



Pest Management Plan 2021-2026 (DRAFT)

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TFL 44 Limited Partnership
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Overview

- Introduction – what are foresters trying to do?
- How is herbicide use tracked and limited?
- Why do we need Pest Management Plan?
- What is a Pest Management Plan?
- How are Pest Management Plans developed?
- What species are targeted?
- What are the treatment thresholds?
- What are the treatment options?
- Frequently asked questions

What are Foresters trying to do?

- Legally obligated to reforest harvested areas with appropriate species of a certain density that are sufficiently free from brush competition.
- Develop healthy, vigorous and productive future forest stands that meet reforestation obligation and encourage biodiversity wherever possible.
- Not always possible without brush control intervention.
- 2015-2020 5-year period:
 - 413 ha treated total
 - 319 ha mechanical (power saw cutting and girdling)
 - 94 ha herbicide (basal bark spray, foliar spray – knotweed only)
 - 23% herbicide

CSA Indicator 3.1.2a: Limit Herbicide Use

Element: 3.1 Soil Quality and Quantity

Conserve soil resources by maintaining soil quality and quantity.

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Variance
The natural chemistry of forest soils in the DFA	The natural chemistry of forest soils is maintained	The percent of the DFA area where herbicides are applied	< 0.1% (annually)	+0.05%

Year	Total DFA (ha)	Area Treated (ha)	Percent Treated (%)	Target Met (Y/N)
2019	136,960	15.5	0.01	Y
2018	139,446	0.5	0.0 trace	Y
2017	139,446	20.7	0.02	Y
2016	139,446	57.5	0.04	Y
2015	139,446	0.0	0.0	Y

What is a Pest Management Plan?

- A plan required by the Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA) to apply pesticides for forestry purposes.
- A PMP describes:
 - Prevention: Prompt planting, genetic gain stock, large stock, correct species selection
 - Monitoring: Silviculture surveys throughout the years that monitor crop tree/competitive vegetation relationship.
 - Treatment: Treatment thresholds, timing and selection (manual or chemical types)
 - Methods of handling, preparing, mixing and applying pesticides
 - Evaluation: Measure treatment success

What is a Pest?

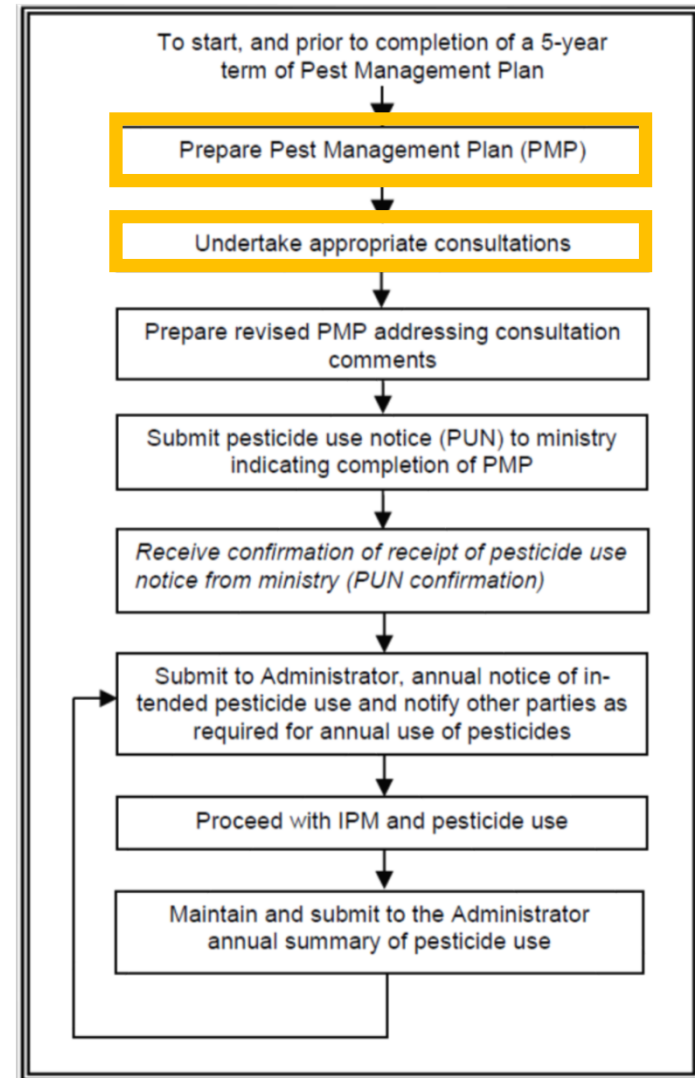
- “Pest” according to the IMPA is an organism (herbaceous annual, shrub, or deciduous tree) that limits or eliminates the ability of a seedling crop tree from establishing and/or reaching the legal free growing status.
- Not all annuals, shrubs, or hardwood trees are pests. We want to keep biodiversity on the block as much as possible.
 - Benefits of deciduous
 - Nitrogen fixing alder (soil health)
 - Wildlife uses (forage, cover, bird nesting)

Why do we need a PMP?

- We are legally obligated to have one if we would like the option of treating 20+ hectares of crown land any given year within the 5 year PMP period.
- It is a publicly available document that goes through a public and First Nation consultation process during the development process.
- It provides guidance for foresters to achieve desired reforestation results of healthy, free growing, commercially viable stands for the future.

Development of a PMP

- WFP Port Alberni Forest Operation PMP expired June 2019
- TFL 44 LP is preparing a new draft PMP for the next 5 year term beginning 2021.
- Public and First Nation consultation is key to a successful renewal.



Brushing: Target Species

Big Leaf Maple



Red Alder



Brushing: Invasive Target Species

Japanese Knotweed



Scotch Broom



Treatment Thresholds

Target Competitive Vegetation Species			Preferred Treatment Technique		Alternative Treatment Technique	
Species	Density Threshold	Competition Threshold	Chemical	Manual	Chemical	Manual
Red Alder	>200 sph or as determined by forestry professional	Impediment to Free Growing status	-	Power saw cutting	Basal bark spray (Triclopyr)	Girdling if DBH > 15cm or +3m tall
Big Leaf Maple	>10 sph or as determined by forestry professional	Impediment to Free Growing status	Basal bark spray (Triclopyr)	Power saw cutting (single stem)	-	-
Knotweeds	All identified areas	All identified areas	Foliar spray (Glysohate)	-	-	-

Treatment Options – Mechanical

Power Saw Cutting and Girdling



Treatment Options – Herbicide

Basal Bark Spray – Triclopyr

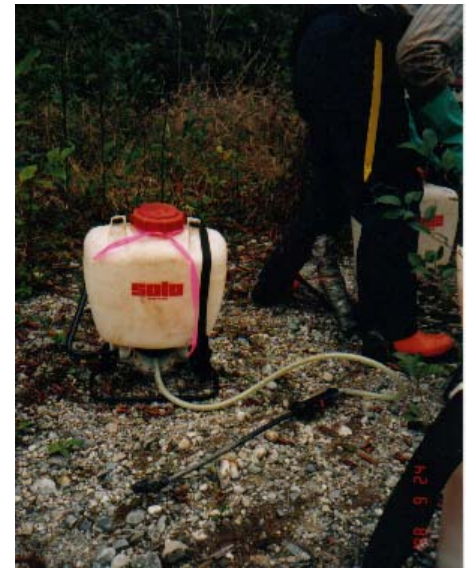
- Herbicide penetrates the bark and wraps the cambium.

Foliar Spray – Glyphosate

- Herbicide applied using backpack and wand to foliage
- Used for species that shouldn't be cut, ie knotweed.

Both

- Selective treatment on target species only
- Has restrictions (weather, riparian features)
- Manual treatment techniques are used in Pesticide Free Zones.



Frequently Asked Questions

How is the environment protected?

- Pre-treatment planning and consultation identifies potential conflicts, water , fish and riparian, wildlife and wildlife habitat, human food sources .
- Pesticide Free zones are identified on the map and in the field and updated on site if necessary
- Licenced Pesticide Operators carry out treatments

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I know if an area has been treated with herbicide?

- Signs will be posted for a 14 day period following treatment at all road and trail access points.
- Signs will indicate product use and who to contact for further information.

Frequently Asked Questions

Does herbicide kill everything?

- Both of our herbicide treatment techniques allow the applicator to be specific and only use it on the targeted species that are hindering free growing.
 - Not intended to contact the soil.
- Each block has a treatment map and prescription outlining the targeted species.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where can I get more information on the PMP and give input?

- The official consultation process for the draft PMP will begin by January where the draft PMP will be available for review and comment.
 - Advertisement in the paper for an open house
 - Draft PMP will be available on the WIWAG website
 - Sent to known interest groups (First Nations, hatcheries, other adjacent land owners)
- All comments will be compiled, considered and submitted with our PMP application.

Questions and Contacts

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