 1989 to provide additional water supply for Moody's Channel system. At the same time the Canoe Pond spillway was restructured to provide access for fish stocks to the pond system. The addition of colder river water to the pond system allows incubation boxes for Pink salmon eggs to be placed in the spillway structure.

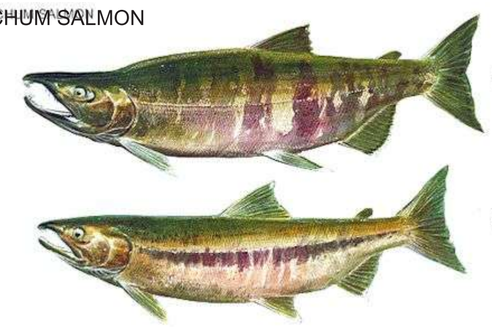
Moody's Spawning Channel

Completed in 1986 to provide protected side channel spawning habitat.
This channel led to an increase in Chum salmon returns.
This channel is often called the Bighouse Channel because of its location beside the Skw'une-was program's Bighouse.
There is a reproduction of a Coast Salish fish camp just downstream of the Bighouse.

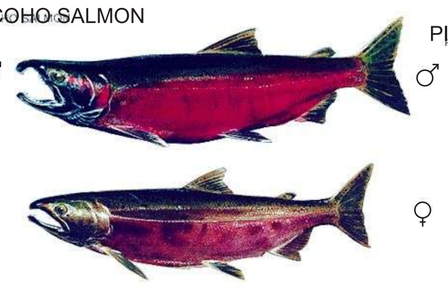
CHINOOK SALMON



CHUM SALMON



COHO SALMON



PINK SALMON