

Haida Gwaii

Triangular archipelago Haida Gwaii, until recently, better known as the Queen Charlotte Islands (Queen Charlotte Islands) covers the coast of Prince George arc length of 150 km, consisting of about 200 islands, which are certainly a great attraction for large numbers frequented by water along the coast of Colombia British.

In the circles of environmentalists and travelers born a kind of worship of these islands - in part because of their value landscapes, flora and fauna, and almost legendary separateness, and partly because their population has played and still plays a significant role in the struggle of environmentalists to business the timber industry. At the forefront of the struggle facing the front Haida Indians, commonly regarded as most developed group of indigenous peoples in British Columbia, living on the islands for more than 10 thousand. years. Their culture, especially a large number of abandoned villages, is becoming increasingly important as one of the main attractions of the islands, but many tourists are also attracted enormous wealth of flora and fauna that islands known as the "Canadian Galapagos". The archipelago of Haida Gwaii as one of two areas in western Canada has avoided the impact of the last ice age, which elsewhere has changed the evolution of the tracks, resulting in the island survived so much. relict species. Species and subspecies found only on Haida Gwaii include beautiful yellow daisy, the world's largest black bear (American Black Bear), and subspecies of marten forest North American species, the woodpecker *Picoides villosus* species, the owl of the genus *Aegolius acadica* and Jay *Stellera*. Among living birds, there are more eagles than anywhere else in British Columbia and also maintains the largest archipelago in the world populations of migratory falcons and rare albatross , with a wingspan greater than that of the largest eagles. Quantity of fish is huge, and often seen as whales, otters, seal and other aquatic mammals.