

## SASQUATCH 2010 EXPEDITION

British Columbia

JUNE 25-JULY 18 2010

Florent Barrère – France

Léon Brenig – Belgium

Philippe Coudray - France

Léo Ponge - France

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## SASQUATCH 2010 team

**Florent Barrère**, 27. Professional filmmaker and assistant-professor. France. Task : Filming all the events of the expedition.

**Léon Brenig**, 63. University professor and researcher in Physics. Belgium. Task : Night- vision and night-imaging instruments.

**Philippe Coudray**, 50. Professional cartoonist and illustrator, author of « A Guide to Hidden Animals » (In French, currently translated in English), photographer. France. Task : Normal and 3-D photography.

**Léo Ponge**, 27. Professional filmmaker. France. Task : Filming all the events of the expedition.

[**Eric Joye**. Professional outdoor guide. Founder of ABEPAR, the Belgian Cryptozoology association. Belgium. Task : Eric Joye was absent on the field of the 2010 expedition but is a member of the SASQUATCH 20XX expedition team]

The team thanks Rob and Debbie Kennedy, from Sechelt BC, Canada, who are dedicating their lives to Bigfoot research. Their collaboration has been essential to the success of this expedition.



## Zone of investigation

Sechelt Peninsula, Southern British Columbia, Canada. Expedition base camp: the Homesite Creek Campground held by Rob and Debbie Kennedy not far from Secret Cove. Homesite Creek Campground is located at the focus of a zone of high and continuous Sasquatch activity since many years. Sechelt Peninsula is a large woody area offering food and water resources that are compatible with the needs of several sasquatch family groups. The existence of a large karst zone nearby with limestone caves may offer a good shelter for sasquatch groups. Indication of the existence in Sechelt Peninsula of several such groups and their migrations is well documented by field investigations made by Rob and Debbie Kennedy since many years.



## Objectives of investigation

SASQUATCH 2010 does not pretend solving alone the debate on the Bigfoot-Sasquatch existence. Our action is only a small contribution to that question. We aim at finding more pieces of evidence of the material existence of a possible bipedal non-human primate in that part of British Columbia. We are conscious that the assumption of the existence of such an animal in the forests of the west coast of the North American continent is so extraordinary that it needs a particularly demanding and rigorous scientific approach. We stay neutral with respect to that assumption although we cannot reject from scratch the numerous observations made by local witnesses. Our main contribution is in helping developing scientific strategies to obtain contact with- and pictures of such possible primates along with biological material that could be analyzed. Our action is also aimed at finding enough evidence of the existence of these bipedal primates in order to obtain their legal protection and material measures to protect their living zones. In the absence of such protection laws and measures, we are committed not to openly publish our results or the results of other researchers with whom we are collaborating and exchanging informations. We also are striving to involve the scientific community in the Bigfoot-Sasquatch field and laboratory research provided this community accepts the above commitment.

## Equipment

- Two Sony HDR-HC9 Full HD camcorders equipped with Super Nightshot.
- One Pyser-SGI night vision monocular of PNP-M type: Hand held or mounted on camcorder. High performance light intensifier tube of generation 2+. In-built IR 940 nm illuminator for very low ambient light situations. Excellent field results.
- Two Yukon light intensifiers NVMT-X WP of generation 1. Below expectation field results.
- Two Pulsar IR 940 nm Flashlights 79076 mounted on Sony camcorders with super nightshot. The illuminating source of a 940 nm IR flashlight is totally invisible to human eye. This is not the case of IR illuminators with IR wavelengths lower or equal to 880 nm. One should be aware that the IR flashlight used in camcorder nightshots is of IR wavelengths lower than 880 nm and is, thus, visible as a red glow at the source.
- One 3-D camera Fujifilm Finepix Real 3D W1. This twin-lens camera delivers high quality 3-D pictures with the free software StereoPhoto Maker and the help of red-blue spectacles. These 3-D photographs give an excellent relief picture of footprints and artifacts.
- One Pentax K100 camera, 6 millions pixels with 28-80 mm lens.
- Two sound recorders Audiotrack. Good recording quality but bad quality internal battery.
- Two night and day trailcams, Reconyx RC60 and Reconyx HC600. These trailcams use IR wavelength higher than 880 nm during night and consequently

do not emit any red glow when filming. Pictures are of excellent quality. Unfortunately, the RC60 trailcam has been stolen during the expedition.

## Equipment left in camp for permanent use

- One Sony HDR-HC9 Full HD camcorders equipped with Super Nightshot.
- One Pyser-SGI night vision monocular of PNP-M type: Hand held or mounted on camcorder. High performance light intensifier tube of generation 2+. In-built IR 940 nm illuminator for very low ambient light situations.
- Two Pulsar IR 940 nm Flashlights 79076 for Sony camcorders with super nightshot.
- Two sound recorders Audiotrack.
- One Reconyx HC600 trailcam.

This equipment has been left to Rob and Debbie Kennedy for permanent use during their year round field research.

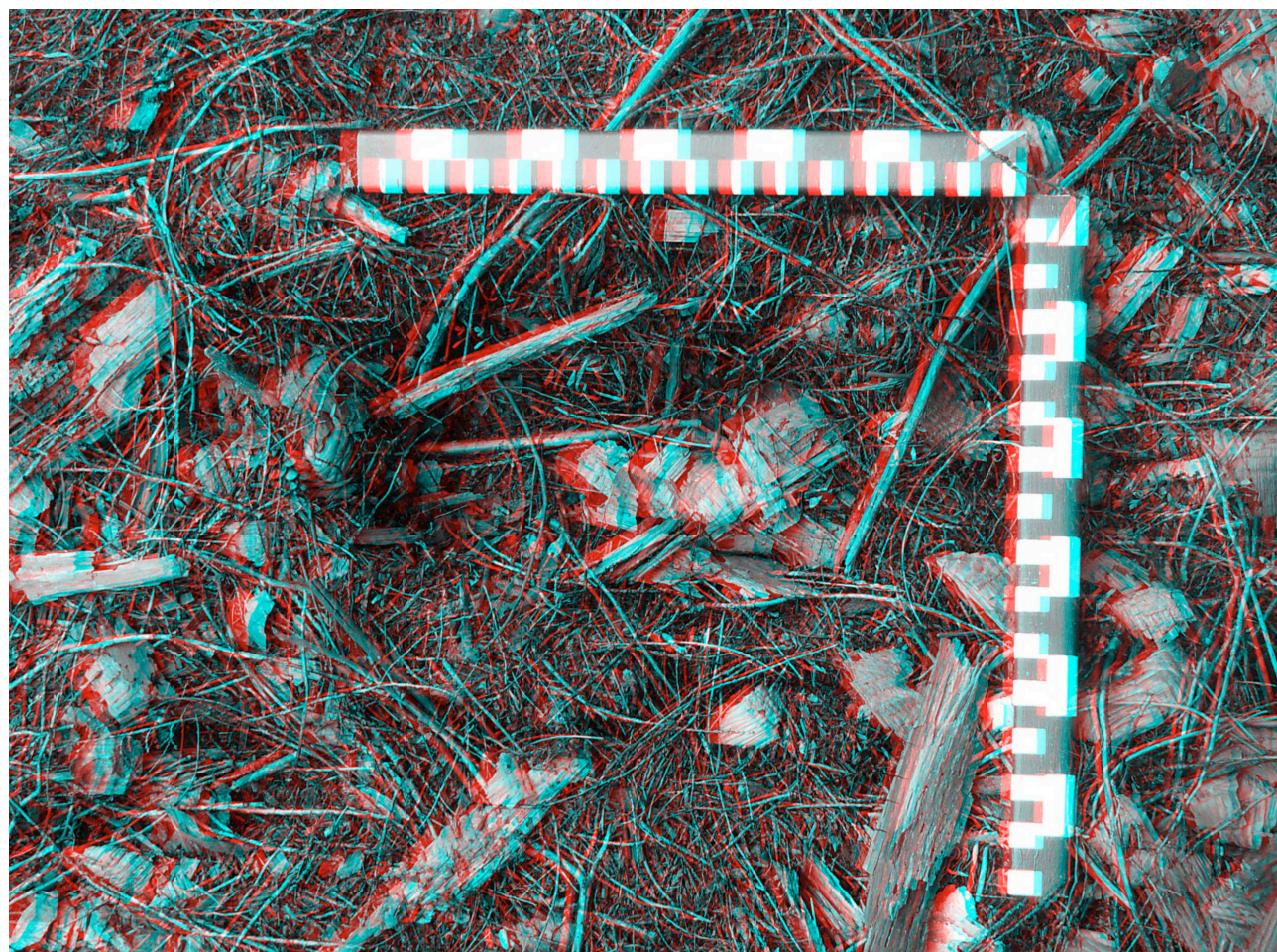


## Relevant events and marks

### 1 - Footprints.

Footprints are presented in the chronological order of their discovery. Rules on all pictures are both in inches and centimeters. All 3-D photographs in this report should be looked at with a red and blue spectacle, with the red filter at left. The 3-D pictures can be zoomed at in computer files. Relief is preserved while zooming.

Carlson Lake, Sunday 28 June: 8 inch footprint near the lake shore. Too long for a black bear footprint, too narrow for a grizzly. Could be a human child shoe or a naked Bigfoot child foot. Too indefinite for any conclusions.



Please look at the picture below with red and blue spectacles.



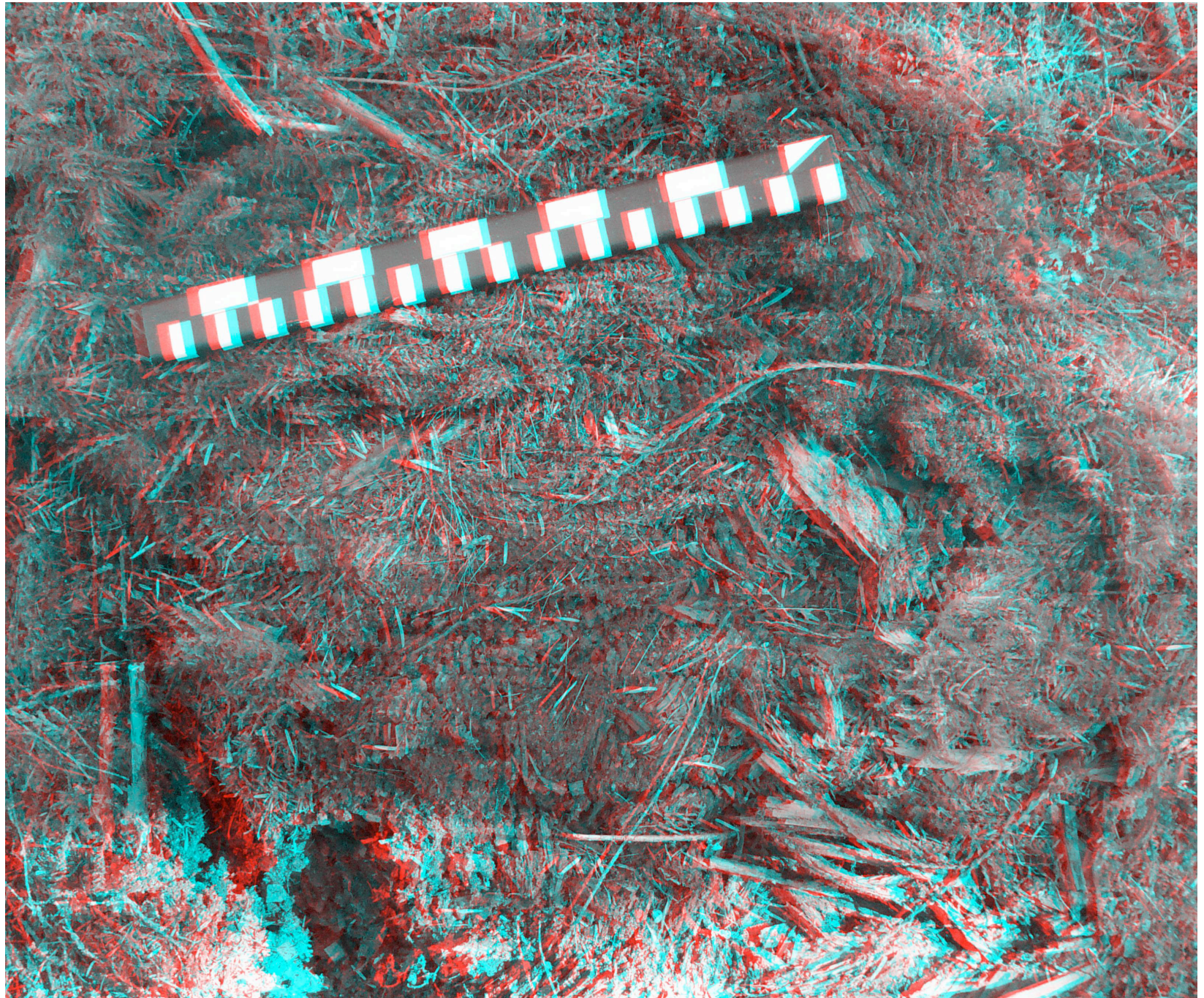
Wednesday 30 June. Philippe and Léon are following northward from base camp a game trail parallel to the east bank of Home-site Creek. They found a first footprint at less than one mile from base camp. It represents a deep depression in a partly rotten tree trunk at ground. They tried to reproduce the same depression with their own weight without any visible result (Phillipe weighs 60kg and Léon 75 kg). The visible part of the footprint is 15.5 inches long but the heel part is vague and could be behind the depression on the trunk. The thumb is well defined but the toes are vague. The footprint is oriented towards a flat zone situated a 4 to 5 yards away. The zone is located just near the shore of the creek, it is flattened and clean and well hidden by fallen tree trunks. Could be a good hiding-place



On above picture, footprint is oriented towards the lower part of the photograph with thumb in the lower right side. On left picture, the flat, clean, well-hidden place toward which the footprint was oriented. The footprint is better seen on the 3D photograph on next page.

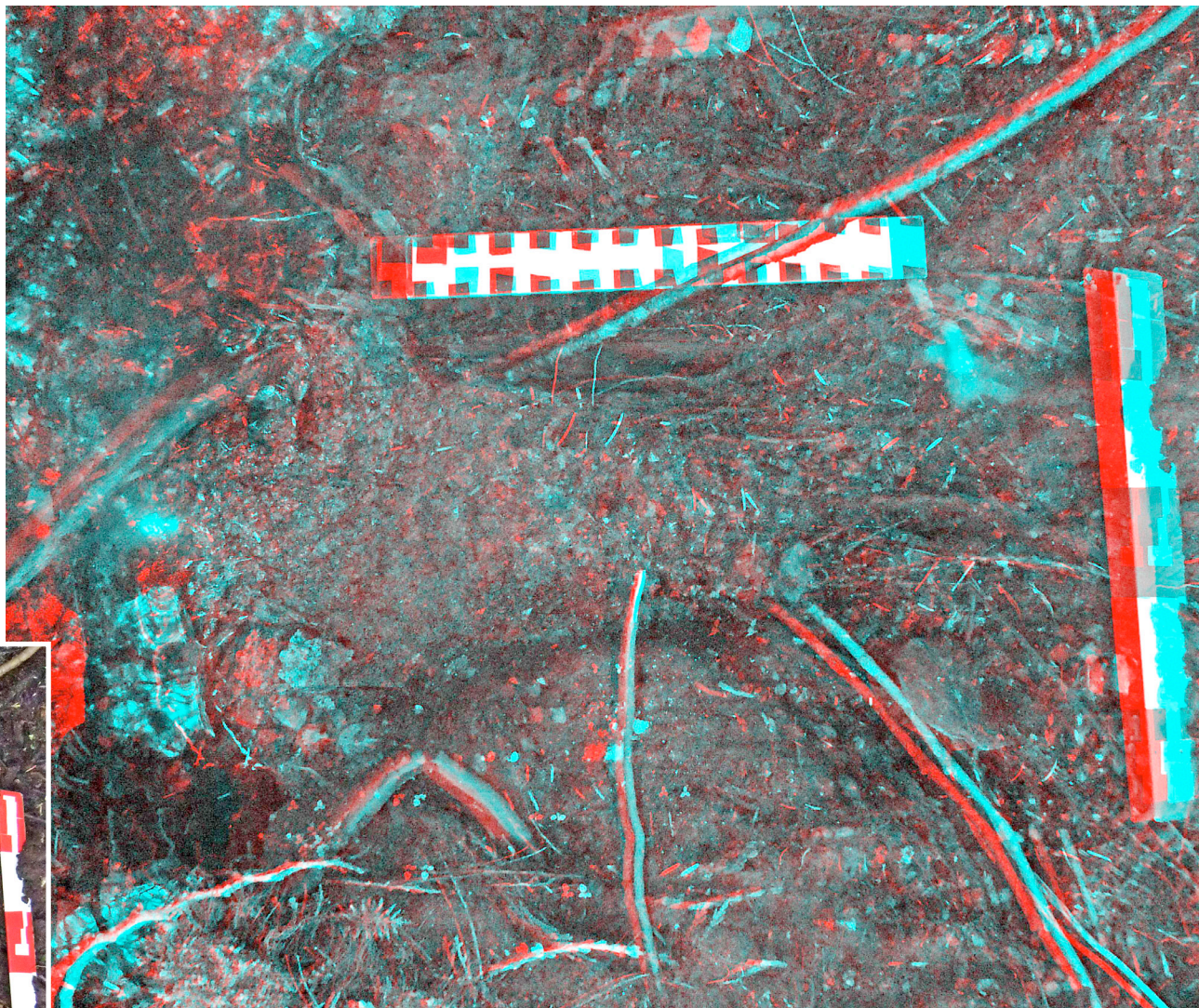


3D photograph of the previous footprint of page 6. The rule gives a 12 inches length. Please look at the picture below with red and blue spectacles.





Still on Wednesday 30 June, after the previous footprint, another possible footprint is found near a pond about half a mile farther. On the photo, the footprint is horizontal with heel at right on photo. It was inclined towards the water and partially immersed in water at toe level. This depression could also be just due to water running. The two rules yield 10 inches. Right picture is 3D. Left is normal 2-D.



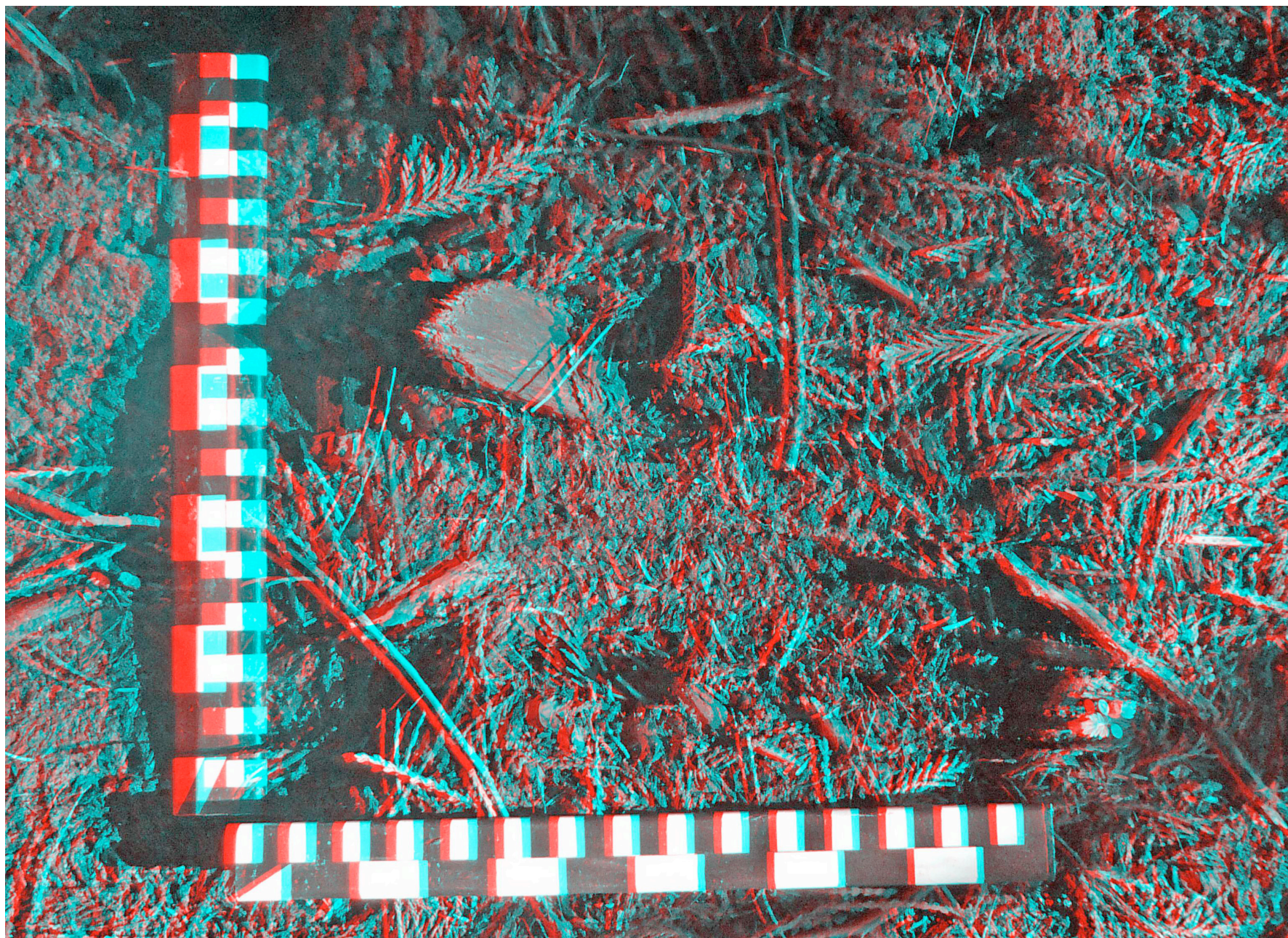


Wednesday 30 June, still following the same game trail, at less than one mile after the previous one, we found two footprints separated by less than one yard in a muddy puddle. Though not recent, they were well defined. The small one was 11 inches long, the large one was 20 inch long. The smaller one could be a left foot. Below are normal 2-D photographs.

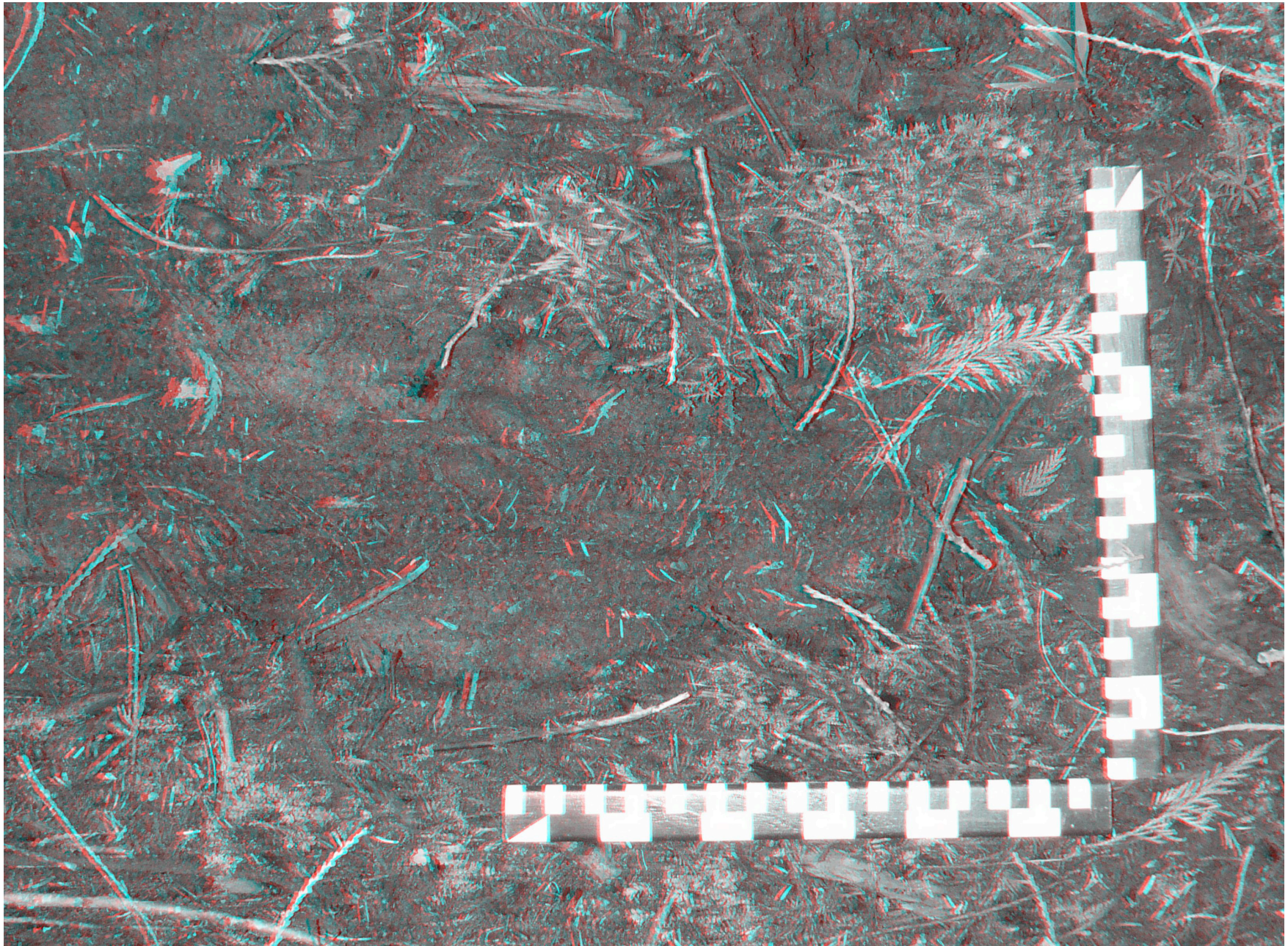
On the two next pages, the first is a 3-D photo of the small footprint, the second is a 3-D photo of the larger one.









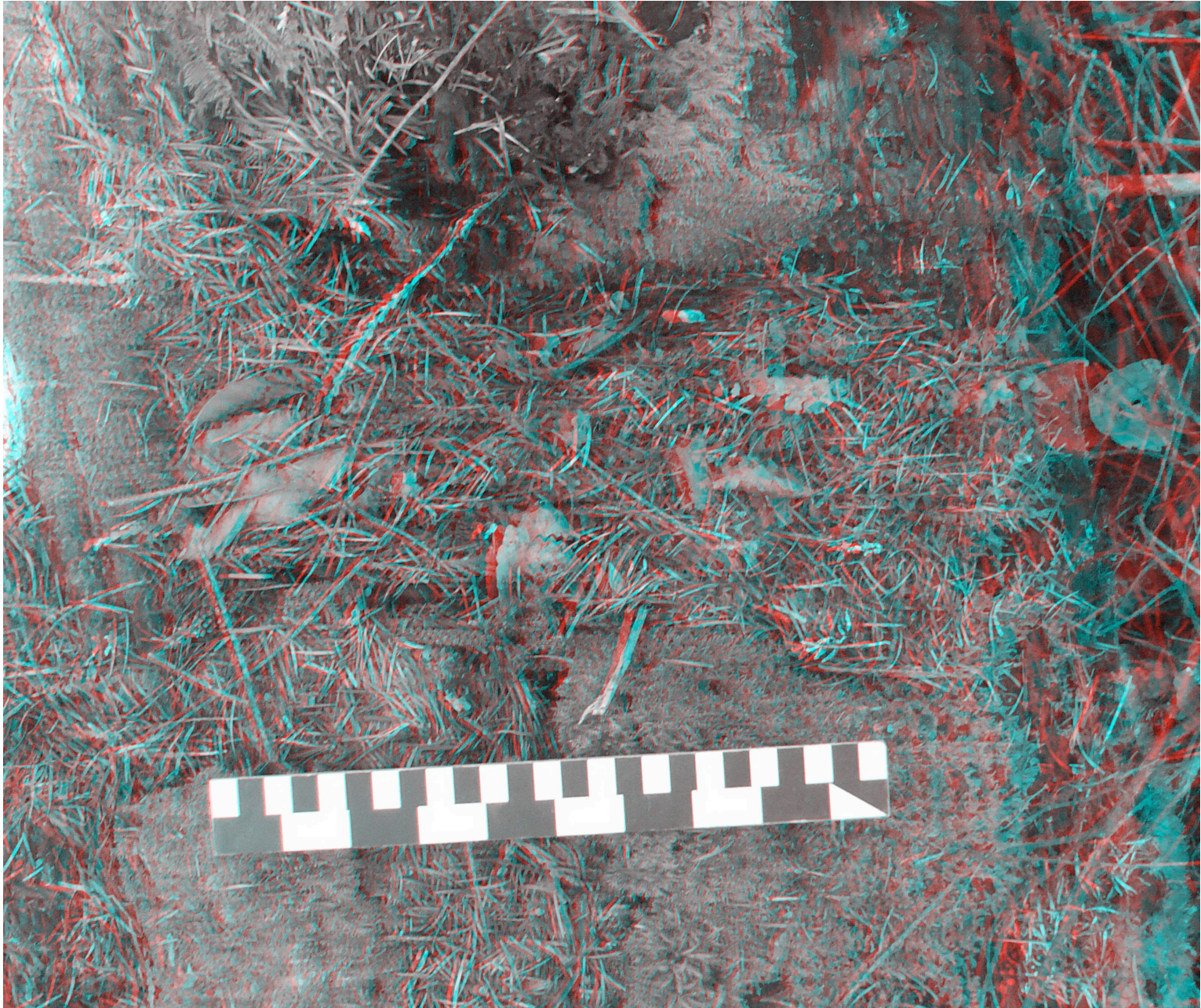




Monday 5 July. We were exploring an old forest road at around 1.3 miles north of the base camp (GPS position is given on page 28). It was obstructed by many fallen trees and newly grown bushes. We found a first footprint (represented by a depression on a fallen rotten tree trunk). We tried to reproduce on the tree a similar depression with our own weights without result. The print is not well defined. The length on the rule is about 13 inches. On below picture heel is at left and toes are at right. On next page the 3-D photograph is provided. We have also found another depression on the ground at 2 yards from the first one of the same size but less clear.





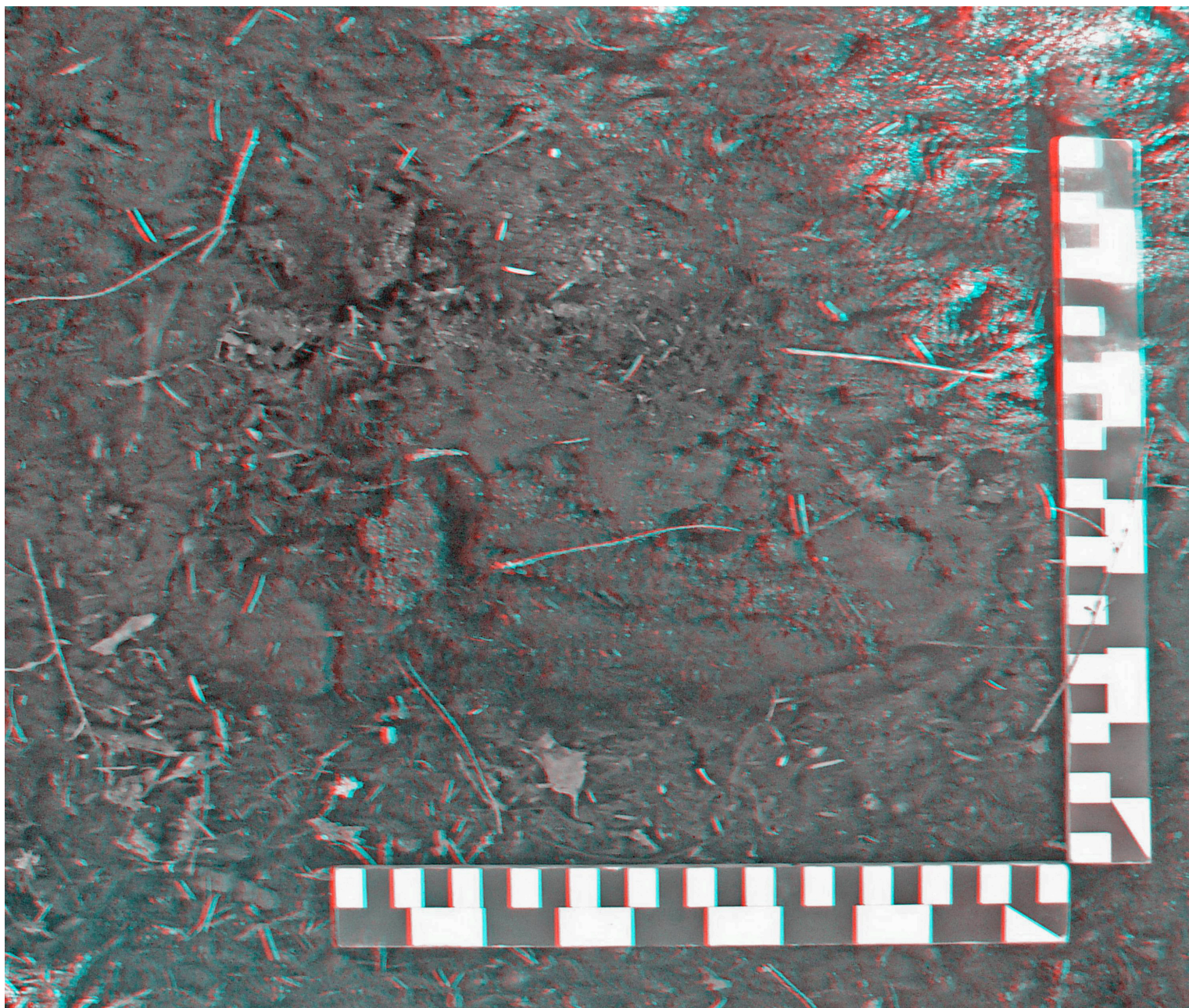




Saturday 10 July. A watermelon we had set down four days before on a muddy puddle near the creek next to the base camp has been found eaten. We had cut the fruit in two parts before setting it in the mud. Both parts were found eaten though partially rotten. Near the watermelon was a deep footprint with well-defined heel but more undefined at the tip of the toes. Mud looked crushed at the level of the thumb. It could be a left foot 11 inches long. See 3-D picture at right.

On page 16, a 2-D photograph of the same footprint is given and is compared with a grizzly footprint showing a neat difference.

Holes made in one of the half watermelon were elongated and looked like traces of fingers tearing the pulp of the fruit (see photograph on page 17).





General view of the footprint near the two half of the watermelon. The animal could have used a fallen tree trunk to reach the fruit without leaving many traces. Philippe tried to depress the mud with his own weight (60 kg) without evident result.



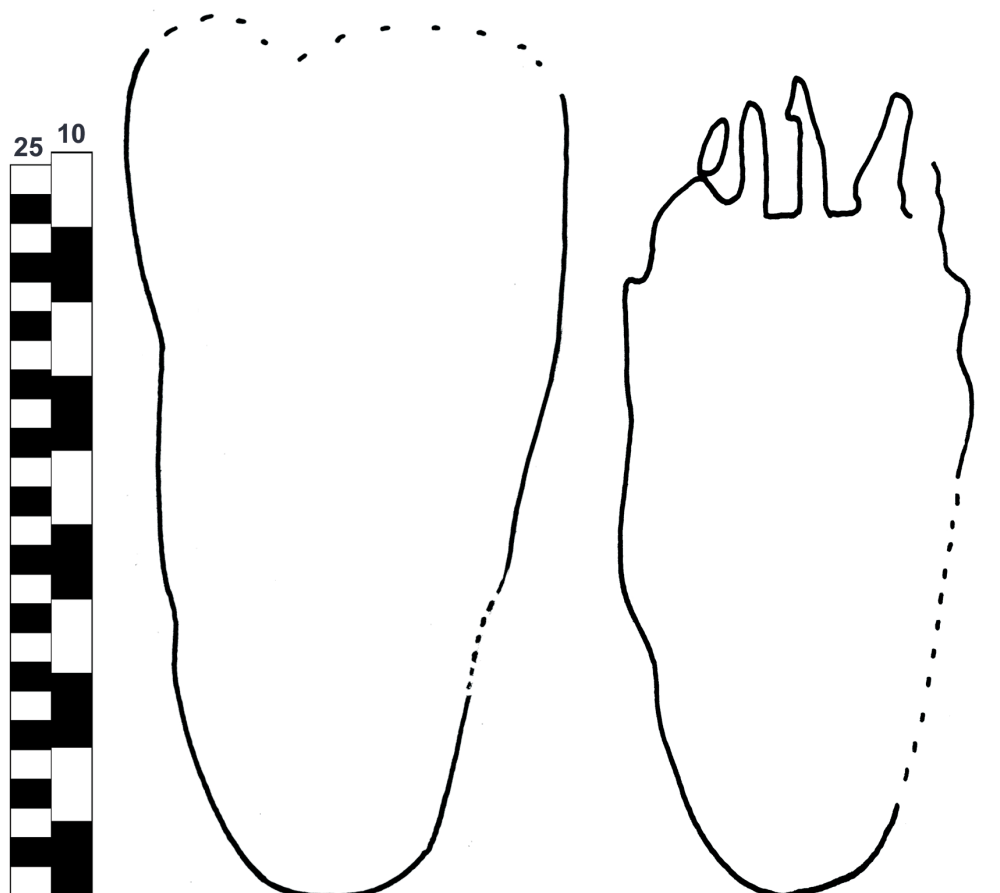




Extreme left picture: the footprint found near the watermelon. Left picture, a black bear footprint found some days earlier under the power line not far from there. Both photographs are at the same scale.



A comparative drawing of the two footprints of the previous page. At left is the footprint near the watermelon, at right is the grizzly footprint.



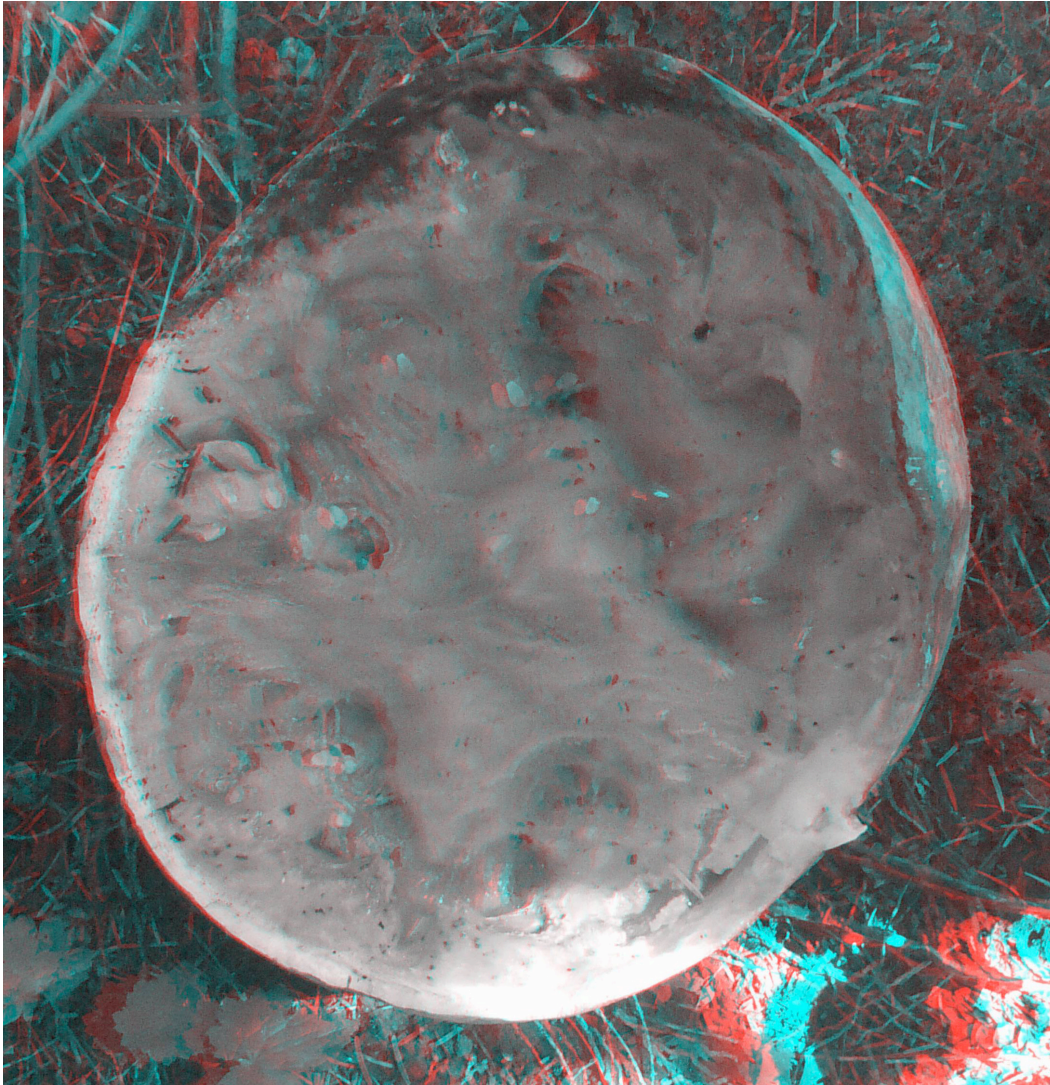
Footprint near  
the watermelon

Grizzly footprint



Five holes can be seen in the watermelon pulp along with some mould. Some of the holes are followed by an elongated trace. However, these holes could also be due to the decay process of the pulp or the action of other animals like crows. See also pictures on next page.





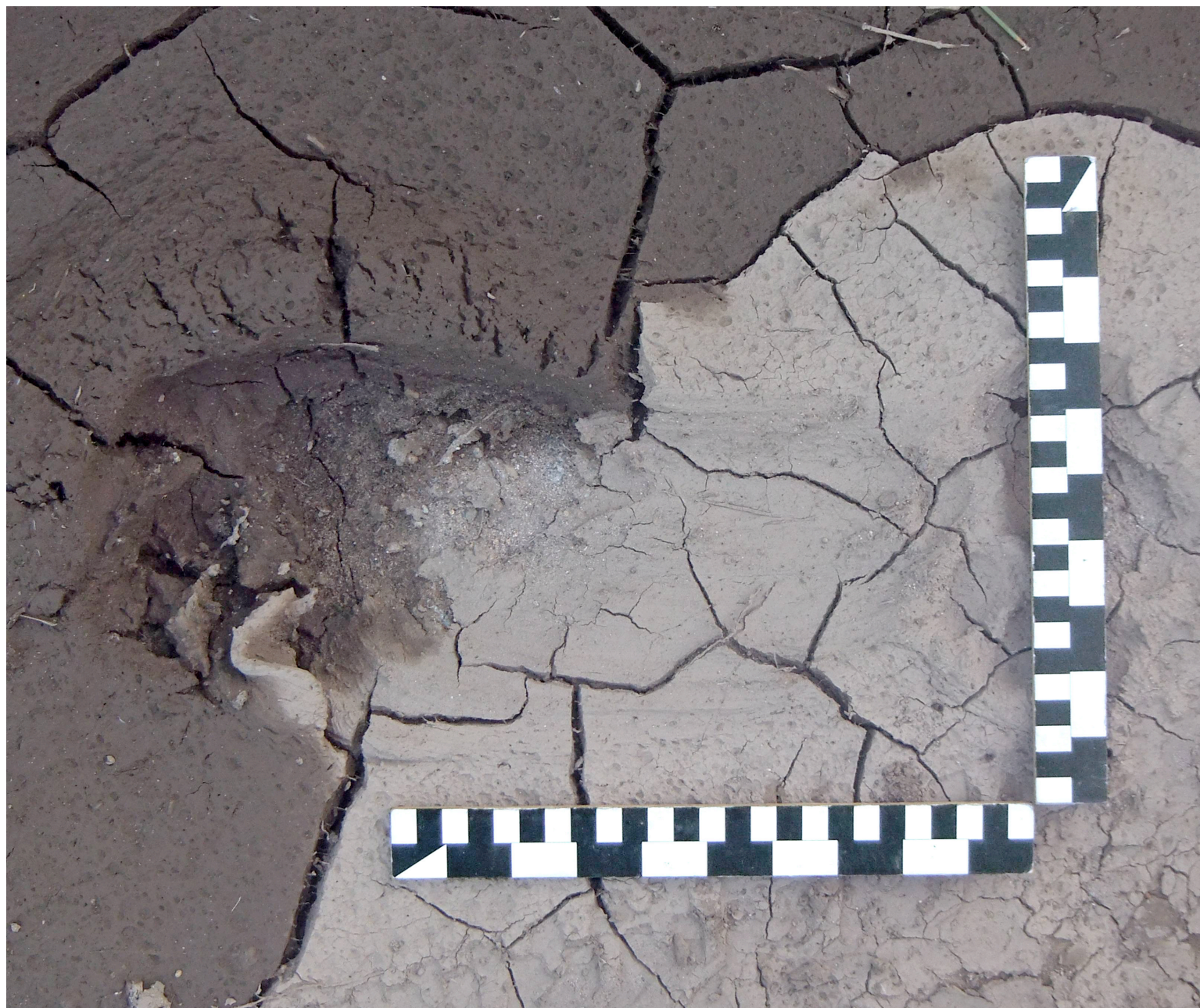
3-D photograph of one half watermelon with holes



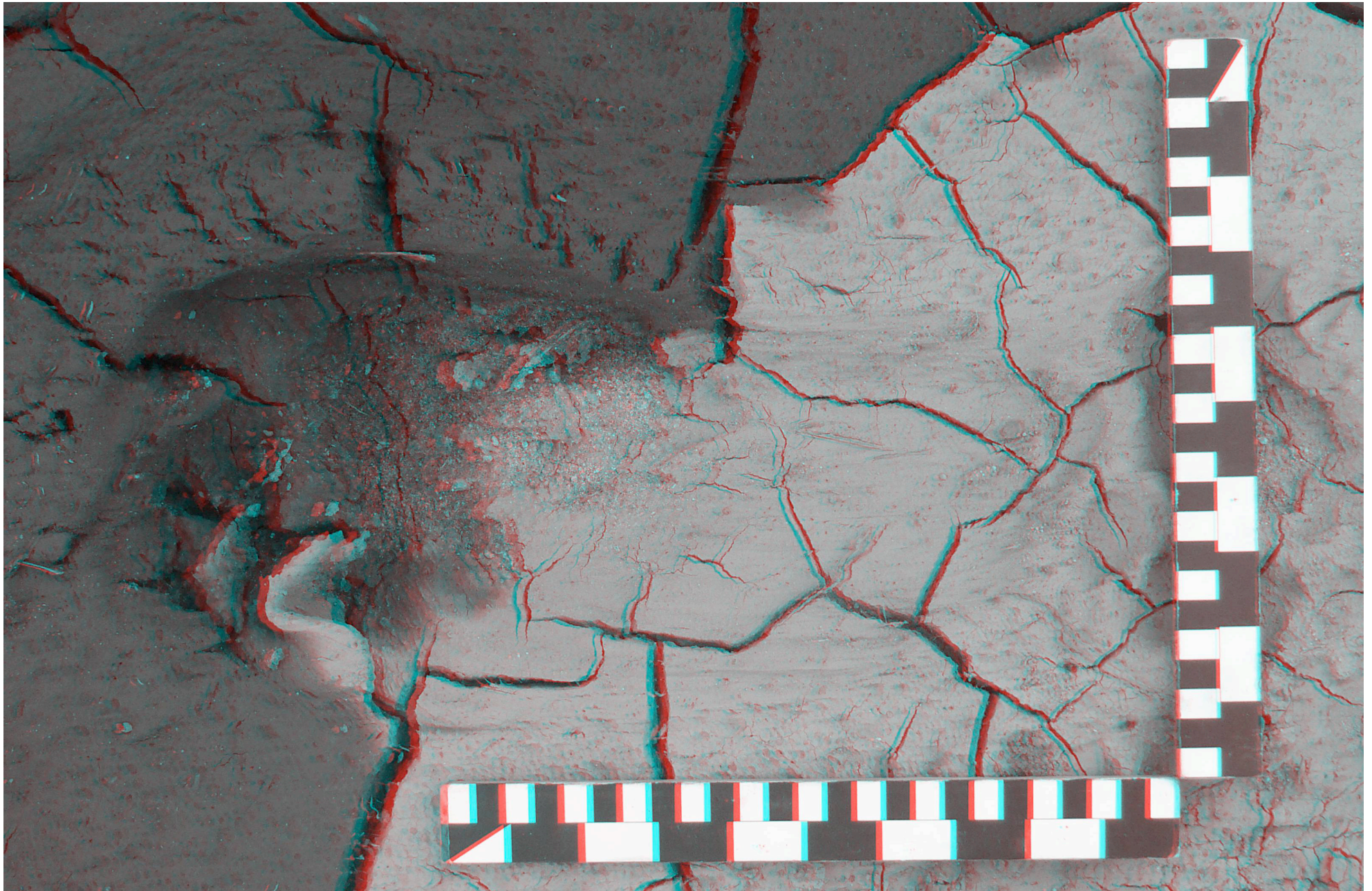
Second half of watermelon.



On the same Saturday 10 July we have found another footprint in a muddy puddle. It has been found below the power line at some 400 yards northward from the forestry road leading to Homesite Creek Campground, on the trail following the power line. It could be interpreted as a sliding of a left foot that drove its front part in the mud producing a deeper depression below the forefoot. The thumb is quit visible. The toes could have been bent and produce the small parcels of mud that can be seen. The mud swelling that can be seen on the front part and the right edge of the footprint could be due to the pressure exerted by the weight of the animal. This bulging can be better seen on the 3-D photo on next page. The heel is not well defined. The length of the foot could be 13.5 inches.



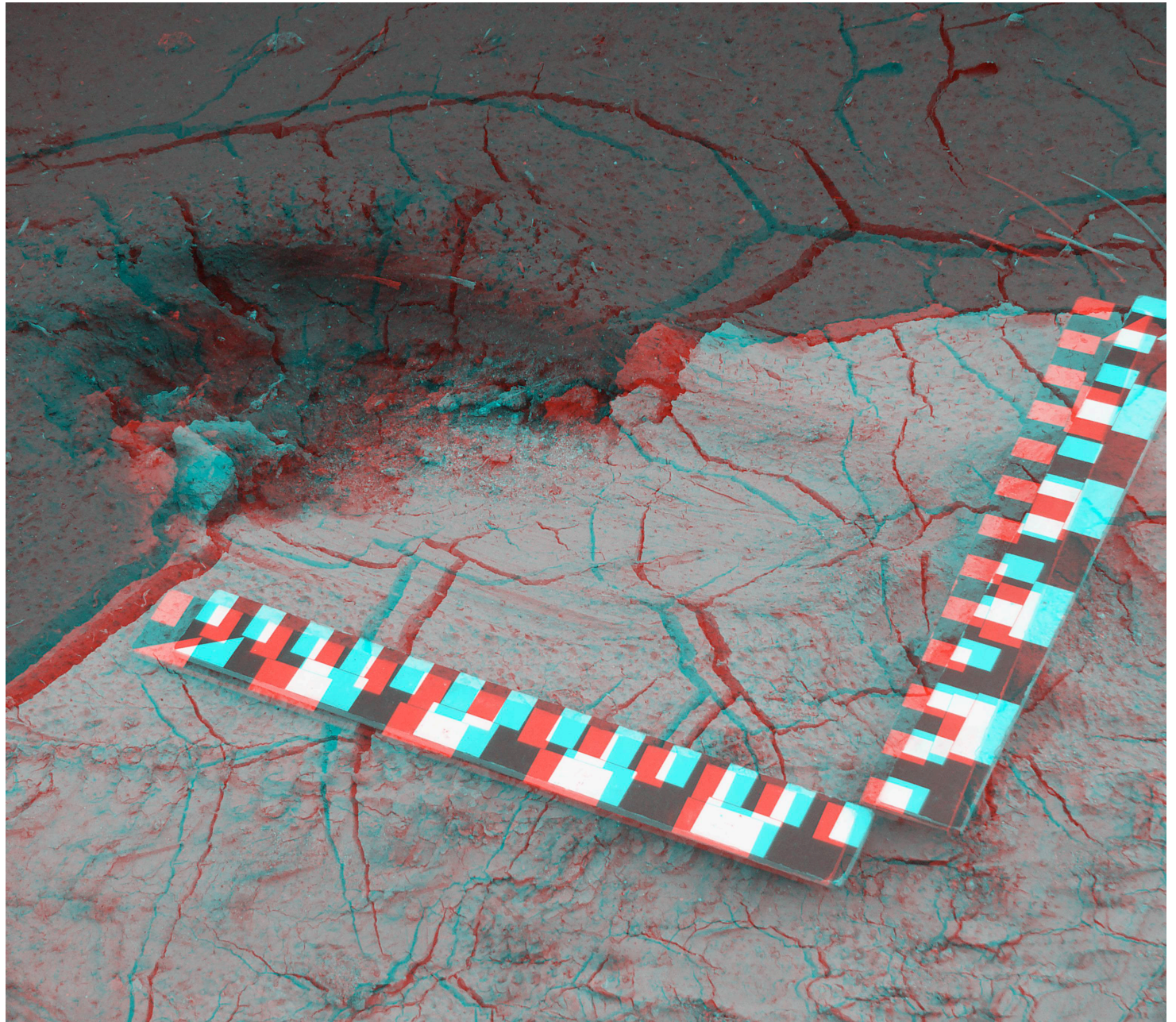




3-D photograph of the footprint found under the power line on Saturday 10 July.  
Observe the swelling on the fore part and the right side of the footprint. See also next page photo.



3-D photograph of the same footprint taken from another perspective. It shows better the mud bulging due to the violent impact of the foot. Was the animal running?





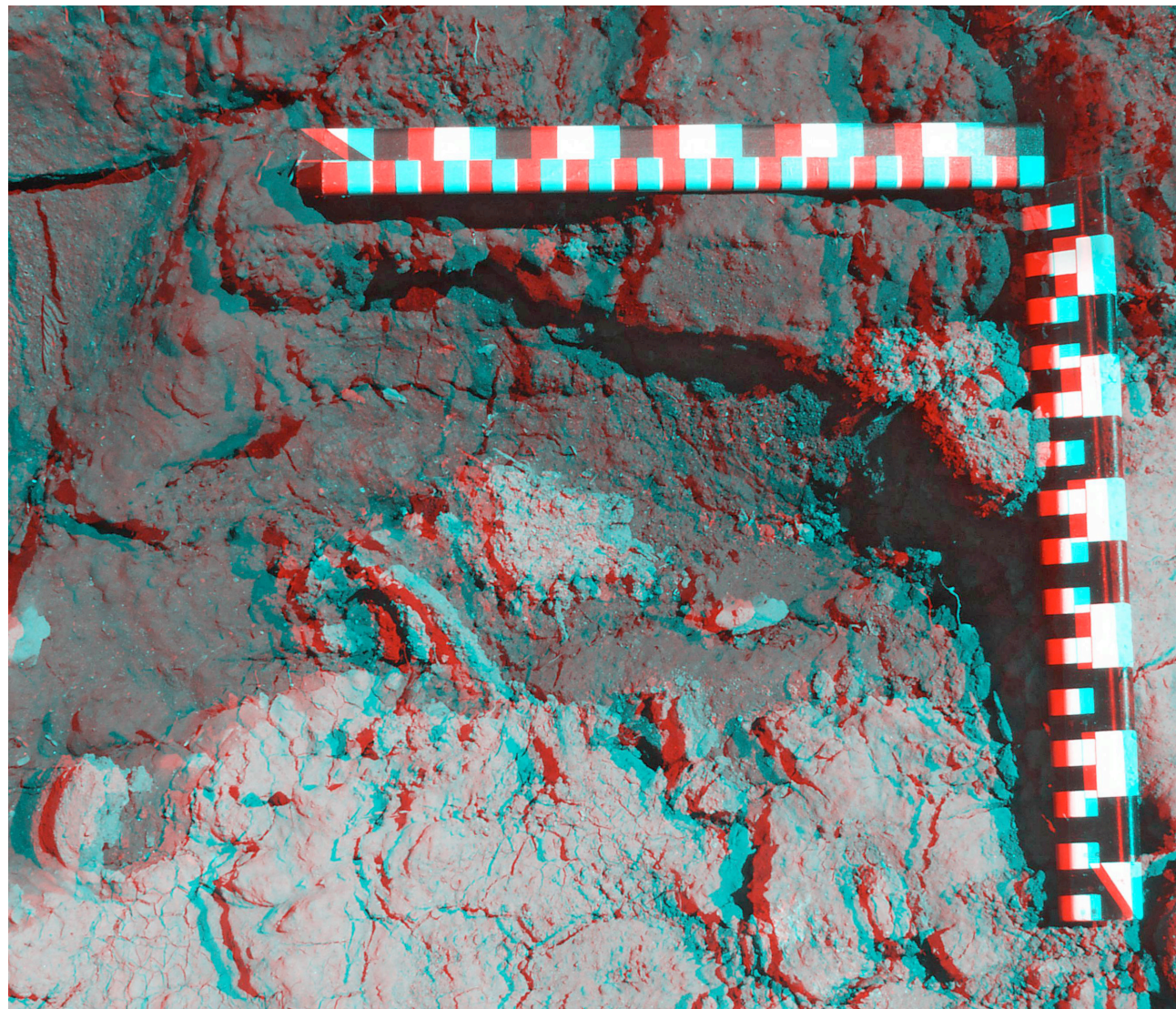
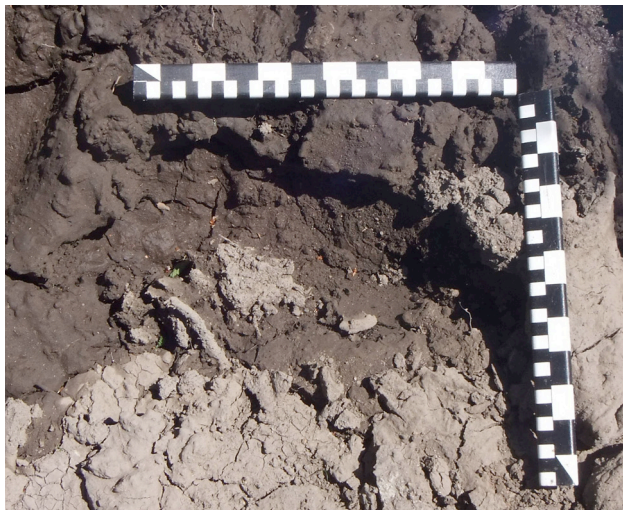
On the right side photograph appears the footprint on the power line trail. Another footprint can be seen nearby that has been partially erased by the passage of a vehicle. This footprint is too deteriorated to be studied.





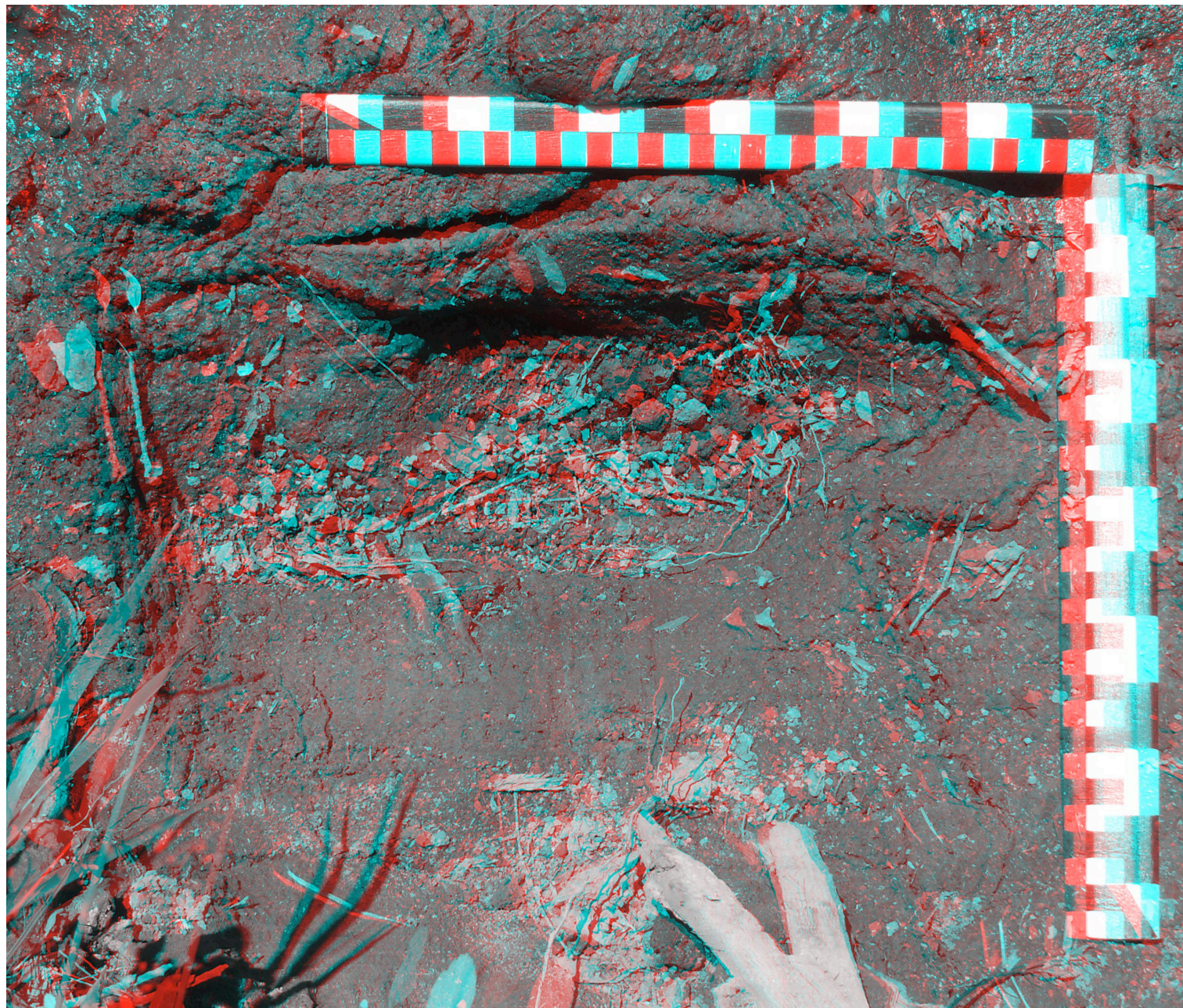
Monday 12 July. Two other footprints are found in the mud below the power line on another part of the trail. They are separated by a distance of 6 feet and are pointing in the same direction. They look like being

part of a track, the left foot appearing after the right one. Their size is about 11 inches. The picture below at right is a 3-D photograph of the right foot.





The picture at right is a 3-D photograph of the left foot. A trace of sliding appears on the left side of the foot. The animal seems to have rotated its left foot towards the right in the mud around its heel being kept motionless.





General view of the two footprints position. The animal was crossing the trail towards left. The stride (6 feet) seems quite large compared to the relatively small size of the feet (11 inches). The animal tried perhaps to avoid the water by making a larger than usual stride or was running.





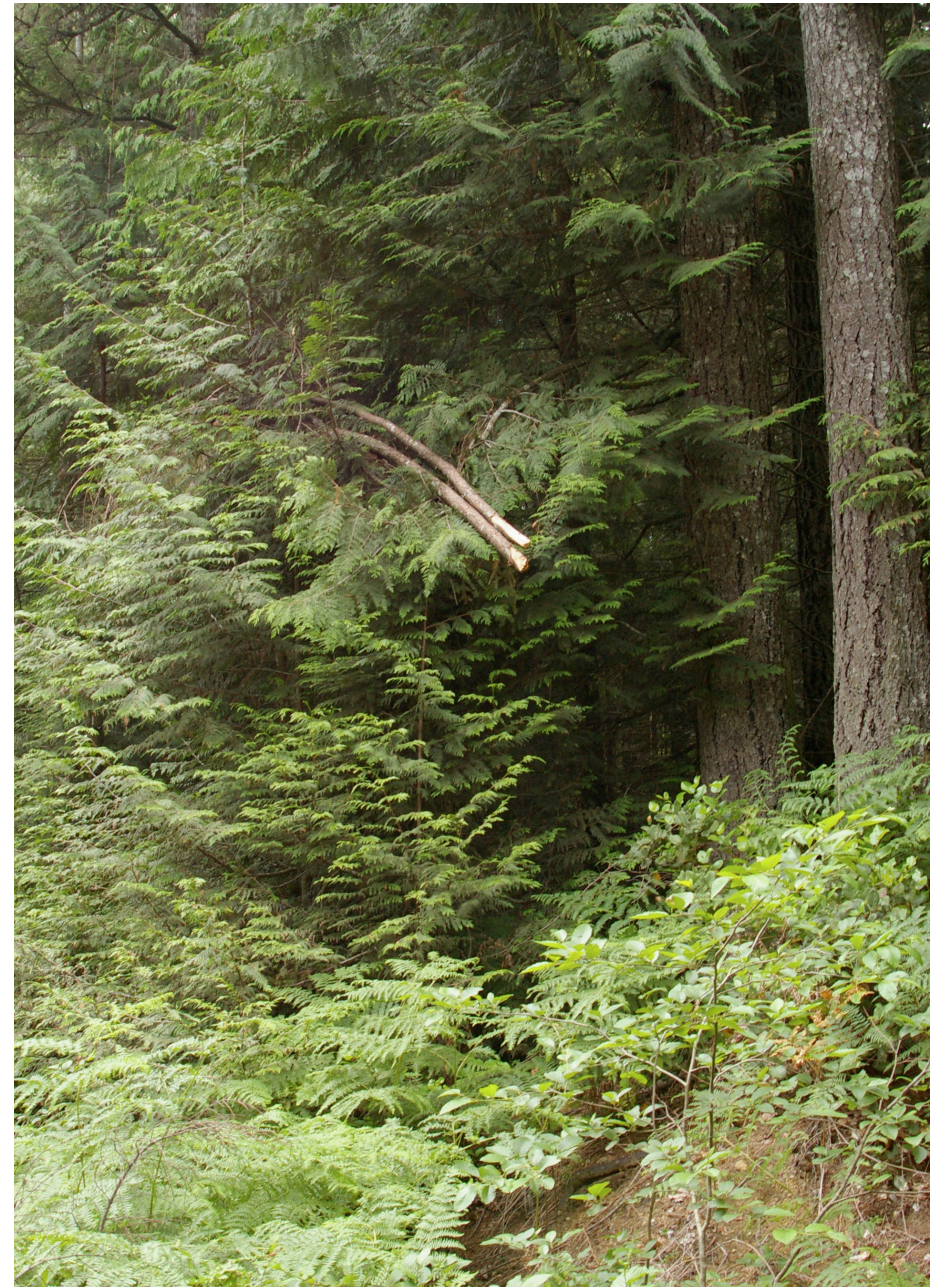
## 2 - Possible artifacts

**First structure :** Right picture: Two branches set on a fir tree located about 200 yards from base camp on the main forestry road. The two branches are parallel and set at a height of 13 feet.

Lower picture: A third branch was set at the same height but more at left. The origin of these broken branches could not be seen on the upper part of the trees.



A third branch was set at the same height but more at left. The origin of these broken branches could not be seen on the upper part of the trees.







Left picture: general view of the branches  
Lower picture: zoom on the tips of the two parallel  
branches. They were not sawed but broken.





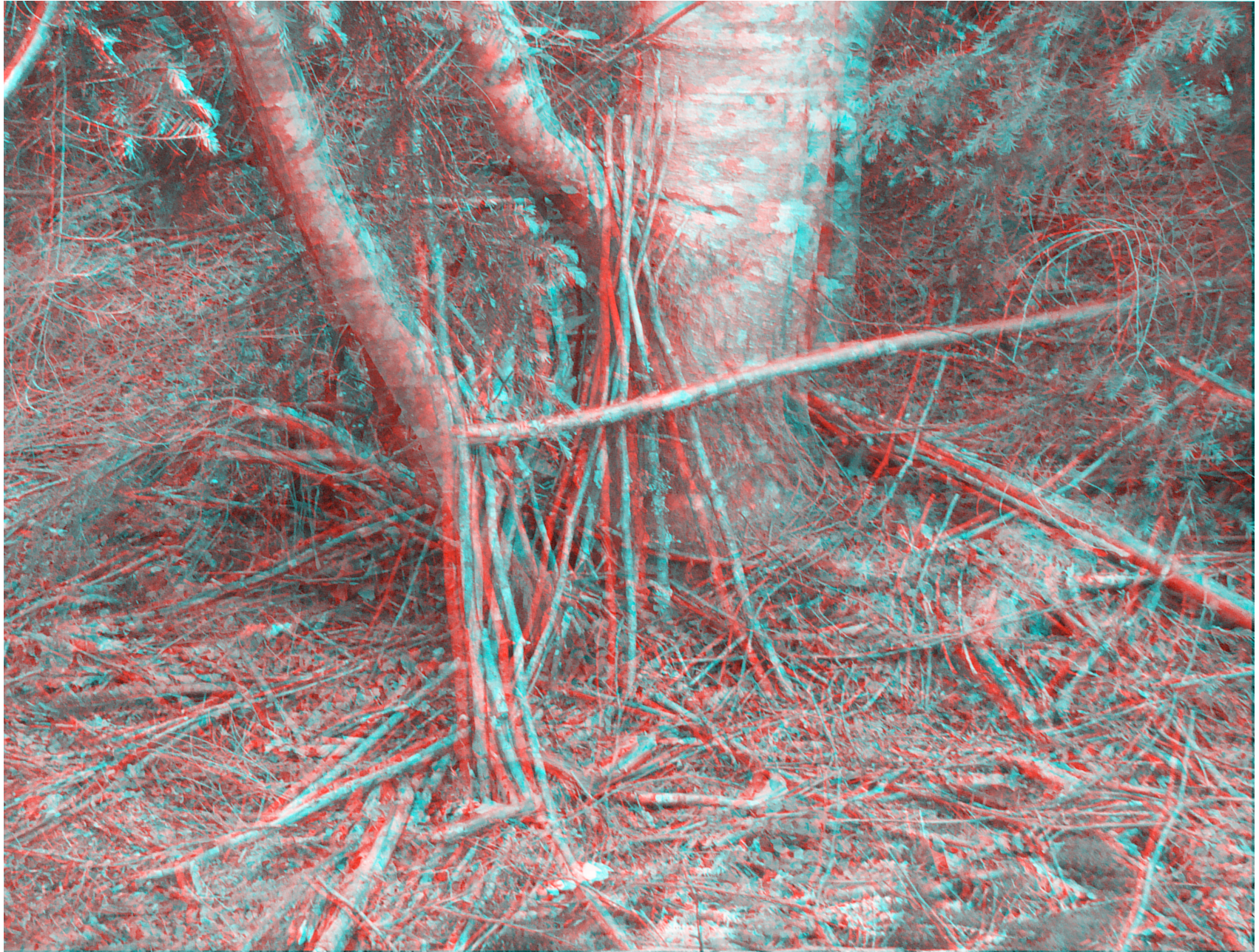
Monday 5 July. On an old forest road obstructed by many fallen trees and newly grown bushes, we found a possible artifact made of vertical and parallel twigs (GPS position : N 49°33.536', W 123°55.422'). The probability of obtaining such a setting by inadvertent falls of twigs from trees is very small.

Left picture: General view.

Picture below: zoom on the upper right tip of structure. Next page picture : 3-D photograph of the general setting.

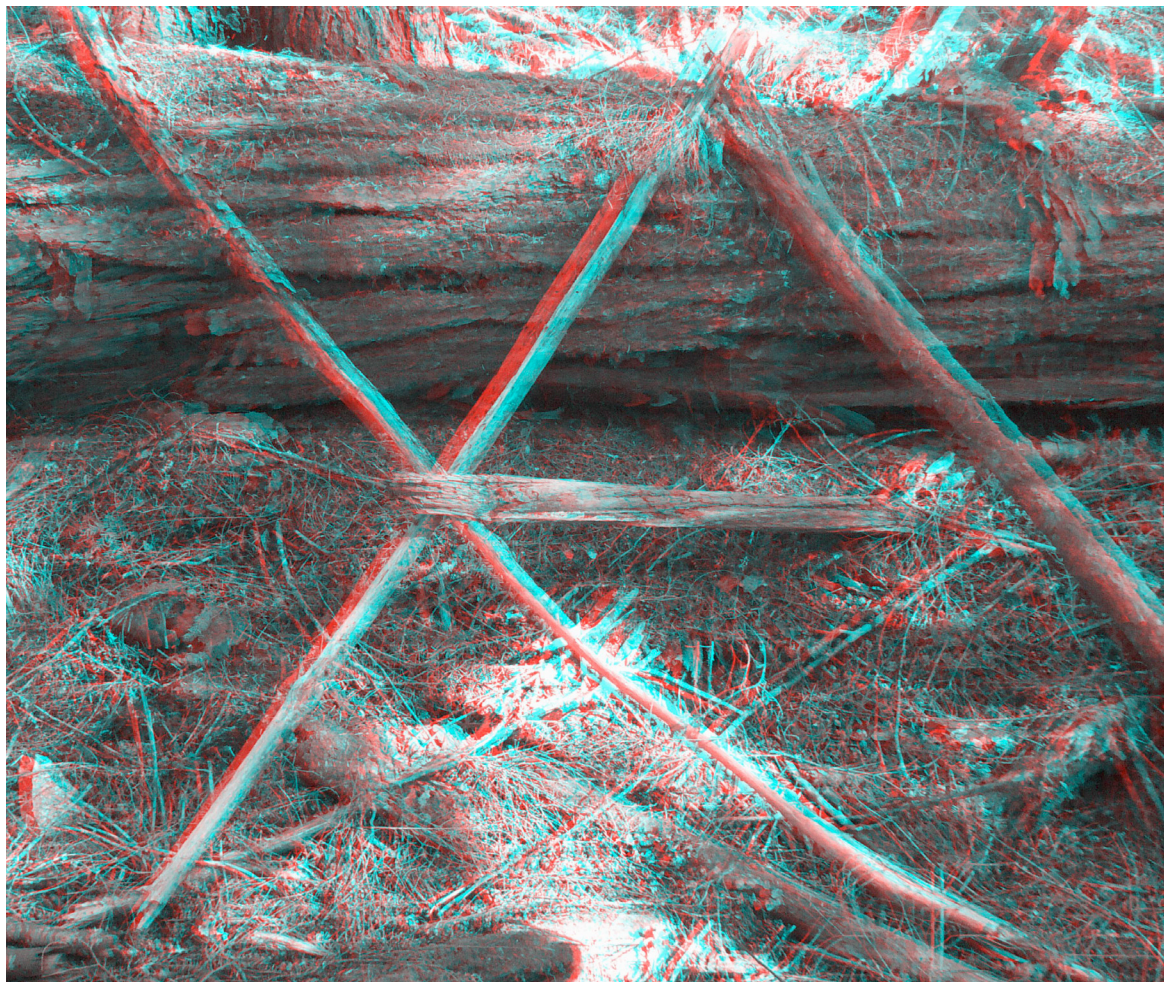








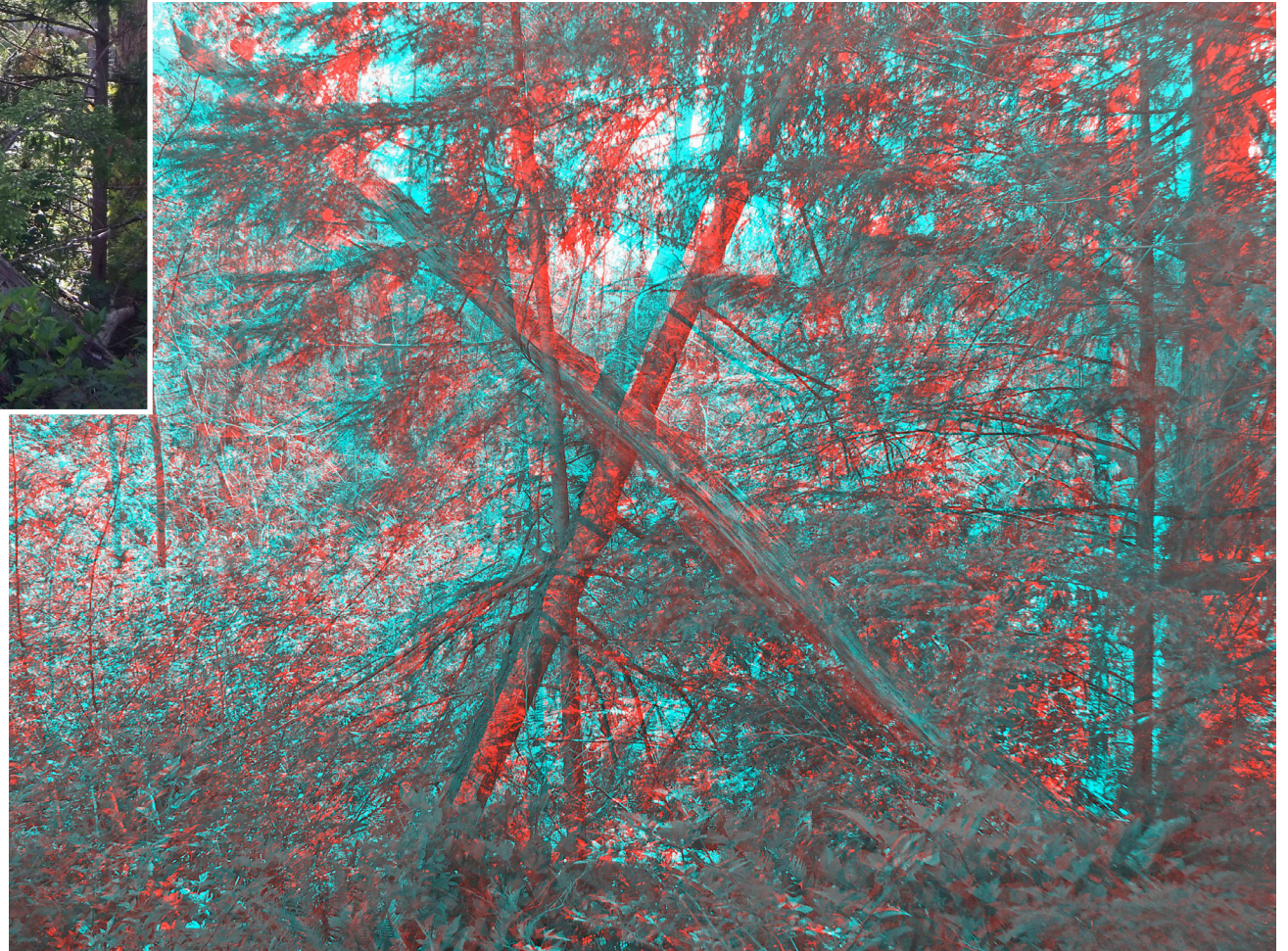
Monday 5 July. Near the same forest road we found another structure made of branches. See below 2-D and 3-D pictures. Chance, human or sasquatch?







Monday 5 July. At the start of the old forest road, one could see two firs forming an X shape. The stumps of these trees were just near their foot. Rob Kennedy told us this X shape was not there last year. It could be to chance but its position at the start of the old road is intriguing.



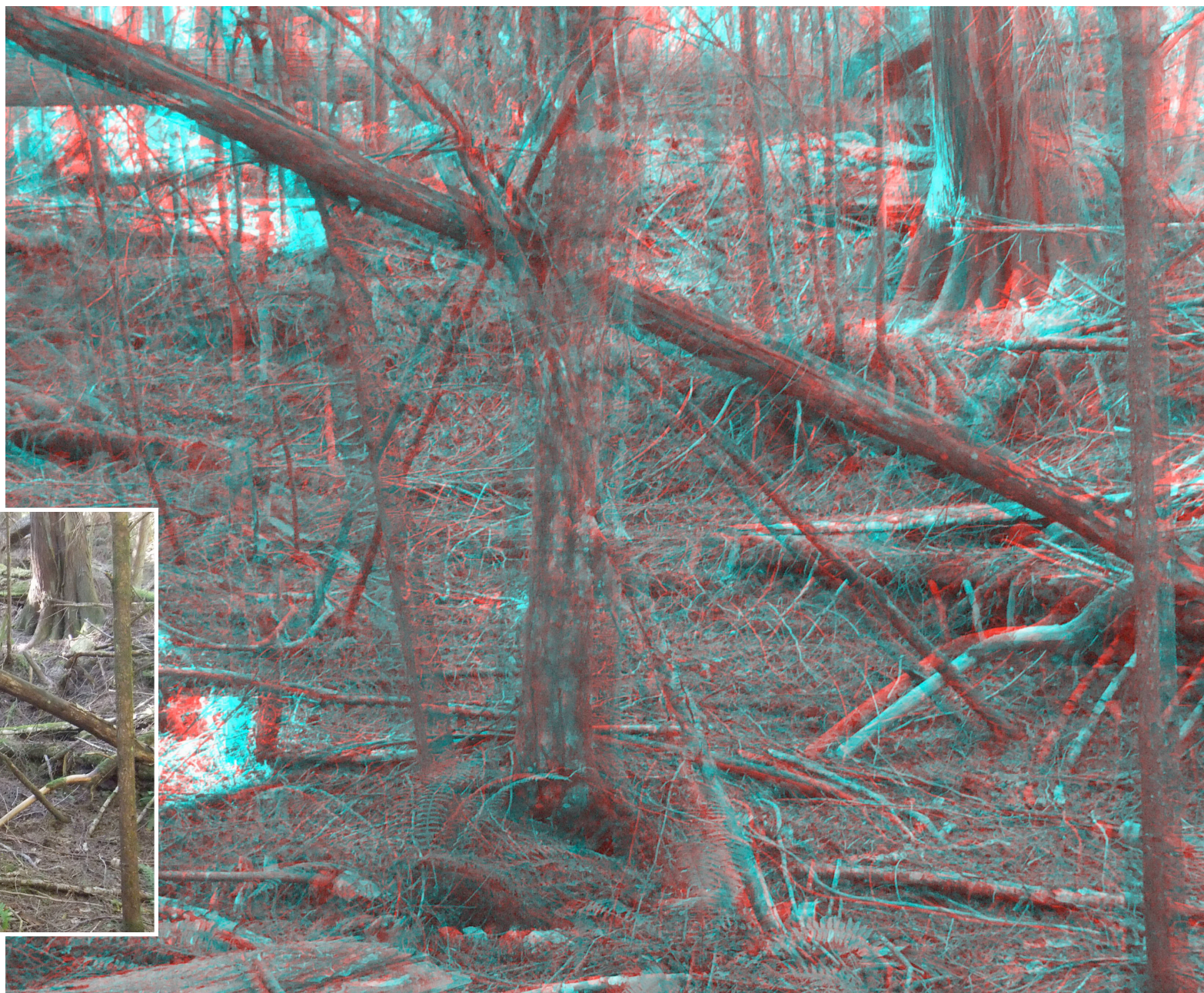


Tuesday 13 July. We were going southward on the other side of the forest road following a game trail along the creek. We found this small trees and branches setting. Half of them had not their stump there. There had fallen or had been transported.

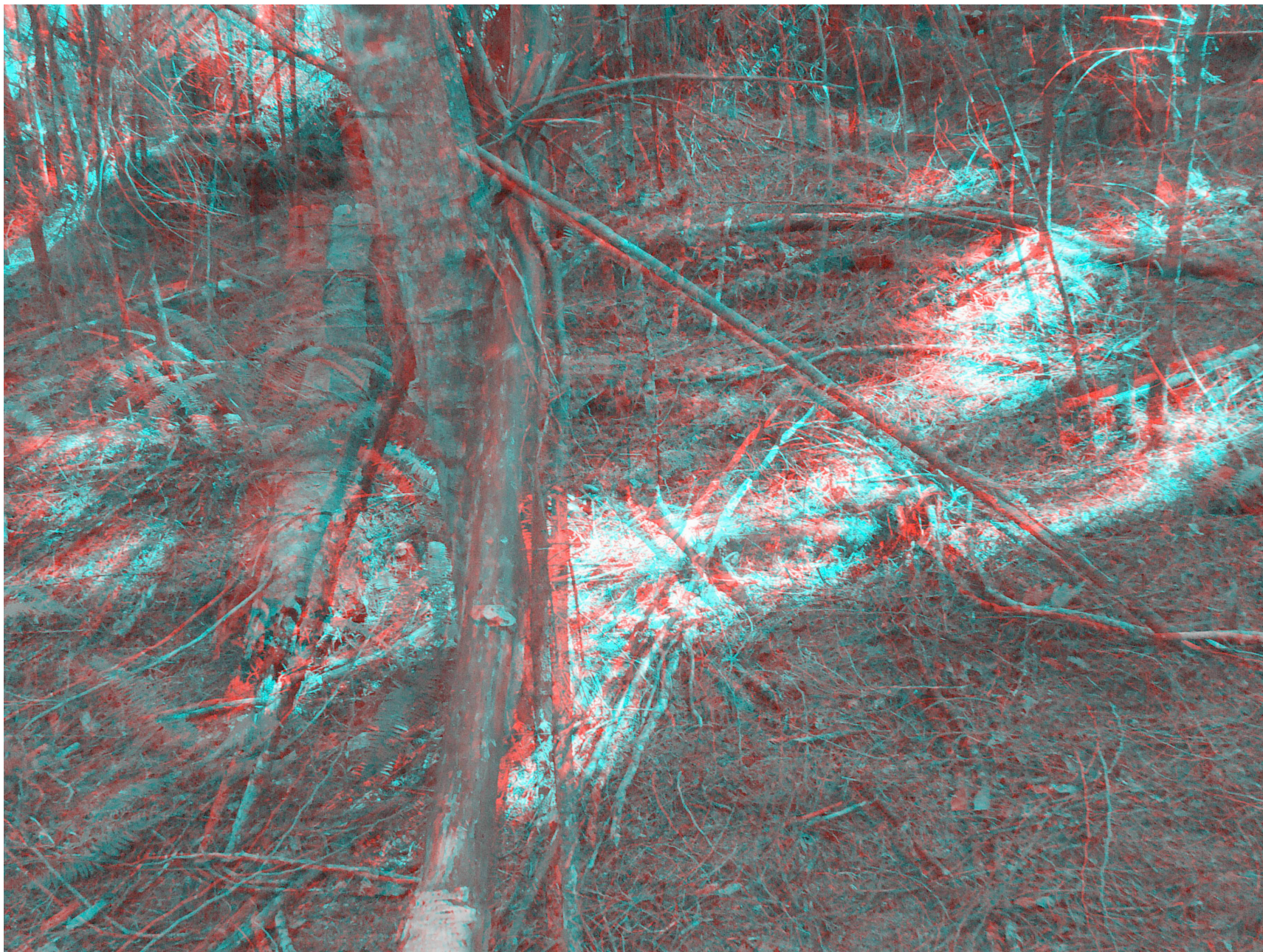
Lower picture: 2-D general view.

Right picture: 3-D general view.

Next page: 3-D general view from another angle

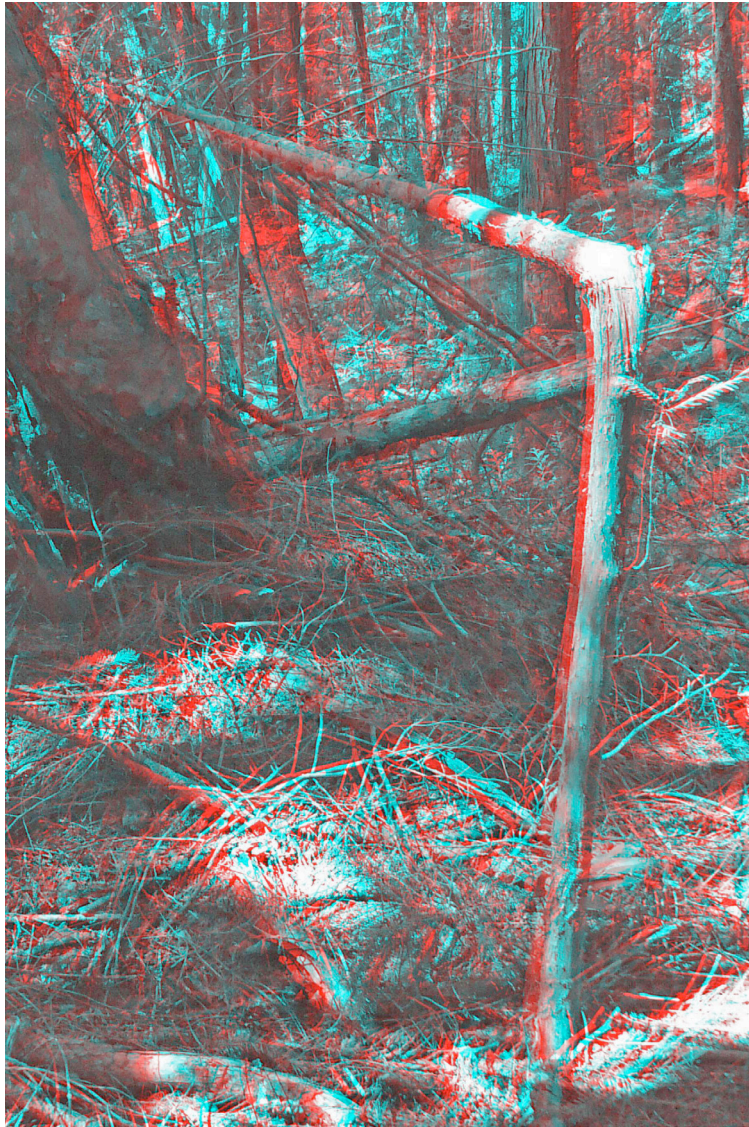








Thursday 15 July. We were following a trail circling around Triangle Lake. Near the trail we found this tree that was bent at 90 degrees and still green. See below 3-D photograph and right general 2-D picture.



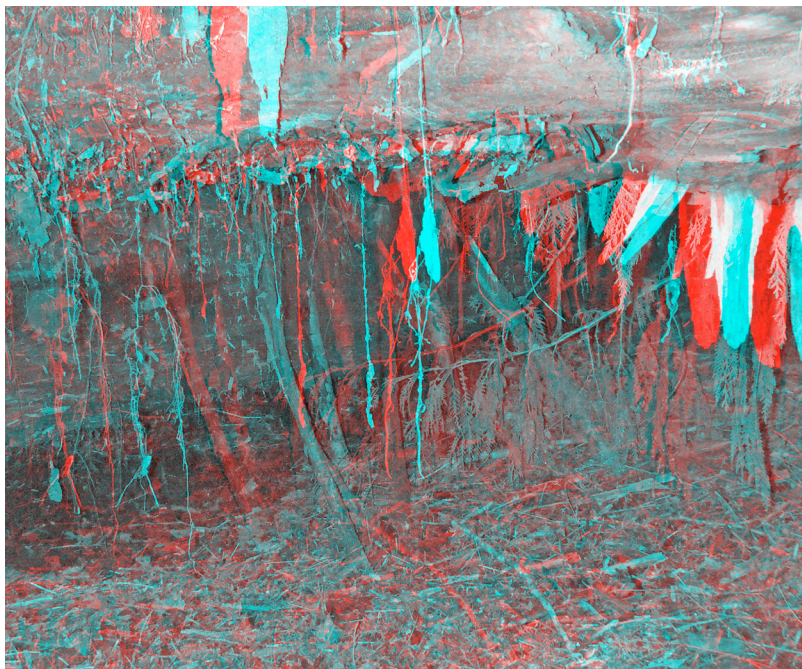
In the Sixties Jane van Lawick-Goodall remarked that chimpanzees use to bend trees to establish or keep their social position in the group. This avoids them to fight physically for this. [Reference : V.B.Dröscher "Le langage secret des animaux", Ed. Robert Laffont, 1968, page 33, in French].



Monday 28 June. Near an old gold miners cabin in ruin located at around 2 miles North-eastward from the base camp. Five rods or twigs vertically set against a fallen tree trunk. They were kept stable from above by vegetation. The upper trunk could offer a good shelter against rain or sunlight.

Lower picture: 3-D photograph.

Right picture: 2-D photograph





Monday 5 July. Near the beginning of the old forest road (1.3 miles north of base camp) was a fallen tree barring the road. It was far from its stump. It could not have fallen without being held back by the other trees. Probably it had been dragged along in this position to bar the way but this merely remains a hypothesis. (We have broken it by stepping on it).





### 3 - Other types of events

**Stick in a strange position :** Monday 5 July. When Philippe got out of his tent on the morning, he found a stick set at ground oriented perpendicularly to its tent. See upper right and lower left pictures. This stick was not there when Philippe entered his tent to spend the night. One tip of the stick was sawed, the other broken. Thus, it had not been fallen from a tree. It was stripped from its bark. Rob Kennedy who had been a professional woodcutter in the past remarked that the saw chain that cut it should have been very thin like those used by the woodcutters that are maintaining the nearby power line. There was very fine dust on the sawed tip of the stick. Such fine dust could only come from the power line. Conclusion: This stick should have been brought from the power line zone located at least at 400 yards from the base camp. Ten days later, he found by chance the other part of that stick at a short distance of his tent in the direction of the creek. See lower right picture.





**Branches barring way :**

Thursday 1 July. We went to give a look at branches that were barring a trail in the base camp leading to the main ground of the camp. Rob found them the day before. They come from a pile of branches for making fire that was set on the side of the trail. There has been no wind during several days till that event.





**Branches set at ground :**

Wednesday 14 July. Same kind of event as on previous page. Not far from Philippe's tent. These branches came in this position during our absence from the camp during this day. No wind. There has been some wind some days before, but among the branches there is one that has been sawed and a tree root. These two objects could not have fallen from a tree!

Right picture: the branch in front has been sawed.

Lower right picture: the root.



La branche au premier plan a été sciée. Ci-contre : une racine.



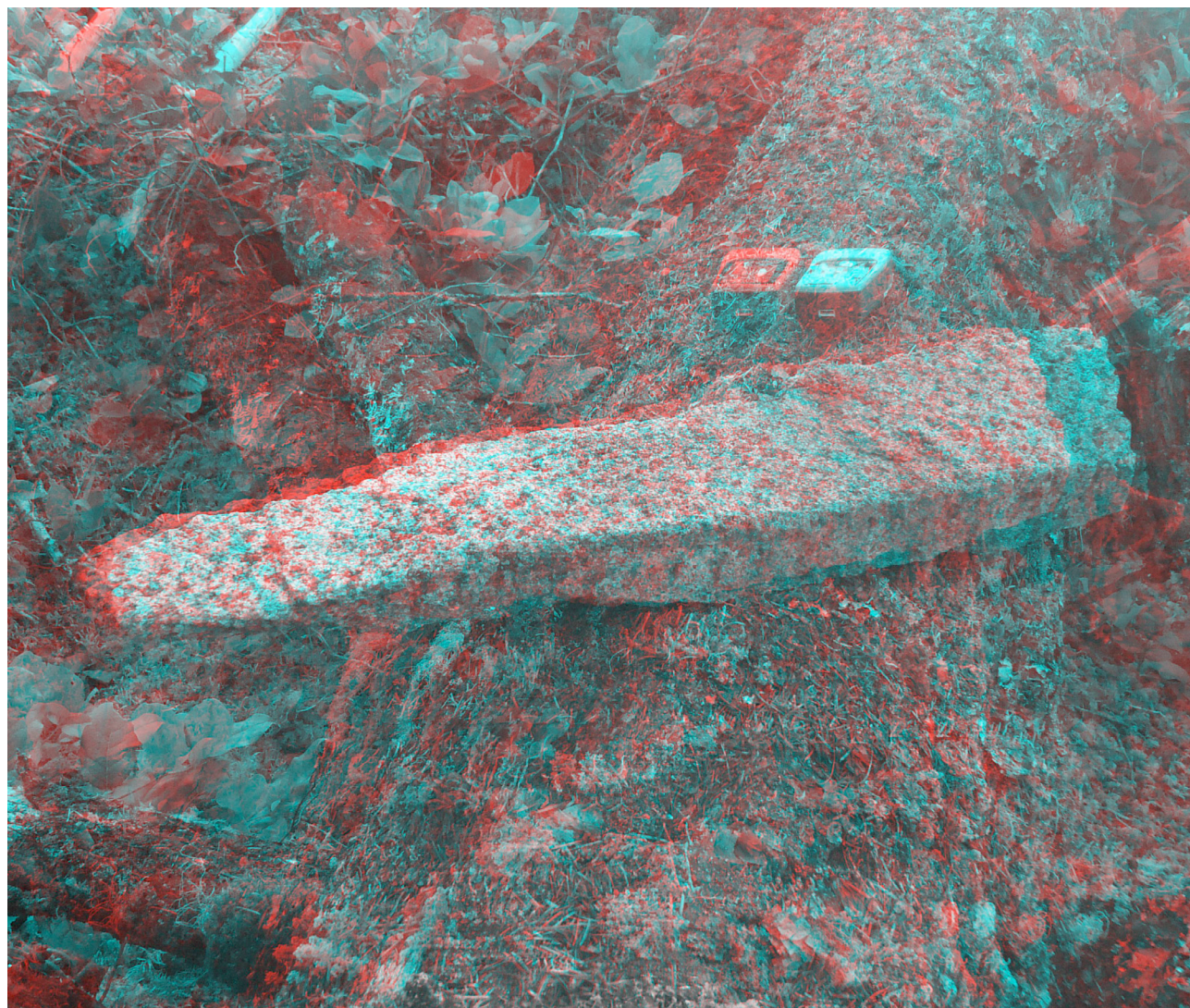
**Thrown stick** : Thursday 8 July. Léon and Florent crossed the creek near the camp to check one of the trailcams. At around 150 yards from the camp edge, a stick has been thrown from a bush in their direction. The stick fell at 7 feet from them. They have seen the last part of the trajectory of the stick. It started horizontal and, then, bent toward the ground in a parabolic trajectory. It came from a distance of about 25 feet. It could not have been falling from a tree. They immediately run in the direction wherefrom came the stick but did not see or hear anything special.

**Flat stone on a fallen tree** : On the other side of the creek at more or less 250 yards from the camp, we have found a quite large flat granite stone set in equilibrium on a fallen tree trunk. The trunk was a bit flattened under the stone. It had a trapeze or club shape. The smaller extremity was eroded and covered with dirt like if used for digging the ground. Could it be a tool for extracting roots and bulbs?

Lower picture : 2-D photograph of stone

Right picture : 3-D photograph of same stone.

See also pictures on page 41 and 42



At around 60 yards from the flat stone, we have found a heap of stones that could have been used for a camp-fire. There were also some metal cooking tools. See lower left picture on page 41. This was human, of course, and more precisely hippy as we have found nearby a "Peace and love" circle sign painted on a rock and flower-pots that had stickers with red peppers written on them (...cannabis?). This place was abandoned since long time ago. The flat stone mentioned above could have been brought from that heap. By hippies or by bigfoots?

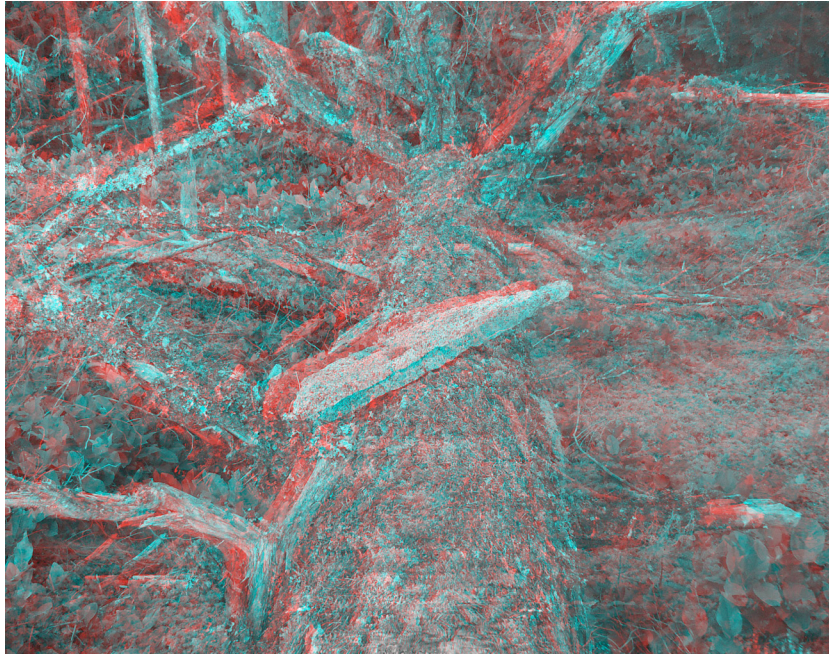




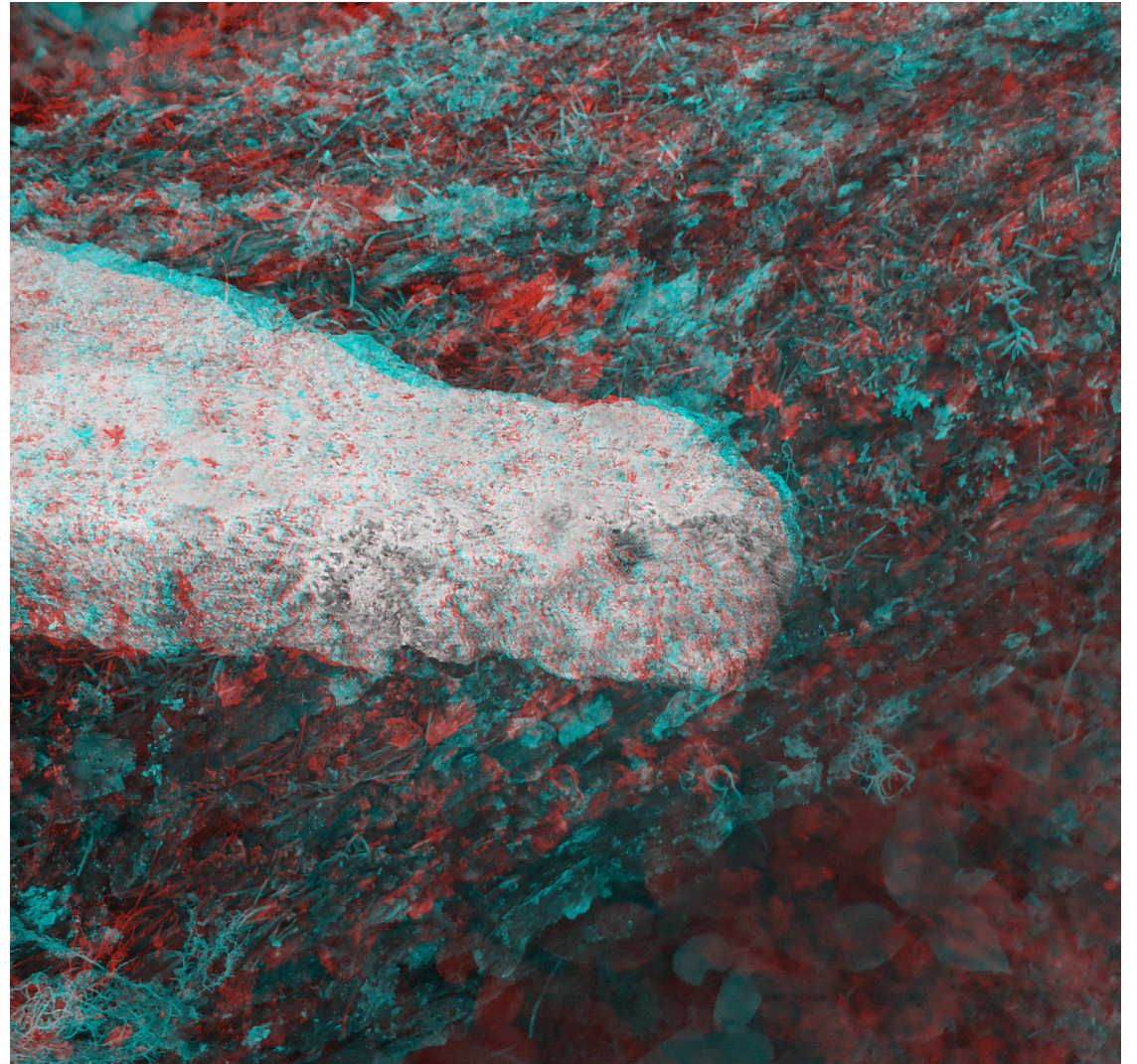
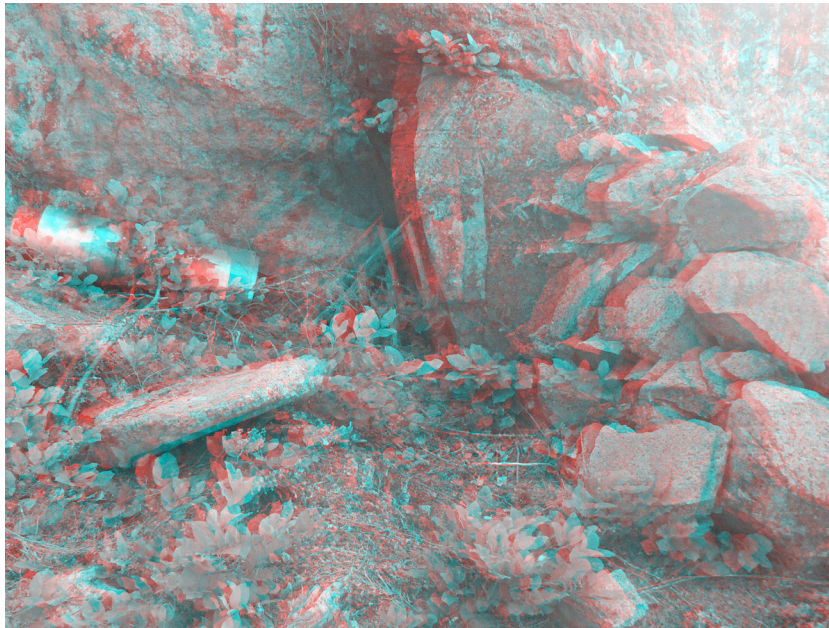
The flat stone was about 24 inches long and its weight was about 33 pounds.  
 Upper left picture: flat stone with rules.  
 Lower right picture: smaller tip of flat stone showing erosion and dirt.  
 Lower left picture: heap of stones 60 yards from flat stone.







Same scenes as on page 41 but taken with 3-D camera.





**Possible tool :** This piece of wood was found at ground near a fallen tree trunk. It is the stem of a branch, a knot. However, it does not correspond to any knot coming from the nearby trunk. It should have been transported there. It is very hard wood and could be according to Léon a tool for digging the ground for roots or bulbs. This is, of course, only an assumption.





**A bottle :** Found westward along the game trail that runs along Homesite Creek on the bank facing the camp. The place is of very difficult access. It was a broken beer bottle that had not been open. The sticker had been scratched. Who would bring in such an inaccessible place a beer bottle and break it without drinking its content before? We have found many other very old broken beer bottles on another game trail not far from the camp. Lower picture.



**Burnt stick of wood :** We have found this piece of burnt wood not far from the camp in a dense woody area. There were no burnt trees around. It could have been brought there from our camp. See picture below.



**Excrement :** On the old forest road we explored on Monday 5 July, we have found two unidentified excrements. See both pictures below. The one with the ruler had a diameter of about 0.8 inch. We brought one of them with us. The smell was that of carnivorous scat. Cartilages were found in it.





## 4 - Sounds

**Knocks :** During the first three weeks there has been low-level sound recording. The knocks were generally weak, thus, their origin was uncertain. The exception was a loud knock heard in the camp on Sunday 11 July at 21:23. It was almost night. The knock came from the South-west part of the power line. Louder knocks started to be heard on Thursday 15 July. Léon and Léo had already left the expedition. Rob started to make a knock on a tree trunk. A few seconds after we heard an extremely loud knock, like a rifle shot, coming from the South-east part of the game trail that runs along the side of the creek opposite to the camp. Then, Rob made three knocks and a few seconds later another detonating knock was heard coming from a position a bit further in the South-east direction. A few seconds again and a third knock, as loud as the two previous ones, came from the same direction. Florent and Philippe were stunned by the violence of these knocks. But Rob and his children found them usual. Their dog did not even react. Rob told us such violent knocks were common around this place. Moreover, there was no hunting in this period of the year.

**Detonations:** At several occasions, we heard strong detonations coming from different directions. They could have been due to dynamite explosions or supersonic bang of military aircrafts. Rob told us they were frequent and not due to explosions or aircraft as there are no quarry or military air base in the region. He was pretty sure that they were due to extremely violent knocks made by the strongest sasquatches.

**Calls :** Friday 2 July, Rob heard around 19:45 voices producing something like articulated speech. We were not in camp at that time. Again on Wednesday 7 July at 03:00, Rob heard from his trailer something like three or four speaking persons. He heard also at

the same time a knock.

**Whistles :** On Sunday 4 July, 12:20, Léon was whistling a melody near his tent not far from the waterfall. Suddenly, he heard a strong and rough whistling coming from the waterfall.

**Cracks and bush stirring :** On Thursday 8 July, 15:20, we were eating in a small clearing in a wood near Crowston Lake. Suddenly we heard cracks in bushes around us. There was no wind. They were certainly produced by at least two animals. They changed their positions but stayed around us during about 10 minutes. Nothing could be seen during the whole event. More generally, we frequently heard cracks and noise made by stirred bushes during the long hiding stays we made during night or day.



## 5 - Contact attempts

**Drawing** : We hooked a drawing representing a human and a sasquatch on a twig near the waterfall nearby the base camp. We hoped the drawing would disappear without any result.



**Mirror** : Not far from the drawing we hooked also a well-cleaned mirror. Our hope was that a possible Bigfoot would be intrigued and would put his finger-prints on it. Without result.



**Trailcams** : We put three trailcams in function in three places around the camp. Near the game trail along the creek on the bank opposite the camp, in front of the waterfall, near a trailer that was in the camp but near the forest dirt road. The only result has been that one of our two Reconyx trailcams has been stolen. Lower picture: our Reconyx HC600 that produces IR flashes with undetectable wavelength of 940 nm.





## 6 - Conclusions

The main results of the SASQUATCH 2010 expedition are:

- Several footprints with visible thumb and without claws marks.
- A watermelon partially eaten with finger marks in it, near a footprint
- Several artifacts made with twigs and branches
- The stick thrown horizontally toward two members of the expedition
- The stick at ground oriented toward the tent of Philippe
- The flat stone set on a fallen tree
- The three violent knocks that responded to those made by Rob

All these elements converge toward the presence of sasquatchs in the region around the campground at Homesite Creek. This is, of course, not a scientific proof but it confirms the results accumulated by Rob and Debbie Kennedy since years in the same region and more largely in the Sechelt Peninsula.

More precisely, several facts such as the origin of knocks, calls and some footprints indicate that the power line near the campground is an interesting place to investigate further.

Moreover, most of the footprints found near the camp, particularly that left near the watermelon, were of small size. This seems to indicate that mainly young individuals are attracted by the camp.

Let us come to the difficulty of observing directly the bigfoots. This is one of the main arguments used by the skeptics. We did not see by our own eyes these beings during our stay. Neither did our three trailcams take any picture of them during our stay of 24

days. Rob and Debbie who are working on the field almost full-time since many years confirm this situation. They had very few opportunities to see some of them. But, the most important fact is that they were able to have such glimpses.

The so-called invisibility of the sasquatchs can be explained. When humans enter a wood, they generally see almost no animal except insects or birds. Mammals are quite invisible. This is due to the fear that humans produce on them. These animals have brains that allow them to remember passed events and they keep in memory the danger that humans constitute to them. Birds do also have such memory but they have the possibility of escaping by flying and this make them more visible.

This leads to the following proposition: The more the brain of a mammal is developed, the less frequently it is seen by humans.

Trailcams are marks left by humans and, as such, represent a danger for an animal with enough developed brain. If bigfoots are bipedal primates, their brain may be intermediate between those of chimpanzees and of humans. That is, they should have very developed cognitive faculty. Due to this, they should know that we represent a danger and also know how to avoid us.

As already noted, young sasquatchs could be more attracted by the camp and less fearful. Some facts, indicate that they visit from time to time the camp. This leads to the recommendation to set trailcams in the camp among many other familiar objects in order to make them less out standing.

Let us now come to the equipment. One camcorder did not work from the beginning. The battery of a sound recorder was unexpectedly unloaded and

this made Philippe miss the recording of an important call. One of the trailcams has been robbed. This shows that they are too visible and if they do not escape the eyes of human robbers, they will not escape being seen by bipedal primates.

A more general problem is the lack of efficient night vision and night filming equipment. Only one good light intensifier is largely insufficient. Ideally, each member of the expedition should be equipped with a generation 2+ or 3 light intensifier that can both be hand held and mounted on a camcorder. We should have at least one thermal camera. This leads to the problem of funding the expedition as generation 2+ or 3 light intensifiers and thermal cameras are very expensive.



Maps

