

CENTRAL ISLAND FOREST OPERATION FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN:

2017-2022

Western Forest Products Inc.

PREAMBLE

This Forest Stewardship Plan replaces the Mid Island Forest Stewardship Plan, Nootka FSP, and a portion of North Vancouver Island Operations FSP, as maintained in the BC government FSP Tracker system.

The Central Island Forest Operations 2017 Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) encompasses forest tenures located on Vancouver Island, in the vicinity of Campbell River, Sayward, Gold River, Nootka Island, Zeballos, Beaver Cove, and Woss. This FSP applies to the tenures identified in Section 3.0 of the FSP.

FSPs are a key operational plan under the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). FSPs identify broad areas called Forest Development Units (FDUs) where timber harvesting and road construction may occur, are subject to public review and comment, and must be approved by government before taking effect. FSPs do not show cutblocks and roads for approval, and are generally in effect for a 5 year term.

For each of the 11 FRPA values and their Objectives set by government, such as wildlife and biodiversity, the FSP identifies legally binding results and strategies, forest practices, measures, and standards, which will be required to be implemented by the Holder of the FSP in the forest development units. Results and strategies must be consistent with government Objectives, and must be measurable and verifiable. The FSP also must be consistent with government Objectives, and objectives set out in Land-Use Plans, such as the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, and sub-unit plans such as approved Landscape Unit Plans.

This FSP has been divided into two FDUs as shown on the overview map in this FSP. One FDU encompasses the active plan area, and one FDU boundary corresponds with Bill 28 takeback areas to deal with outstanding silviculture obligations. An overview map (Figure 1) in this FSP shows the location of all FDUs. More detailed FSP maps are available on the WFP website, and at the address below.

Forest Stewardship initiatives by Western Forest Products (WFP) do not end at the FSP. The FSP forms only one part of the overall forest stewardship and due diligence process. Examples of other sustainability initiatives by WFP include ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, Standard Operating Procedures, Forest Investment Account administration, and TFL Management Plans. In addition to the legal framework in the FSP, other regulatory requirements are outside the FSP, such as the *Heritage Conservation Act, Wildlife Act, Foresters Act, Land Act, Federal Species at Risk Act, Federal Fisheries Act, and* First Nations case law.

The WFP Central Island 2017 FSP with maps and appendices can be found at: <u>http://www.westernforest.com/sustainability/</u>

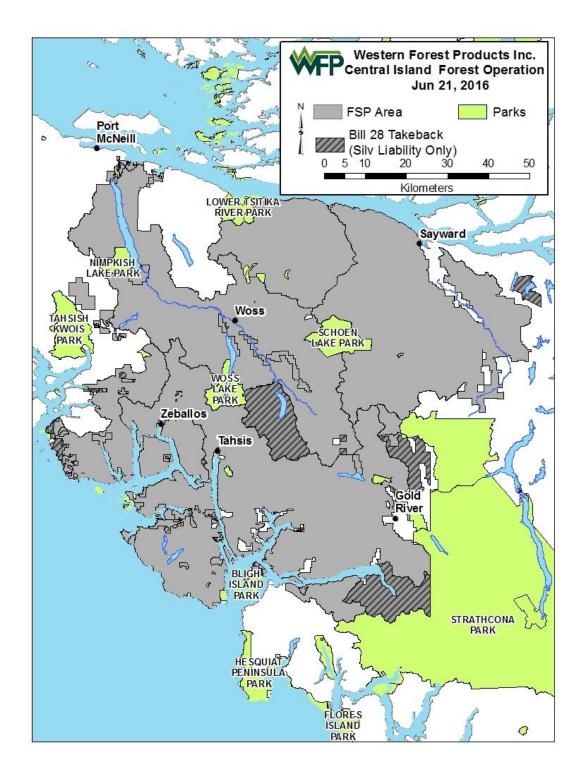
More information on FSPs and the public and First Nations input process is available at: <u>http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-policy-legislation/legislation-regulation/frpa-pac/fsp_brochure.pdf</u>

Comments should be directed to:

Western Forest Products Inc. Central Island Forest Operation

Attn: Paul Kutz, RPF Senior Operations Planner





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1.0 Date of Submission

May 5, 2017

2.0 Interpretation

In this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP):

Holder of the FSP has the same meaning as in the Forest and Range Practices Act.

Licensee refers to licensees or agreement holders under the Forest Act, that are one of the holders of the FSP as described in FRPA s.3.

Results or Strategies in this FSP are proposed pursuant to Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) Section 5. Results or Strategies and Undertakings in this FSP refer to the Forest and Range Practices Act, Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), and/or Government Actions Regulation (GAR) as they were on the date the FSP was submitted for approval; results and strategies apply within the specified FDUs, during the term of the plan, for the primary forest activity by the licensees holding the FSP, subject to any qualifications or limitations in the Results or Strategies.

The word "section" or "subsection" or the abbreviations "s." or "ss." is used to indicate a numbered section or sections of the indicated Act, Regulation, or Order. FSP sections may also be referred to with "s." in reference to numbered subsections in the Tables.

FDU 2 refers to Bill 28 takeback areas for silviculture liability only. Results and strategies apply in FDU 1.

Sections of Orders, Notices, and Objectives are quoted in *italics* in this FSP for convenience only; if there is a discrepancy between the FSP text and a quoted section, the text in the Act, Regulation, Order, or Notice prevails, and should be used in preference to the FSP text.

The term "Enactment" in this FSP, has the same meaning as it has in the Forest and Range Practices Act.

The abbreviation "R/S" in this FSP means "result or strategy".

Background Information where contained in this FSP, is not part of the FSP or the FSP results and strategies.

"Legislated Planning Date" means:

(i) subject to clause (ii), the date 4 months before the Date of Submission; or

(ii) if an enactment or an objective set by government requires that a date different than the date referred to in clause (i) be applied in respect of this FSP, then that different date.

3.0 Application of This FSP

3.1 Licensee(s) and Licence(s) (FRPA Act s.3(4))

This FSP applies to each cutting permit and road permit issued or granted to the licensees holding this FSP:

- (a) after the FSP term commences;
- (b) within FDUs; and

(c) under or in respect of the following licences:

Licensee	Licences
Englewood	Operations
Western Forest Products Inc.	Tree Farm Licence 37 (includes TL's within the TFL)
Atli Resources Limited Partnership	A84672, Amendment 5, April 24, 2009; FL A92625
Atli Resources Corporation	FLA92106
Canfor	A19233 and blocks within TFL 37
Menzies C	Dperations
Western Forest Products Inc.	Tree Farm Licence 39 - Block 2 (includes TL's within the TFL)
Nanwakolas Timber Limited Partnership	FLTC A94386
We Wai Kai First Nation	A85549
Nootka O	perations
Western Forest Products Inc.	Tree Farm Licence 19 (includes TL's within the TFL)
	FL A19231
	T0716; T0849; T0853; T0862; T0866; T0892
Nuchatlaht First Nation	A833327, A90791
Nootka Sound Economic Development Corporation	A53746

and, for greater certainty, applies to the obligations of the licensee in respect of these permits under section 29(1) of the Act regarding the establishment of free growing stands, unless, and to the extent, the licensee gives a written notice to the Ministry of Forests and Range to add or remove a licence from this FSP.

3.2 Application of This FSP to FPC Obligations (FRPA Act ss.197 (4) (5) and (7) and FPPR s.14(1)(d) and (e))

This FSP applies to the following areas:

(a) all cutblocks and roads subject to cutting permits issued to the licensee under the licences referred to in Paragraph 3.1 on or after the date approval of this FSP;

(b) a cutblock or road permit subject to a cutting permit issued to the licensee under a licence referred to in Paragraph 3.1 before the FSP term commences, whether the cutting permit is still in effect or not, for which the licensee gives written notice to the Ministry of Forests, Range, and Natural Resources Operations after the FSP term commences, effective the date, and to the extent, specified in the notice;

(c) a road, or portion thereof, subject to a road permit in effect before the FSP term commences for which the licensee gives written notice to the Ministry of Forests, Range, and Natural Resources Operations after the FSP term commences, effective the date, and to the extent, specified in the written notice; and

(d) a Cutblock:

(i) that is within FDU 1 and 2 (takeback);

(ii) for licensee cutblocks where stocking standards or other site level requirements that may apply set out in the Forest Practices Code, Code Regulations, Forest Development Plan, previously approved FSPs for the same area, or in a pre-FRPA prescription would otherwise apply (including a site plan, silviculture prescription or pre-harvest silviculture prescription); and

(iii) for which:

-the commencement date occurred; and

-a free growing declaration was not received by the Ministry of Forests, Range, and Natural Resources Operations within RESULTS before the FSP term commenced; and

(iv) the Licensee may elect to, for the purposes of otherwise specifying stocking standards, and changes to the total area under prescription including wildlife tree patches, under FRPA s. 197(4, 5 or 7) within an FDU as specified by FPPR s. 14(1)(d or e) and where it is ecologically appropriate to have stocking standards approved under this plan apply to standards units within such cutblocks from previous plans. For each standards unit, this election is to be made prior to the declaration of free growing date by electronically providing notice using the Ministry's RESULTS system to indicate the replacement FSP stocking standard and/or modified wildlife tree patch area.

4.0 Term of This FSP (FRPA ss.6(1)(a) and (b))

The term of this FSP is 5 years.

The FSP may be terminated earlier if the licensee elects to replace it with another approved FSP; or may be extended pursuant to the Act and regulations.

The term of this FSP commences on the date the FSP is approved by the DDM.

5.0 FSP Map and Forest Development Units (FDUs) (FRPA Act s.5(1)(a), FPPR s.14)

5.1 Boundaries of FDU

The boundaries of the FDUs under this FSP are shown on the FSP map. The FDU boundaries include, despite any inconsistency between the FSP Map and the boundaries of a tree farm licence or timber licence referred to in Paragraph 3.1, the full area of such licence, except any area shown on the map as excluded.

The following FDUs are intended to follow Landscape Unit boundaries and/or Tenure boundaries: FDU #1 and 2.

FDU 2 encompasses former WFP areas under Bill 28 takeback and any licences that have been sold, and are outside the area of the other FDUs, for which there are outstanding silviculture obligations: this area is shown on the map. The stocking standards apply to this area.

5.2 New Forest Development Units (FRPA s.5(1)(a) and FPPR s.14(1)(a))

The FSP map shows the boundaries of all new FDUs.

5.3 Forest Development Units in Effect on Date of Submission of This FSP (FRPA ss.7(1.1) and (2) and 5(1)(a) and FPPR s.14(1)(b))

The WFP Forest Stewardship Plans that include Mid Island Forest Operation FSP, Nootka Forest Operation FSP, and the Englewood portions of the North Vancouver Island FSP, and their latest

amendments, show the FDUs that are in effect at the time of submission. There are no other FDUs in effect on the date of FSP submission.

5.4 Areas to Which s.196(1) of the Act Apply (FRPA s.196(1); FPPR s.14(1)(c)

N/A.

5.5 Designations in Effect Four Months Before Submission of This FSP (FPPR s.14(2))

The FSP map shows the designations and other areas listed in FPPRs.14(2) that were in effect 4 months before the FSP was submitted for approval.

5.6 Areas within FDUs considered to be approved (FRPA ss.196(1) and (2) and FPPR ss.14(1)(c) and 110)

N/A.

5.7 Areas within FDU Subject to Cutting Permit or Road Permit (FPPR s.14(3))

The FSP map shows the areas within the FDUs that are subject to a cutting permit or road permit: a) held by the licensee, and b) in effect 4 months before the submission of the FSP for approval. (note: can include any CPs/RPs in effect up to submission date).

aca for the pulposes of surve	ige are listed below.
Tenure	CP
TFL 39-2	198
TFL 39-2	199
TFL37	CP94, CP96, and CP97
TFL 19	99A, 99B
FL A19231	99A, 99B

Blanket CPs issued for the purposes of salvage are listed below:

5.8 Declared Areas (FPPR s.14(4))

The FSP map shows the areas within the FDUs, if any, that are declared areas under FPPR s.14(4). Declarations made after FSP approval will be made through the FSP tracking system.

6.0 FRPA Values and Results or Strategies

FRPA

s.5 (1) A forest stewardship plan must

(a)....

(b) specify intended results or strategies, each in relation to

(i) objectives set by government, and

(ii) other objectives that are established under this Act or the regulations and that pertain to all or part of the area subject to the plan, and

(c) conform to prescribed requirements.

(1.1) The results and strategies referred to in subsection (1) (b) must be consistent to the prescribed extent with objectives set by government and with the other objectives referred to in section 5 (1) (b).

Results and Strategies or Undertakings to Comply in this section are proposed in accordance with the qualifications and limitations described in Section 2.0 Interpretation, of this FSP, and in accordance the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), as they were on the date of FSP submission.

6.1 FRPA Value: Soil

FPPR Section 5 The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.

O • 1	
Table 1.1: Soil	5
Objective	FPPR s.5.
	The FPPR Practice is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist
	between the text of the FPPR and the text herein, the text of the FPPR as it
	was at time of FSP submission prevails:
	Soil disturbance limits
	35 (1)
	In this section:
	"roadside work area" means the area adjacent to a road where one or
	both of the following are carried out:
	(a) decking, processing or loading timber;
	(b) piling or disposing of logging debris;
	(") printig et allepeening et regging alleret,
	"sensitive soils" means soils that, because of their slope gradient, texture
	class, moisture regime, or organic matter content have the following risk of
	displacement, surface erosion or compaction:
	(a) for the Interior, a very high hazard;
	(b) for the Coast, a high or very high hazard.
	(<i>a)</i> for the ecoded, a fight of for giving and
	(2) Repealed [B.C. Reg. 580/04]
	()
	(3) An agreement holder other than a holder of a minor tenure who is
	carrying out timber harvesting must not cause the amount of soil disturbance
	on the net area to be reforested to exceed the following limits:
	(a) if the standards unit is predominantly comprised of sensitive
	soils, 5% of the area covered by the standards unit, excluding any
	area covered by a roadside work area;
	(b) if the standards unit not is not predominantly comprised of
	sensitive soils, 10% of the area covered by the standards unit,
	excluding any area covered by a roadside work area;
	(c) 25% of the area covered by a roadside work area.
	(,
	(4) An agreement holder may cause soil disturbance that exceeds the limits
	specified in subsection (3) if the holder
	(a) is removing infected stumps or salvaging windthrow and the
	additional disturbance is the minimum necessary, or
	(b) is constructing a temporary access structure and both of the
	following apply:
	(i) the limit set out in subsection (3) (a) or (b), as applicable,
	is not exceeded by more than 5% of the area covered by the
	standards unit, excluding the area covered by a roadside
	work area;
	(ii) before the regeneration date, a sufficient amount of the
	area within the standards unit is rehabilitated such that the
	agreement holder is in compliance with the limits set out in
μ	

subsection (3).
(5) The minister may require an agreement holder to rehabilitate an area of compacted soil if all of the following apply:
(a) the area of compacted soil
(i) was created by activities of the holder,
(ii) is within the net area to be reforested, and
(iii) is a minimum of 1 ha in size;
(b) the holder has not exceeded the limits described in subsection (3);
(c) rehabilitation would, in the opinion of the minister,
(i) materially improve the productivity and the hydrologic
function of the soil within the area, and
(ii) not create an unacceptable risk of further damage or
harm to, or impairment of, forest resource values related to
one or more of the subjects listed in section 149 (1) of the
Act.
(6) An agreement holder who rehabilitates an area under subsection (4) or (5) must
(a) remove or redistribute woody materials that are exposed on the
surface of the area and are concentrating subsurface moisture, to the
extent necessary to limit the concentration of subsurface moisture on
the area.
(b) de-compact compacted soils, and
(c) return displaced surface soils, retrievable side-cast and berm
materials.
(7) If an agreement holder rehabilitates an area under subsection (4) or (5) and erosion of exposed soil from the area would cause sediment to enter a stream, wetland or lake, or a material adverse effect in relation to one or more of the subjects listed in section 149 (1) of the Act, the agreement holder, unless placing debris or revegetation would not materially reduce the likelihood of erosion, must
(a) place woody debris on the exposed soils, or
(b) revegetate the exposed mineral soils.
Permanent access structure limits 36 (1)
An agreement holder must ensure that the area in a cutblock that is occupied by permanent access structures built by the holder or used by the holder does not exceed 7% of the cutblock, unless
(a) there is no other practicable option on that cutblock, having regard to
(i) the size, topography and engineering constraints of the cutblock,
(ii) in the case of a road, the safety of road users, or
(iii) the requirement in selection harvesting systems for
excavated or bladed trails or other logging trails, or
(b) additional permanent access structures are necessary to provide access beyond the cutblock.
(2) If an agreement holder exceeds the limit for permanent access
structures described in subsection (1) for either of the reasons set out in that
subsection, the holder must ensure that the limit is exceeded as little as

	 (3) An agreement holder may rehabilitate an area occupied by permanent access structures in accordance with the results or strategies specified in the forest stewardship plan or by (a) removing or redistributing woody materials that are exposed on the surface of the area and are concentrating subsurface moisture, as necessary to limit the concentration of subsurface moisture on the area, (b) de-compacting compacted soils, and (c) returning displaced surface soils, retrievable side-cast and berm materials.
	(4) If an agreement holder rehabilitates an area under subsection (3) (a) and erosion of exposed soil from the area would cause sediment to enter a stream, wetland or lake, or a material adverse effect in relation to one or more of the subjects listed in section 149 (1) of the Act, the agreement holder, unless placing debris or revegetation would not materially reduce the likelihood of erosion, must
	(a) place woody debris on the exposed soils, or(b) revegetate the exposed mineral soils.
Undertaking	Undertaking to Comply: 1) The holder of the FSP undertakes to comply with section 36 of the FPPR, as it was at the time of submission. The licensee is exempt from the requirement to specify Results or Strategies for FPPR section 36 on the basis of the undertaking.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy: 1) In accordance with FPPR s.12.2(1) ¹ , the Holder of the FSP adopts FPPR s.35, as it was at the time of submission, as a result or strategy.
	 <u>2) Definitions for purposes of this result:</u> Standards units for the purposes of FPPR s.1, ss.35(3)(a) and (b), and s.35(4), means: a) standards units defined based on homogeneous soil disturbance limits including groups of standard units within a cutblock with the same soil disturbance limit, or b) groups of standard units or the entire cutblock, if the most restrictive soil disturbance limit for the standards units or cutblock is applied.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	FDU 1

¹ FPPR s.12.2 (1) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from section 35 if the person (a) prepares and submits to the minister the proposed plan, including an intended result or strategy for the objective for soils that is set out in section 5, in relation to the areas of primary forest activity under the plan, and (b) receives the minister's approval to the plan.

6.2 FRPA Value: Timber

FPPR Section 6. The objectives set by government for timber are to:

(a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,

(b) ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and

(c) ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.

Table 2.1: Obje	ective Set by Government for Timber
Objective	FPPR s.6
Results or strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Exemption: Results or strategies are not specified in this FSP under the FPPR 6 Objective, per the FPPR s.12(8) exemption for results or strategies for Timber, except as provided for the VILUP Land-Use Objectives 7 and 8.

6.3 FRPA Value: Water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas

FPPR Section 8 The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.

Table 3.1: Wate	er, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas
Objective	FPPR Section 8 The objective set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve, at the landscape level, the water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity associated with those riparian areas.
	 FPPR Part 4: Division 3 – Riparian Areas Stream riparian classes 47. (1) In this section, "active flood plain" means the level area with alluvial soils, adjacent to streams, that is flooded by stream water on a periodic basis and is at the same elevation as areas showing evidence of (a) flood channels free of terrestrial vegetation, (b) rafted debris or fluvial sediments, recently deposited on the surface of the forest floor or suspended on trees or vegetation, or (c) recent scarring of trees by material moved by flood waters.
	 (2) A stream that is a fish stream or is located in a community watershed has the following riparian class: (a) S1-A, if the stream averages, over a 1 km length, either a stream width or an active flood plain width of 100 m or greater; (b) S1-B, if the stream width is greater than 20 m but the stream does not have a riparian class of S1-A; (c) S2, if the stream width is not less than 5 m but not more than 20 m; (d) S3, if the stream width is less than 1.5 m.

(a) S5, if th (b) S6, if th (4) Subject to	is the following riparian of the stream width is greate the stream width is 3 m of the subsections (5) or (6),	er than 3 m; ⁻ less. for each riparian cla	
	rian management area		
	agement zone width, on		
Riparian Cla	-	Riparian Recomun Zono	Riparian
	Management	Reserve Zone	Management
<u>C1 4</u>	Area (metres)	(metres)	Zone (metres)
S1-A	100	0	100
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
<u>S3</u>	40	20	20
S4	30	0	30
S5	30	0	30
S6	20	0	20
required.	of S1-A if the minister c		nan reserve zone is
		onsiders that a ripar	ian reserve zone is
required. (7) The ripal channel bank (8) The ripa (a) the oute (b) if there	rian reserve zone for a s and extends to the widt arian management zone er edge of the riparian re is no riparian reserve zo tends to the width descri	tream begins at the h described in subs for a stream begins serve zone, or ne, the edge of the	edge of the stream ection (4) or (6). s at stream channel
required. (7) The ripal channel bank (8) The ripal (a) the oute (b) if there bank, and exit Wetland ripa 48. (1) Wet (a) W1, if the (b) W2, if the and is in one (i) (ii) (iv) (v) dry so (c) W3, if the (c)	rian reserve zone for a s and extends to the widt arian management zone er edge of the riparian re is no riparian reserve zo	tream begins at the h described in subse- for a stream begins serve zone, or one, the edge of the bed in subsection (4 g riparian classes: an 5 ha in size; an 1 ha and not mor limatic zones or sub y dry hot, very dry w ock, very dry maritim an 1 ha and not mor	edge of the stream ection (4) or (6). s at stream channel 4) or (5). re than 5 ha in size zones: warm or very dry mile ne, dry maritime or re than 5 ha in size

riparian class of W	′5 if		
(a) the area con			
	r more W1 wetland	s located within 100) m of each other.
.,	wetland and one o		
	80 m of each other,		
			in 60 m of coop
. ,	or more non-W1 we		
other, and			
. ,		e wetlands, excludii	ng the upland areas,
is 5 ha or l	arger.		
			class of wetland, the
	management area w		
riparian manageme	ent zone width for th	ne wetland are as fo	ollows:
Riparian Class	Riparian	Riparian	Riparian
	Management	Reserve Zone	Management
	Area (metres)	(metres)	Zone (metres)
W1	50	10	40
W2	30	10	20
W3	30	0	30
W4	30	0	30
W5	50	10	40
(b) greater than (5) If the minister c	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa		erve zone or riparia
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following:	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland are	mate, and serve zone or riparial ea, the minister may
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following: serve zone of a widt	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland arc h of 10 m or less;	erve zone or riparia ea, the minister may
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following:	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland arc h of 10 m or less;	erve zone or riparia ea, the minister may
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res (b) a riparian ma 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following: serve zone of a widt anagement zone of a	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland ard h of 10 m or less; a width of 40 m or l	erve zone or riparial ea, the minister may less.
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res (b) a riparian ma (6) The riparian res 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following: serve zone of a widt anagement zone of serve zone for a we	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland ard h of 10 m or less; a width of 40 m or l etland begins at the	erve zone or riparia ea, the minister may less. edge of the wetland
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 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res (b) a riparian ma (6) The riparian re and extends to the 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following: serve zone of a widt anagement zone of serve zone for a we width described in	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland and h of 10 m or less; a width of 40 m or l etland begins at the subsection (3) or (5	erve zone or riparial ea, the minister may less. edge of the wetland 5).
 (b) greater than (5) If the minister c management zone require either or bo (a) a riparian res (b) a riparian ma (6) The riparian re and extends to the (7) The riparian ma 	1 000 ha in size. considers it necessa to extend onto an e oth of the following: serve zone of a widt anagement zone of serve zone for a we width described in anagement zone for	ry for a riparian res enclosed upland and h of 10 m or less; a width of 40 m or l etland begins at the subsection (3) or (5	erve zone or riparia ea, the minister may less. edge of the wetlanc 5).
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	eoclimatic zone or subz	one other than	one referred to in par	agraph
(c);				
(e) L4	if the lake is			,
	(i) not less than 0.25 h			
	piogeoclimatic zone or s	ubzone reierre	a to in paragraph (c)	(<i>I</i>), (<i>II</i>) Or
((iii), or	a and not mare	than 1 ha in aita and	d io in o
	ii) not less than 0.5 h biogeoclimatic zone or s			
	ect to subsection (3), for			
	management area width			
	ment zone width are as i			anan
Riparia		Riparian	Riparian	1
Class	Management	Reserve	Management	
	Area (metres)	Zone	Zone (metres)	
		(metres)		
L1-A	0	0	0	
L1-B	10	10	0	
L2	30	10	20	
L3	30	0	30	
 L4	30	0	30	-
		•		_1
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(a) creating quivling tiphacks:
(e) creating guyline tiebacks;(f) carrying out a sanitation treatment;
(g) felling or modifying a tree that has been windthrown or has been
damaged by fire, insects, disease or other causes, if the felling or modifying
will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian reserve zone;
(h) felling or modifying a tree under an occupant licence to cut, master
licence to cut or free use permit issued in respect of an area that is subject to
a licence, permit, or other form of tenure issued under the Land Act, Coal Act,
Geothermal Resources Act, Mines Act, Mineral Tenure Act, Mining Right of
Way Act, Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing Act or Petroleum and Natural
Gas Act, if the felling or modification is for a purpose expressly authorized
under that licence, permit or tenure;
(i) felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or
maintaining an interpretative forest site, recreation site, recreation
facility or recreation trail.
(2) An agreement holder who fells, tops, prunes or modifies a tree under
subsection (1) may remove the tree only if the removal will not have a
material adverse effect on the riparian reserve zone.
(3) An agreement holder must not carry out the following silviculture
treatments in a riparian reserve zone:
(a) grazing or broadcast herbicide applications for the purpose of brushing;
(b) mechanized site preparation or broadcast burning for the purpose of
site preparation;
(c) spacing or thinning.
Restrictions in a riparian management zone
52. (1) A holder of a minor tenure who fells trees in a cutblock within a
riparian management zone of a class described in Column 1 must ensure that
(a) the percentage of the total basal area within the riparian management
zone specified in Column 2 is left as standing trees, and
(b) the standing trees are reasonably representative of the physical
structure of the riparian management zone, as it was before harvesting:
Column 1
Riparian Class Column 2
Basal Area to be Retained Within Riparian Management Zone (%)
S1-A or S1-B stream greater than or equal to 20
S2 stream greater than or equal to 20
S3 stream greater than or equal to 20
S4 stream greater than or equal to 10
S5 stream greater than or equal to 10
S6 stream Not applicable
All classes of wetlands or lakes greater than or equal to 10
(2) An authorized person who cuts, modifies or removes trees in a riparian
management zone for an S4, S5 or S6 stream that has trees that contribute
significantly to the maintenance of stream bank or channel stability must
retain enough trees adjacent to the stream to maintain the stream bank or
channel stability, if the stream
(a) is a direct tributary to an S1, S2 or S3 stream,
(b) flows directly into the ocean, at a point near to or where one or more of
the following is located:
(i) a herring spawning area;
(i) a herring spawning area; (ii) a shellfish bed; (iii) a saltwater marsh area;

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	 (iv) an aquaculture site; (v) a juvenile salmonid rearing area or an adult salmon holding area, or (c) flows directly into the ocean at a point near to the location of an area referred to in paragraph (b) and failure to maintain stream bank or channel stability will have a material adverse impact on that area.
	Temperature sensitive streams 53. An authorized person who fells, modifies or removes trees in a riparian management area adjacent to a temperature sensitive stream, or a stream that is a direct tributary to a temperature sensitive stream, must retain either or both of the following in an amount sufficient to prevent the temperature of the temperature sensitive stream from increasing to an extent that would have a material adverse impact on fish: (a) streamside trees whose crowns provide shade to the stream; (b) understory vegetation that provides shade to the stream.
	Fan destabilization 54. An authorized person who carries out a primary forest activity on the Coast must ensure that the primary forest activity does not cause fan destabilization that has a material adverse effect in relation to one or more of the subjects listed in section 149 (1) of the Act.
	Sayward SRMP, Objective 10 (LO): Riparian Reserve Zones – applies to Notch Lake (north of Grace Lake).
	To manage for fisheries values within those areas noted as Riparian Reserve Zones as shown on the Sayward Landscape Unit map, titled Lakeshore Management by:
	• Prohibiting timber harvesting, including salvage, unless such activities occur within established recreation sites and/or trails and are complementary to the recreation setting and experience as determined by the Statutory Decision Maker; and
	 Prohibiting road construction unless no other practicable options exist as determined by the Statutory Decision Maker
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or strategy: 1) In accordance with FPPR s.12.3 ² :
	a) the Holder of the FSP will comply with FPPR sections 47 to 53, except that 52(2) is addressed in FSP Table 3.4, as results and strategies in this FSP,
	b) except for the RRZ widths set out in section 47(4), 48(3), and 49(2) that will not apply where a riparian variance prescription is prepared by a Qualified Registered Professional, and is implemented by the Holder of the FSP in the following situations and circumstances:
	 where it is not practicable to retain the full width of RRZ in the default FPPR sections due to terrain, existing road location, options for road location, or windthrow risk; and where the scope and scale is limited to no net loss of

² Conditional exemption - from one or more of sections 47 to 53

	RRZ area associated with the same cutblock or road, or along the same stream, wetland, or lake, and the variance will result in the same or better short and long term outcomes associated with those riparian areas for FRPA section 8 objectives [water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity], and maintains streambank and channel stability; and
	 c) A riparian variance prescription implemented under 1(b) will include:
	 an assessment that the situations and circumstances in b) allow the result or strategy to be applied; the stream class, and the required RRZ width needed for
	the stream channel width and channel type, as assessed by a Qualified Registered Professional;
	 iii. RRZ widths and management regimes that are prescribed considering: maintenance of streambank and channel stability, stream channel types, and the FPPR Schedule 1 s.2 Factors [factors relating to water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity] associated with those riparian areas];
	 the applicability of any other results or strategies in this FSP, if any there are specific RRZ practices in relation to Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, or Community Watersheds;
	 no net change in area in total riparian reserve zones as would have been achieved under ss.47(4), 48(3), 49(2)) associated with the same cutblock or road, or along the same stream, wetland, or lake; and
	vi. the variances in the RRZ width are tracked spatially and are auditable.
	1.1) when using any result or strategy in R/S section 1, it is necessary to also apply Table 3.4 to specify retention for the RMZ.
	2) With respect to FPPR s.50(1), the criteria that are outlined in FPPR s50(1) will also apply in a decision to reactivate or rebuild a road versus relocate an existing non-status or existing permitted road.
	3) For clarity, FPPR s.52(1) does not apply.
Apply to these Forest	S FDU 1
Development Units:	

Table 3.2: Riparian Alternative Results and Strategies for Wind Risk	
Objective	FPPR Section 8 (see Table 3.1).
Results or strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) In accordance with FPPR s.12.3⁴, the Holder of the FSP adopts FPPR sections 47 to 53 as results and strategies in this FSP, except on the basis of FPPR s.12.3(5)⁵ the Holder of the FSP may fall and remove trees in an S3 stream RRZ, in the following situations or circumstances: harvesting in a riparian reserve zone is intended only for portions of S3 riparian reserve zones outside community watersheds with a likely high

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	or very high windthrow risk using the Mitchell 1998 classes, or since the moderate class is very broad, where there is estimated to be likely greater than 50% of trees windthrown in the first tree length from what would be the default RRZ edge.
	2) The minimum number of standing trees to be reserved from harvest in the default S3 RRZ where this result or strategy is applied, will be determined by stream channel sensitivity, stream width, and terrain stability:
	 a) low sensitivity S3 stream: may be ≥ 0% basal area retention; otherwise will be harvested per the moderate sensitivity streams; b) moderate sensitivity S3 streams 1.5-3.0m width: retain ≥ 20 trees on each side of the stream per 200m stream length, comprised of trees > 30cm diameter, and distribution may be uniform or grouped;
	 c) moderate sensitivity S3 streams >3.0-5.0m width: retain <u>></u> 40 trees on each side of the stream per 200m length, comprised of trees >30cm diameter, and distribution may be uniform or grouped;
	 e) any retained trees windthrown after harvest will be left for large woody debris function within the RMA; f) high sensitivity S3 stream: reserve at least 90% of the active floodplain width as RRZ, with additional retention width
	and/or windthrow treatments allocated as necessary to protect the floodplain portion of RRZ, and also retain at least as many trees as required in (b) or (c) of this section along the edges of the active floodplain; and
	 g) felling and tree removal in the default RRZ will not take place where it increases risk of a materially adverse gully process.
	 If this result or strategy is not applicable or is not elected to be applied by the Holder of the FSP, Table 3.1 in this FSP will be applied.
	3.1) when using any result or strategy in R/S section 1, it is necessary to also apply Table 3.4 to specify retention for the RMZ.
	 <u>Strategy addressing the landscape level for FPPR s.8:</u> 4) An equivalent area and/or equivalent basal area (see definitions), as felled in S3 streams RRZ in the result above, will be located: a) in the same cutblock, or in other cutblocks in the same licence
	and Landscape Unit; and b) the equivalent number and size of trees or equivalent area (defined below)will be located to one or more of the following priorities:
	 i. placing the equivalent retention on one side of the same stream; ii. stream class S1, S2, S3, or S4 alluvial reaches; iii. stream class S1, S2, S3, or S4 alluvial reaches;
	iii. stream class S1, S2, S3, or S4; iv. along gullies or S5 or S6 alluvial reaches with sediment delivery potential to downslope fish streams; or
	 v. per a rationale prepared by a QRP; and c) if a Holder of the FSP completes harvesting in one or more cutblocks to which the strategy applies during the 5 year term of the FSP, and then every 5 year period thereafter, the Holder of

the FSP must ensure that, at the end of that period, the total area allocated to the other cutblocks will be within +/- 10%, and the balance will be carried into the subsequent period.
5) If requirements for WTP or WTRA distribution at the landscape level are established in other results or strategies or in Landscape Unit Objectives applicable to the cutblocks, this strategy will be implemented to also meet those results or strategies.
6) Definitions for purposes of the result or strategy: Equivalent area = applicable area of RRZ with trees removed x estimated Basal Area of standing trees cut / estimated basal area before cutting. Equivalent basal area = total basal area of RRZ before felling x estimated Basal Area of standing trees cut / estimated basal area before felling.
Stream sensitivity refers to an assessment of fish habitat and channel sensitivity to disturbance. For the purposes of this result or strategy, assessment of streams as alluvial (high sensitivity), semi-alluvial (moderate sensitivity), or non-alluvial (low sensitivity) will be an acceptable system for stream sensitivity.

Table 3.3: Silv	iculture treatments in a riparian reserve zone
Objective	FPPR Section 8
FPPR Practices	The Practice is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the Order and the text herein, the text of the FPPR as it was at time of FSP submission prevails: FPPR 51(3) An agreement holder must not carry out the following silviculture treatments in a riparian reserve zone: (a) grazing or broadcast herbicide applications for the purpose of brushing; (b) mechanized site preparation or broadcast burning for the purpose of site preparation; (c) spacing or thinning.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	In accordance with FPPR s.12.3(5), the following are intended results or strategies: <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) The Holder of the FSP is exempt from the legislated practice requirement stated under FPPR s.51(3)(c) and instead may carry out spacing, thinning or alder conversion in immature (less than 120 years old) riparian reserve zones to: (a) enhance wildlife values; (b) enhance coniferous or alder components to enhance fisheries values (c) create old growth characteristics or large woody debris; (d) enhance coniferous components to meet silviculture obligations approved under the FPC or stocking obligations authorized under this FSP subject to consideration of FPPR Schedule 1 s.2 factors; or
Apply to these	 (e) reduce future windthrow potential. ☑ FDU 1
Forest Development	

Units:

Table 3.4: Ret	ention of trees in a riparian management zone
Objective	FPPR Section 8 and Section 12(3)
FPPR Practices	The Practice is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the FPPR and the text herein, the text of the FPPR as it was at time of FSP submission prevails:
	FPPR Section 12(3) a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify in it, for the objective set out in section 8, a result or strategy that addresses retention of trees in a riparian management zone.
	 FPPR s.52(2) An authorized person who cuts, modifies or removes trees in a riparian management zone for an S4, S5 or S6 stream that has trees that contribute significantly to the maintenance of stream bank or channel stability must retain enough trees adjacent to the stream to maintain the stream bank or channel stability, if the stream (a) is a direct tributary to an S1, S2 or S3 stream, (b) flows directly into the ocean, at a point near to or where one or more of the following is located:
	 (i) a herring spawning area; (ii) a shellfish bed; (iii) a saltwater marsh area; (iv) an aquaculture site; (v) a juvenile salmonid rearing area or an adult salmon holding area, or (c) flows directly into the ocean at a point near to the location of an area referred to in paragraph (b) and failure to maintain stream bank or channel stability will have a material adverse impact on that area.
	Sayward Landscape Unit Plan, February 27, 2003 Objective 10 (LO) To establish Riparian Management Zones for the following lakes within the Sayward Landscape Unit: McIvor, Beaver, Comeback, Hemp, Lawnchair, Lily, Little Mud, Pocket, Reed, Sedge, Shadow, Smolt, Star, and Whistlepunk; and: To ensure that for a distance of 50 metres from the timbered edge surrounding the following lakes within the Sayward Landscape Unit: McIvor, Beaver, Comeback, Hemp, Lawnchair, Lily, Little Mud, Pocket, Reed, Sedge, Shadow, Smolt, Star, and Whistlepunk, that no more than 25% of the forested area be less than 5 metres in height.
	 Objective 12 (HLP) To manage stand structure and protect Critical Stream Reaches, as shown on the Sayward Landscape Unit map, titled Lakes Classification, and Small Spawning and Rearing Streams (S4) by: Retaining all windfirm trees with roots embedded in the bank; and For S4 streams, retaining 50% of the stems, representative of species, age and size, within 10 m of the channel.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy: 1) The result or strategy applies in cutblocks during timber harvesting in riparian management zones (RMZs).

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	2) Subject to sections 3, 4, and 5 of this result or strategy, the minimum retention of trees, in relation to the pre-harvest condition, retained as standing trees within the RMZ will be:
	 For wetlands and lakes with RRZs: the RMZ may be clearcut, unless an amount of retention (an area, numbers of trees or basal area) in the RMZ is needed for windthrow risk management of the RRZ, or to conserve specific wildlife features;
	b) For wetlands and lakes without RRZs: where needed to address the factors in FPPR Schedule 1 s.2, retention compared to pre harvest condition will be > 0%, and will be comprised of tree sizes that are ≥ non-merchantable and saplings; otherwise the RMZ may be clearcut.
	c) For streams with RRZs (S1 to S3): the RMZ may be clearcut, unless an amount of retention (an area, numbers of trees or basal area) in the RMZ is needed for windthrow risk management of the RRZ, for conservation of specific wildlife features, and for gullies, active fans or active floodplains (if these extend beyond the RRZ);
	 d) For S4, S5 and S6 streams: retention of trees that is > 0% (of an amount of basal area, or number of trees, or a width), will be retained in the RMZ in the following circumstances: where needed to maintain stream bank or channel stability in a manner consistent with FPPR 52(2), considering the distance to fish streams, stream width, and channel types (eg. alluvial, semi-alluvial, non-alluvial), or where needed for gullies, active fans or active floodplains; otherwise the RMZ may be clearcut; and
	 e) Applied to the extent practicable based on: if the retained trees are assessed to be windfirm, or if retaining trees despite anticipated windthrow would still result in more favourable channel conditions than no retention; ii. the operational feasibility given harvest systems available and stream density; and iii. considering the practicability and effectiveness of alternative practices to retention that will be applied where retention in (a) to (d) is not practicable or where the alternative practices are expected to provide a similar level of effectiveness in meeting objectives.
	3) Retention levels will conserve any specific resources (defined below) in the RMZ, and consider any other applicable factors in FPPR Schedule 1 s.2;
	4) The strategy will not apply to the extent that results or strategies in this FSP for Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, and Community Watersheds are applicable to the FSP, and specify other requirements for RMZ retention for the riparian classes;
	5) Definitions for purposes of this Result or Strategy: Specific resources: refers to resource features, wildlife habitat features, general wildlife measures, specific high value wildlife trees, specific biodiversity or wildlife values, or Lakeshore Management Zone enactment.
	Non merchantable and saplings: assumes that significant numbers of these trees are in fact present in the pre-harvest timber type.

	Retention in RMZs of S4, S5, and S6 streams means: non merchantable trees and saplings, and larger trees, as needed to meet the conditions at the site.
	A suitable rationale will address the relevant factors in the FPPR Schedule 2, the values to conserve in FRPA section 8, and other site level factors.
Apply to these	🖾 FDU 1
Forest	
Development	
Units:	

6.4 FRPA Value: Fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds

FPPR 8.1 Until December 31, 2005 the objective set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established.

Table 4.1: Fish	neries sensitive watersheds
Objective	Objective set by Government: FPPR s.8.1 Objective enabled by legislation: GAR s.14 Enabled objectives: No watersheds are listed in FPPR Schedule 2. GAR ss.14(1) and (2): MoE has established FSWs and objectives for Memekay, December 29, 2005, and Artlish.
	Objective for Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds For each of the Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds identified by this Order, the objective is to provide, within the normal forest rotation, special management of the amount, timing and distribution of primary forest activities, in order to: i. Conserve the natural hydrological conditions, natural stream bed dynamics and integrity of stream channels in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed,
	 ii. Conserve the quality, quantity and timing of water flows required by fish in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed, and iii. Prevent the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the Fisheries Sensitive Watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the fish habitat of the watershed.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) Situations or circumstances that determine where in the forest development units the result or strategy applies: a) Currently applies in Memekay and Artlish FSW; b) The results and strategies will apply to any new FSWs established during the term of the plan after the time period specified in FRPA s.8, or to any new orders for Memekay or Artlish amending or repealing and replacing these Orders.
	2) For Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds, the Holder of the FSP will conduct its harvesting and road building in a manner that is consistent with special practices for amount, timing or distribution of primary forest activities that are determined in a Watershed Strategies Report (or CWAP) as required in order to meet the FSW objectives. Unless the FSW Objectives set a different

	 threshold, if the extent of activity in the watershed is <20% ECA, the primary forest activity may not require a watershed assessment but will require a hydrologic evaluation. 3) The recommended practices may be modified by a rationale prepared by a Qualified Professional that addresses the objectives and sensitivity of the site. 4) The Watershed Strategies Report (or CWAP) addressing the FSW objectives will be updated on a time period recommended in the assessment. 5) The update period may be extended if doing so is consistent with meeting the objectives, considering the amount of primary forest activity, and sensitivity of the particular site. 6) Results or strategies 1 to 5 will apply to the Holder of the FSP, except in fisheries sensitive watersheds in the BCTS areas (Pacifica TSA), where the Holder of the FSP will follow the BCTS-FSP ECA requirements, by coordinating with BCTS and Holder of the FSPs in the BCTS FSP, to identify a proportion of the required ECA or practices. There are no FSWs currently approved in the BCTS portion of the FDU so this would only apply if a new FSW is enacted.
	7) Definitions for the purposes of this result or strategy: <u>Watershed Assessment</u> : an assessment of Watershed Strategies and conditions prepared by a Qualified Professional for the FSP, that is consistent with Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure (CWAP), and addressing the applicable FSW objectives from the regulation and the enabled FSW watershed objectives.
	<u>Hydrologic Evaluation or Assessment:</u> are carried out by a Qualified Professional to investigate site-specific concerns related to a disturbance (natural or development-related) that has occurred; or to assess the potential impacts from development or an event that has not yet occurred. A hydrological evaluation is not a comprehensive watershed scale analysis, but it is an investigation of a particular area, site, process or event within a watershed unit. A Hydrologic Evaluation will consider the current watershed assessments (eg. Watershed Strategies reports) prepared for the FSP if required or if available.
Applies to FDUs	FDU 1

6.5 FRPA Value: Water in Community Watersheds

FPPR section 8.2 (1) In this section "community watershed" means a community watershed (a) that is continued under section 180 (e) of the Act, and (b) for which a water quality objective has not been (i) continued under section 181 of the Act, or (ii) established under the Government Actions Regulation.

(2) The objective set by government for water being diverted for human consumption through a licensed waterworks in a community watershed is to prevent to the extent described in subsection (3) the cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities within the community watershed from resulting in (a) a material adverse impact on the quantity of water or the timing of the flow of the water from the waterworks, or (b) the water from the waterworks having a material adverse impact on human health that cannot be addressed by water treatment required under (i) an enactment, or (ii) the licence pertaining to the waterworks.

(3) The objective set by government under subsection (2) applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests.

(4) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is not required to provide special management the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective.

(5) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (2) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an enactment, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the requirement to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (2) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.

Table 5.1: Con	nmunity Watersheds
Objective	Objective set by Government for Water Quality in a Community Watershed Objectives enabled by regulation: GAR s.8.1: Minister of Agriculture and Lands designates by order a CWS, GAR s.8.2: Ministry of Agriculture and Lands establish water quality objectives: Newcastle Creek Community Watershed McKelvie Creek Community Watershed
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or strategy: 1) Situations or circumstances that determine where in the forest development units the result or strategy applies: a) Currently applies in Newcastle Creek Community Watershed, and McKelvie Creek Community Watershed; b) The results and strategies will apply to any new Community Watersheds established during the term of the plan after the time period specified in FRPA s.8.
	2) Subject to subsection 1, in a Community Watershed:
	a) the Holder of the FSP will conduct its harvesting and road building in a manner that is consistent with any special practices for primary forest activities that are determined in a Watershed Assessment (eg. Watershed Strategies Report or CWAP) as required in order to avoid material adverse effects and meet the FPPR ss.8.2 (1) and (2) Community Watershed objectives; or the Holder of the FSP will request exemption from the Minister under FPPR ss.8.2 (3), (4), or (5).
	b) The recommended practices may be modified by a rationale prepared by a Qualified Professional that addresses the objectives and sensitivity of the site, and a Watershed Assessment may not be required if the extent of activity in the watershed is <20% ECA, if this is consistent with the enabled CWS objectives, but in this case the activity will require a hydrologic evaluation.
	c) The Watershed Assessment (Watershed Strategies Report or CWAP) addressing the CWS objectives will be updated on a time period recommended in the assessment.
	d) The update period may be extended by a Qualified Professional if doing so is consistent with meeting the objectives, considering the amount of primary forest activity, and sensitivity of the particular site.
	3) Definitions for the purposes of this result or strategy: <u>Watershed Assessment</u> : an assessment of Watershed Strategies

	and conditions prepared by a Qualified Professional and adopted for the FSP, that is consistent with Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure (CWAP), and addressing the applicable CWS objectives from the regulation and the enabled CWS watershed objectives. <u>Hydrologic Evaluation or Assessment:</u> are carried out by a Qualified Professional to investigate site-specific concerns related to a disturbance (natural or development-related) that has occurred; or to assess the potential impacts from development or an event that has not yet occurred. A hydrological evaluation is not a comprehensive watershed scale analysis, but it is an investigation of a particular area, site, process or event within a watershed unit. A Hydrologic Evaluation will consider the current watershed assessments prepared for the FSP or adopted for the FSP if available or required.
Apply to these	FDU 1
Forest	
Development Units:	

6.6 FRPA Value: Wildlife and Biodiversity at Landscape level

FPPR 9: The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the landscape level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests and to the extent practicable, to design areas on which timber harvesting is to be carried out that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape.

Table 6.1: Cut	block size and green-up
Objectives	Objective Set by Government: FPPR s.9 Land-Use Objective: Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order, October, 2000. Section D.
	Section D of the Order is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the Order and the text herein, the text of the Order prevails:
	For all Enhanced Forestry Zones, save and except community watersheds:
	Objective 7 To increase the short term availability of timber: (a): A cutblock may be larger than 40 ha pursuant to section 11(2)(a) of the OPR; and (b): pursuant to section 68(4) of the OPR, a cutblock is greened-up if it is adequately stocked and the average height of those trees that are: i) the tallest tree in each 0.01 ha plot included in a representative sample, and ii) a commercially valuable species or other species acceptable to the District Manager is at least 1.3 meters; unless the District Manager determines that a cutblock referred to under (a) or (b) would significantly impact specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, scenic, or recreation values.
	Objective 8: Avoid or mitigate adverse hydrological impacts, which may result from the practices referred to in Objective 7, in watersheds with significant

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	watershed sensitivity and significant fisheries values as determined by the district manager and designated environmental official.
	Sayward Landscape Unit Plan Order of February 27, 2003 Timber Objective: Objective 16 (HLP) To establish a patch size objective and pursue enhanced timber harvesting opportunities, within areas not subject to integrated resource management (i.e., ungulate winter ranges, elk hiding cover areas, old growth management areas, recreation resource units, visually sensitive landscapes ⁴ , recreation constraint areas, lakeshore management zones, and designated community watersheds) and as shown as Non-constraint Areas on the Sayward Landscape Unit map titled, Non-constraint Areas, by allowing cutblocks up to, but not exceeding 80 ha in size ⁵ . ⁴ Visually sensitive landscapes refers to areas with an established VQO of Preservation, Retention, or Partial Retention. Where a proposed cutblock is
	not entirely within the Non-constraint Areas the portion of the cutblock within the area subject to integrated resource management is restricted to an upper limit of 40 ha within the cutblock size limit of 80 ha ⁵ Size refers to the net area to be reforested.
	VILUP HLP Objective 9: When proposing the species composition for the purposes of OSPR s.39(3)(o), a person may, pursuant to OPR s.41, select a single species that is ecologically suited to the area, if a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested. Objective 9.1: The area that may be subject to a single species pursuant to Objective 9 is limited to no more than 20% of the forested area within a given EFZ.
	The FPPR Practice is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the FPPR and the text herein, the text of the FPPR as it was at time of FSP submission prevails: s.64 (1) If an agreement holder other than a holder of a minor tenure harvests timber in a cutblock, the holder must ensure that the size of the net area to be reforested for the cutblock does not exceed (a) 40 hectares.
	s.64(2): Subsection (1) does not apply to an agreement holder if a) timber harvesting (i) is being carried out on the cutblock
	 (A) to recover timber damaged by fire, insect infestation, wind or other similar events, or (B) for sanitation treatments, or (ii) is designed to be consistent with the structural characteristics and the temporal and spatial distribution of an opening that would result from a natural disturbance, and (b) the holder ensures, to the extent practicable, that the structural characteristics of the cutblock after timber harvesting has been substantially completed resemble an opening that would result from a natural disturbance.
	s.64(3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the timber harvesting that is being carried out on the cutblock retains 40% or more of basal area of the stand that was on the cutblock before timber harvesting.
	s.64(4) Subsection (1) does not apply if no point within the net area to be reforested is (a) more than two tree lengths from either (i) the cutblock

boundary, or (ii) a group of trees reserved from harvesting that is greater than or equal to 0.25 ha in size, or (b) more than one tree length from a group of trees reserved from timber harvesting that is less than 0.25 ha in size.
Harvesting adjacent to another cutblock 65 (1) In this section:
"adjacent" means an area that is sufficiently close to a cutblock that, due to its location, could directly impact on, or be impacted by, a forest practice carried out within the cutblock;
"existing cutblock" means a cutblock that was previously harvested under an agreement other than a minor tenure;
"new cutblock" means a cutblock on which harvesting has not yet started and that is adjacent to an existing cutblock;
"non-conforming portion" means an area within an existing cutblock on which the stocking and height requirements of subsection (3) have not been met.
 (2) An agreement holder other than a holder of a minor tenure must not harvest timber on a new cutblock, unless (a) all existing cutblocks that are adjacent to the new cutblock meet the requirements set out in subsection (3), or (b) the combined area of the new cutblock and any non-conforming portions that are immediately adjacent to the new cutblock does not exceed the requirements relating to cutblock size set out in section 64 (1) [maximum cutblock size].
 (3) For the purpose of subsection (2) (a), an existing cutblock must meet the criteria set out in one of the following paragraphs: (a) at least 75% of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock is stocked such that the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area is a minimum of 3 m and (i) is stocked in accordance with the applicable stocking standards, as described under section 16 [stocking
standards], (ii) if the area is on the Coast, other than the Nass timber supply area, is stocked with at least 500 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m in height, or
 (iii) if the area is in the Interior or in the Nass timber supply area, is stocked with at least 700 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m in height; (b) the part of the net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock
that is closest to the new cutblock (i) must be at least half of the net area to be reforested, (ii) is stocked such that the average height of the tallest 10% of the trees on the area is a minimum of 3 m, and
(iii) is stocked (A) in accordance with the applicable stocking standards for that cutblock, as described under section 16,

		timber supply area, with at least 500 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m in height, or (C) if the area is in the Interior or in the Nass timber supply area, with at least 700 trees/ha of a commercially valuable species that are at least 1.3 m in height. Is not apply if section 64 (2), (3) or (4) apply to the
Results or	Result or Strategy:	
Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	the cutblock conforms wir situation and circumstand	P must not harvest timber on a new cutblock, unless th the applicable results and strategies for the
	Situation and Circumstances	Result or Strategy
	General Management Zone Objectives	 1(a) The Holder of the FSP will comply with FPPR s.64 [maximum cutblock size] and s.65 [3m greenup], i) except for s.65(3) which is replaced by result and strategy s. 2 [for consistency of methods with VILUP Objectives].
	VILUP EFZ Cutblock Size Objectives, save and except community watersheds	 1(b) If the Holder of the FSP is applying VILUP Objective 7 (a), for cutblock size or combined cutblock size within Enhanced Forestry Zones: i) The new cutblock will conform with FPPR ss.64 and 65; except to apply VILUP HLP Order Objective 7(a), instead of the FPPR s. 64(1) maximum cutblock size, the combined area of the new cutblock and any non-conforming portions that are immediately adjacent to the new cutblock may be larger than 40 ha;
		ii) unless the cutblock would significantly impact specific hydrological (per R/S ss.3 and 4), wildlife, biodiversity, scenic, or recreational values.
	VILUP EFZ Green-up Objectives, save and except community watersheds	 1(c) If the Holder of the FSP is applying VILUP Objective 7 (b), for 1.3m greenup, within Enhanced Forestry Zones: i) the new cutblock will conform with FPPR ss.64 and 65; except to apply VILUP HLP Order Objective 7(b), instead of FPPR s.65 (3), a cutblock and any existing cutblocks will meet the requirements set out in s.2 of this result or strategy; ii) unless the cutblock would significantly impact specific hydrological (per R/S ss.3
		and 4), wildlife, biodiversity, scenic, or recreational values.

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	VILUP SMZ Objectives within VILUP Special Management Zones	1(d) See Table 6.3.
	SAYWARD LANDSCAPE UNIT PLAN	1(e) Within the Non-Constraint Areas under the Sayward Landscape Unit Plan, as shown on the Sayward Landscape Unit map titled Non- constraint Areas, allow cutblocks of up to 80 hectares in size to establish a patch size objective and pursue enhanced timber harvesting opportunities.
	the green-up criteria set of a) at least 75% of cutblock is stocked trees per hectare	is result or strategy, an existing cutblock must meet but in one of the following paragraphs: f the net area to be reforested of the existing ed such that the average height of the 100 tallest on the area is a minimum of 3 m in GMZs and LUP EFZs is at least 1.3 m, and:
	standard ii) is stoc	ked in accordance with the applicable stocking s for that cutblock, or ked with 500 sph of a commercially viable species at least 1.3 m in height.
	that is closest to i) must b ii) is stoc trees per	e net area to be reforested of the existing cutblock the new cutblock: e at least half the net area to be reforested; ked such that the average height of the 100 tallest hectare on the area is a minimum of 3 m in VILUP and SMZs, and in VILUP EFZs is 1.3 m, and
	E	cked: A) in accordance with the applicable stocking standards for that cutblock, or B) is stocked with 500 sph of a commercially viable species that are at least 1.3 m in height.
	HLP Objective 8 Strategy	<u>r.</u>
	which may result from the Forestry Zones, in the fol a) watersheds wi fisheries values a	P will avoid or mitigate adverse hydrological impacts e practices referred to in R/S s.1 within Enhanced lowing situations: th significant watershed sensitivity and significant as determined by the DDM under VILUP section 8; ocks/greenup practices in VILUP 7 and 8 are
	c) where the DDI the FSP will be e <20% ECA, and have been develo ha, unless the DI d) VILUP Objecti	M requires a Watershed Assessment, the Holder of xempt if the extent of activity in the watershed is will apply the existing Watershed Strategies that oped over the FSP area for watersheds over 1,000 DM determines otherwise; and ve 7 or 8 will not apply in a watershed in the event responsible for the Lands Act during the term of the

	plan exempts the Holder of the FSP from the requirement per FPPR s.25(2) ³
	 4) For the watersheds set out in result or strategy s.3, the Holder of the FSP will complete the following steps: a) a Qualified Professional will complete a site Hydrological Evaluation for the objective to not significantly impact specific hydrological values associated with the cutblock, that incorporates Watershed Strategies recommendations where available; and b) implement to the extent practicable the Hydrologic Evaluation recommendations, to avoid or mitigate adverse hydrologic impacts through applying one or more of: cutblock sizes, rate of cut on steep terrain, equivalent clearcut area, terrain risk management, stream management, and/or forest practices; c) Except, in the BCTS areas (Pacifica TSA, Strathcona Forest Stewardship Plan), the Holder of the FSP will be consistent with a proportion of any BCTS-FSP ECA or landscape level watershed requirements, as specified in the approved BCTS FSP as replaced or amended from time to time, and as agreed with Holders of the BCTS FSP, to the extent practicable.
	5) Definitions for the purposes of this result or strategy: <u>Hydrologic Evaluation</u> : are carried out to investigate site-specific concerns related to a disturbance (natural or development-related) that has occurred; or to assess the potential impacts from development or an event that has not yet occurred. A hydrological evaluation is not a comprehensive watershed analysis, it is an investigation of a particular area, site, process or event within a watershed unit with respect to VILUP objectives 7 and 8 (avoid or mitigate adverse hydrological impacts, which may result from the practices of larger cutblocks or greenup). The Qualified Professional will consider in the Hydrological Evaluation, any current Watershed Strategies Report (consistent with Coastal Watershed Assessment Procedure) recommendations, to the extent that the watershed assessment is applicable to avoiding or mitigating adverse hydrological impacts of larger cutblocks or reduced greenup.
	<u>"non-conforming portion"</u> means an area within an existing cutblock on which the stocking and height requirements of either subsection (3) of this result and strategy for VILUP green-up objectives, or FPPR 65(3) for FPPR green-up practices, as the case may be, have not been met.
	<u>Cutblock size</u> refers to the size of the net area to be reforested.
	Adjacent has the same meaning as in FPPR s.65(1).
	HLP Objectives 9 and 9.1: 7) The Holder of the FSP adopts VILUP Higher Level Plan Objectives 9 and 9.1 as a result or strategy in EFZs.
Apply to these Forest	🖾 FDU 1

³ FPPR s.25(2) On application by a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan, the minister responsible for the *Land Act* may exempt the person from the requirement...

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Units:	

Table 6.2: Cut	block size and green-up – Enhanced Forestry Zones
Objective	Land-Use Objective, VILUP HLP Order Objective 7
Results or Strategies	Addressed in Table 6.1 under the Timber Objectives of this FSP.

Table 6.3: Cutl Managemen	block size and silviculture systems – Special t Zones
Objective	Land-Use Objective: Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order, October, 2000
	SMZ 6, 9, 10, 11, 12
	Objectives 1b, 1c, 2, 3, Special Management Zones HLP sections are repeated here for convenience, but if wording in the HLP Order differs, the HLP Order prevails:
	Sustain ecosystem structure and function in SMZs by: 1b) retaining, within cutblocks (generally means non-contiguous with cutblock boundaries), structural forest attributes and elements with important biodiversity functions (includes, but is not limited to snags, wildlife trees, downed logs); and
	1c) applying a variety of silvicultural systems, patch sizes, and patch shapes, across the zone, subject to a maximum cutblock size of 5 ha if clearcut, clearcut with reserves, or seedtree silviculture systems are applied, and 40 ha if shelterwood, selection, or retention silviculture systems are applied (maximum cutblock size refers to NAR).
	2) Despite section 1c above, cutblocks larger than 5 or 40 ha as the case may be, may be approved if harvesting is being carried out to recover timber that is damaged by fire, insects, wind, or other similar events and wherever possible the cutblock retains structural characteristics of natural disturbance.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy: 1) Applies only in the SMZ cutblocks or the SMZ portions of cutblocks ⁴ in the FDU.
FRPA 5.5	2) Subject to the definitions in this result and strategy, the Holder of the FSP adopts HLP Objectives ss.1b, 1c and 2 as result or strategy.
	3) Retention silviculture systems are to be applied for cutblocks > 5 ha (NAR).
	 4) Definitions: for purposes of this result or strategy "retention silviculture system" means: a) A system providing 50% forest influence individual trees or groups of trees to maintain structural diversity over the area of the cutblock for at least one rotation and a retention level of 10-20% of the block area;

 4 FPPR s.25.1 (1) ...intended results or strategies...as applicable to that area or that part.

	 or b) The criteria in FPPR s.64(4); and c) Generally noncontiguous includes timber peninsulas/strips attached to block edges and edges along narrow areas of cutblocks <4 tree heights wide.
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Table 6.4: Mat Zones	ure and old seral stages – Special Management
Objectives	Land-Use Objective: Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order October, 2000
	 1) VILUP HLP Objective 1a for SMZs: Sustain forest ecosystem structure and function in SMZs, by: creating or maintaining stand structure and forest attributes associated with mature (generally 80-100 years old or older depending on site conditions) and old (generally >250 years), subject to the following: the target for mature seral forest should range between one quarter and one third of the forested area of each SMZ; and in SMZs where the area of mature forest is currently less than the mature target range referred to in (I) above, the target amount must be in place in 50 years.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) The Holder of the FSP will comply with VILUP HLP Order Objective #1a. 2) The results stated apply only to that portion of the SMZ within the FSP area.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	FDU 1

Table 6.5: Late successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity – Special Management Zones		
Objectives	Land-Use Objective: Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan Order October, 2000	
	The HLP is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the Order and the text herein, the text of the HLP prevails: VILUP HLP Objective 4 and 5: For SMZ 8 and parts of SMZ 11, which is located in a Landscape Units with	
	 higher biodiversity emphasis: 1) Maintain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity (includes but is not limited to: large diameter (>60cm) live, decaying, and dead standing trees (providing nest and cavity sites); downed wood, 	

	including large diameter pieces (50 to 150cm); deciduous broad-leaved trees, both in riparian and upland areas) in forested ecosystems with
	emphasis on Regionally rare and underrepresented ecosystems, by retaining old seral forest at the site series/surrogate level of
	representation (The level of representation of old seral forest will be applied through landscape unit planning).
	 Retain late-successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity in patches of variable size.
Results or	Result or Strategy: Applies to cutblocks in SMZs at the conclusion of harvesting.
Strategies pursuant to	T) Applies to culbiocks in Swizs at the conclusion of harvesting.
FRPA s.5	2) Applies in SMZs until Landscape Unit Plans are approved, that address the objectives.
	3) For SMZ 8 and SMZ 11 portions located in higher biodiversity emphasis, the approved LU Plans address the requirement.
Apply to these	4) In the event that the requirement for an area of SMZ is not already addressed in a Landscape Unit Plan, pending completion of the Landscape Unit Plans, the Holder of the FSP will maintain late successional habitat elements and attributes of biodiversity in wildlife tree patches (per Tables 7.1), riparian management area (RMA) leave areas, and other variable retention, and include elements of regionally rare and under-represented ecosystems at the site series/surrogate level of representation, if these are present.
Apply to these Forest Development	FDU 1
Units:	

Table 6.6: Non-spatial Old Growth		
Objectives	Objective enabled by regulation: Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Order June 30, 2004.	
	 1) Ministerial Order June 30, 2004 Establishes Landscape Unit Objectives – under FRPA s.9. The Order sections are repeated here for convenience, and if wording in the Order differs from the text herein, the wording in the Order prevails (the Appendices and Tables cited below are located in the Order): <i>I.</i> The Landscape Units listed in Appendix 1, Table 1 are established as Landscape Units. <i>II.</i> This Order establishes landscape unit objectives for the landscape units listed in Appendix 1, Table 1. A1. For the purpose of implementing objective A2 below biodiversity emphasis is assigned as listed in Appendix 1, Table 1. A2. Old growth objectives To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, licensees must maintain old forest by biogeoclimatic variant (see implementation policy) within each landscape unit according to the age of old forest and the percentage of old forest retention that is specified in Tables 1 through 4 and the assignment of Natural Disturbance Types outlined in Appendix 3, and subject to provisions 5 through 9 below. A5. Potential reduction in old forest retention in low biodiversity emphasis areas. For landscape units with a low biodiversity emphasis, the old forest retention percent listed in Tables 1-4 may be 	
	reduced by up to 2/3, to the extent necessary to address impacts on timber supply (see implementation policy).	

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	<u>A6.</u> Use of younger forests to meet old forest objectives. In
	intermediate and high emphasis landscape units where it can be
	demonstrated that equal or better conservation benefits would result,
	stands less than the age of old, and preferably mature forest, may
	contribute to the percentage of old forest retention defined in
	Tables 1-4. (see implementation policy).
	A7. Recruitment and catastrophic natural disturbances. In landscape
	units where there is: a. An immediate recruitment situation due to
	insufficient old forest in a variant; or b. An epidemic or catastrophic
	natural event such as wildfire or insects, A recruitment strategy
	approved by the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management or
	his delegate can be used to meet the requirements of Objective 2.
	<u>A8.</u> Draft old growth management areas. Where the Minister of
	Sustainable Resource Management, his delegate, or a licensee or
	group of licensees has identified draft old growth management areas,
	the Minister or delegate may specify in writing that these draft old
	growth management areas meet the intent of this Order.
	B. When a new order of the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management or
	delegate establishes old forest objectives, this Order will, on the effective date
	of the new order, cease to have effect for the area or areas affected by old
	forest established in the new order.
	Where a new order of the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management or
	delegate establishes old forest objectives for a portion of a landscape unit that
	is established under this Order, this Order remains in effect for the portion of
	the landscape unit for which the new order does not establish old forest
	objectives.
	1) Land-Use Objective: Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher
	Level Plan Order October, 2000, Objective 14.
	2) Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas
	(OGMAs) within the Tsitika, Naka, Adam-Eve, White, and Salmon
	Landscape Units situated on Northern Vancouver Island and
	Campbell River Forest District, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands,
	July 26, 2010.
	3) Sayward Landscape Unit Plan February 27, 2003
	 Lower Nimpkish LU Order effective September 22, 2005
	5) Upper Nimpkish LU Order effective September 22, 2005
	The following are examples of draft LU Plans that have been prepared by
	WFP in the Nootka area and submitted to MFLNRO. LU level data is
	available in the reports available on WFP intranet:
	ELIZA LANDSCAPE UNIT Summary Biodiversity Report With
	Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald, RPBio & Suzanne
	Shears, RPF, March 17, 2011
	GOLD LANDSCAPE UNIT Summary Biodiversity Report With
	Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald R.PBio, March 5, 2010
	KLEEPTEE LANDSCAPE UNIT Draft Summary Biodiversity Report
	With Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald, March 12, 2011
	NOOTKA LANDSCAPE UNIT Summary Biodiversity Report With
	Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald, RPBio April 2009
	TAHSIS LANDSCAPE UNIT Summary Biodiversity Report With
	Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald, RPBio, March 5, 2010
	TLUPANA LANDSCAPE UNIT Draft Summary Biodiversity Report
	With Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald, March 31, 2011
	ZEBALLOS LANDSCAPE UNIT Draft Summary Biodiversity Report
	With Proposed Legal Objectives, Sue McDonald R.PBio, March 31, 2011
Populto or	
Results or	For Landscape Units with legally established OGMAs:

Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	1) In accordance with Section B of the Non Spatial Order, where spatially defined OGMAs are established in the plan area, Table 6.7 of this FSP will apply to those areas. [if LUPs are approved, in accordance with Section C of the Order, the Order does not apply to spatially located OGMAs established in a higher level plan].
	 For Landscape Units with Draft OGMAs: 2) The spatially defined Draft OGMAs listed in the Objectives section of Table 6.7 are proposed as acceptable to meet the intent of the proposed objectives for landscape level biodiversity requirements of the Landscape Unit Planning Guide (1999) and the Non Spatial Old Growth Order, until these are replaced by legally established OGMAs, except amendments to the Draft OGMAs are allowable up to 10%, above which biologically equivalent replacement forest must be specified.
	 For Landscape Units with no OGMAs: 3) The entire FSP area currently has established or draft OGMAs; however, if an area is identified where result or strategy 2 and 3 cannot be applied, the Holder of the FSP will comply with the Non-spatial Old Growth Order June 30, 2004 (Objectives A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A8). Harvesting activities will not cause the target % retention, for crown land, by biogeoclimatic variant to fall below the amounts specified in the Order, except as permitted under the order.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	FDU 1

Table 6.7: Old Growth Management Areas	
Objectives	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan (VILUP HLP) Order:
	 I. for Resource Management Zone 30: 14. Retain all remaining old growth forest in CWHxm2 until landscape unit objectives for old growth retention or recruitment have been established in accordance with the full old seral target of 9 per cent for the variant.
	VILUP HLP G. for Special Management Zone 10: 12. Retain or recruit old growth forest in CWHxm2 in accordance with the full old seral target of 9 per cent for the variant.
	Objectives enabled by regulation: Old Growth Management Areas, Landscape Unit Plans (LUP), or Sustainable Resource Management Plans (SRMP): Land Use Objectives for Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs) within the Tsitika, Naka, Adam-Eve, White, and Salmon Landscape Units situated on Northern Vancouver Island and Campbell River Forest District, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, July 26, 2010. Lower Nimpkish LU Order effective September 22, 2005 Upper Nimpkish LU Order effective September 22, 2005 Sayward Landscape Unit Plan February 27, 2003
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy:1) The result applies when the Holder of the FSP harvests timber or buildsroads, in areas subject to approved Landscape Use Objectives that containobjectives for old growth management areas.

	2) On the basis of FPPR s.25.1(2), the Holder of the FSP will comply with the designated old growth management areas (OGMAs) as stated in the Orders on the effective date of the order, including the OGMA amendment and replacement process, road and bridge construction, permissible activities, other activities, or allowable intrusions as set out in each of the Orders. This includes any new Orders or replacement Orders established during the term of the plan.
	3) In addition to the practices listed in Objective 3 of the Sayward LU Plan, topping or pruning of trees along boundaries to improve wind firmness will not require the approval of the Delegated Decision Maker before proceeding.
	4) In established Landscape Unit Orders where surplus old seral forest exists, and the Order contains a requirement to identify Replacement Forest, the Holder of the FSP may request waiver from the delegated decision maker for the requirement to identify OGMA replacement forest, provided that the total area of mature and old seral forest maintained in OGMAs plus the contributing old seral forest area in protected areas meets or exceeds the targets. The procedure for calculating the surplus forest will be consistent with the Landscape Unit Planning Guide (1999), Section 2.2 Data and Report Preparation (p.15), unless the Established Order already specifies a table of old seral minimum requirements to be used for calculating surpluses.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	S FDU 1

6.7 FRPA Value: Wildlife and Biodiversity Stand level

FPPR Section 9.1: The objective set by government for wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to retain wildlife trees.

Table 7.1: Wild	life trees
Objective	Objective set by government: FPPR Section 9.1 The default Practice is repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the FPPR and the text herein, the text of the FPPR as it was at time of FSP submission prevails:
	FPPR s.66: (1) If an agreement holder completes harvesting in one or more cutblocks during any 12 month period beginning on April 1 of any calendar year, the holder must ensure that, at the end of that 12 month period, the total area covered by wildlife tree retention areas that relate to the cutblocks is a minimum of 7% of the total area of the cutblocks
	(2) An agreement holder who harvests timber in a cutblock must ensure that, at the completion of harvesting, the total amount of wildlife tree retention areas that relates to the cutblock is a minimum of 3.5% of the cutblock.
	(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) and (2), a wildlife tree retention area may relate to more than one cutblock if all of the cutblocks that relate to the wildlife tree retention area collectively meet the applicable requirements of this section.

s.67: An agreement holder must not h retention area unless the trees on the to which the wildlife tree retention area are consistent with a mature seral con	net area to be reforested a relates have developed	of the cutblock
s.91(2) The minister may exempt an a minister is satisfied that the holder has retention areas that provide an area, r equivalent to the portion of the wildlife timber is being harvested.	s specified one or more w number of trees or habitat	ildlife tree that is
Sayward Landscape Unit Plan Februa	ry 27, 2003	
Objective 2 (HLP) Maintain stand level structural diversity (WTP). Cutblocks for which harvesting by tenure will maintain adequate amon that over any 5 year period, commence established, the target percentage as addition:	g has been completed by unts of wildlife tree patch ing on the date the objec	each licensee es to ensure tives are
(1) WTPs must be well distributed acro(2) No timber harvesting, including salwithin Wildlife Tree Patches.		
 (3) WTPs must include, if present, live danger trees), or remnant old growth µ (4) WTPs must include larger trees for high value wildlife trees (excluding data (5) BEC subzones and/or variants will 	batches. r the stand and any existi nger trees).	ng moderate to
Table A. Wildlife Tree Retention by BE Unit.	EC subzone in the Saywa	rd Landscape
BEC Subzone/Variant	Wildlife Tree Retention %.	
CWHmm1 (Coastal Western Hemlock, Submontane moist maritime)	13%.	
CWHmm2 (Coastal Western Hemlock, Montane moist maritime)	10%.	
CWHxm (Coastal Western Hemlock Very Dry Maritime)	14%.	
MHmm1 (Mountain Hemlock, Windward moist maritime)	2%.	
1		
Lower and Upper Nimpkish LU (2005) Objective 2 – Wildlife Tree Retention Maintain stand-level structural diversit (WTPs). The holder of an agreement	y, by retaining wildlife tre	
Objective 2 – Wildlife Tree Retention Maintain stand-level structural diversit (WTPs). The holder of an agreement licence agreement, who completes ha except minor salvage cutblocks2, loca period beginning on January 1 of any	y, by retaining wildlife tre under the Forest Act, exc rvesting in one or more c ited within the LU during a calendar year following th	ept a woodlot utblocks, any 60 month ne
Objective 2 – Wildlife Tree Retention Maintain stand-level structural diversit (WTPs). The holder of an agreement of licence agreement, who completes ha except minor salvage cutblocks2, local	y, by retaining wildlife tre under the Forest Act, exc rvesting in one or more c ted within the LU during a calendar year following the ensure that, at the end of ife tree retention areas the ent of the total harvest are	ept a woodlot utblocks, any 60 month ne that 60 month at relate to the ea (Net Area to

2017			
	Biogeoclimatic Unit,	% WTR requirement of	
		the harvest area	
	CWHxm	11	
	CWHvm	9	
	MHmm	1	
	Table B. Wildlife tree re Nimpkish Landscape L	etention (WTR) by BEC unit in the Upper Init	
	Biogeoclimatic Unit,	% WTR requirement of	
		the harvest area	
	CWHxm	13	
	CWHmm	14	
	CWHvm	9	
	MHmm	3	
		3	
	In addition:		
		distributed across the BEC subzone.	
	. ,		
	Or immediately adjace	It the site plan level, WTPs must be located within	
		ng, including single tree selection is to occur	
	within WTPs, except as		
	(a) Falling of d		
		windthrown timber is permitted within WTPs where	
		acts 25% to 50% of the dominant or co-dominant	
		e of windthrown timber and harvesting of remaining	
		s is permitted within WTPs where windthrow exceed	le
		minant or co-dominant stems; or where forest health	
		significant threat to areas outside the WTP. Where	
		narvesting is planned and authorized, suitable	
		VTP of at least equivalent area must be identified to to	
	achieve the rea	-	
		de, if present, remnant old-growth patches and	
		ees (excluding danger trees).	
	(5) WTPs should include representative larger trees (dbh > average operational cruise) for the stand and suitable wildlife trees, if available, as well as identified wildlife habitat features, if present		
	(excluding danger tree		
		,	
		l variants will be determined by site plan	
	information.	I only In M/TPs with a high likelihood of windthrow	
		U only] In WTPs with a high likelihood of windthrow,	
		may be carried out to maintain the integrity of the	
	WTP.		
	If these Orders are the	icad and rankaged the new WITD requirement will	
	-	ised and replaced, the new WTP requirement will	
Due lu	apply.		
Results or	Result or Strategy:		
Strategies			
pursuant to	1) Sayward, Upper Nin	npkish, Lower Nimpkish LUs: On the basis of FPPR	
FRPA s.5	s.12 (5) ⁻ and FPPR s.2	25.1(2) ⁷ , the Holder of the FSP undertakes to comply	y

 $^{^{6}}$ FPPR s.12 (5): If 2 or more established objectives are applicable to (a) a common area, and (b) the same or a similar subject matter, the minister may exempt a person who is required to prepare a forest stewardship plan from the requirement to specify a result or strategy for all but one of the established objectives. ⁷ FPPR s.25.1(2) If an established objective is comprised of measurable or verifiable steps,

processes or outcomes, an intended FSP result or strategy that restates the same measurable or

2011	
	with the Sayward LUP Order, Upper Nimpkish Landscape Unit Plan Order, and Lower Nimpkish Landscape Unit Plan Order objectives for any percent WTRA requirement identified in the most recent Order (if the replacement order contains a requirement) by biogeoclimatic subzone, except that minor salvage cutblocks, of less than or equal to 2 ha of harvesting and/or less than or equal to 2,000m ³ excluding road clearing width if the road is required to facilitate the removal of timber in the minor salvage cutblock, are exempt.
	2) Unless subsection 1 applies, the Holder of the FSP adopts FPPR s.66, as it was at the time of FSP submission, as a result or strategy, except that minor salvage cutblocks, of less than or equal to 2 ha of harvesting and/or less than or equal to 2,000m ³ excluding road clearing width if the road is required to facilitate the removal of timber in the minor salvage cutblock, are exempt.
	 3) With respect to FPPR s.67, the Holder of the FSP must not harvest timber from a wildlife tree retention area unless the trees on the net area to be reforested of the cutblock to which the wildlife tree retention area or WTP relates have developed attributes that are consistent with a mature seral condition, except: a) timber may be harvested for establishment of tail holds or guyline
	 tiebacks; danger trees may be felled; where wildlife tree retention in a cutblock is rendered ineffective by wind, fire, or another damaging agent; dead and down timber may be harvested for minor products; WTPs established under pre FRPA site plans may be managed to the current percentage retention requirements that are specified by higher level plan order or the FPPR; or where the Holder of the FSP harvests a WTP or WTRA (from previous site plans, pre harvest silviculture prescriptions, or silviculture prescriptions), and the Holder of the FSP specifies one or more replacement wildlife tree retention areas that provide an area, number of trees, or habitat, that is equivalent to the portion of the wildlife tree retention area from which the timber is being harvested. At a minimum, the retention objectives specified in FPPR s.66 or in approved landscape unit plans will be achieved.
	 Definition for purposes of the result or strategy: WTP/WTRA % means assessed as a percent of NAR + permanent road area in the cutblock.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	🖾 FDU 1

6.8 FRPA Value: Wildlife

Objectives set by government for wildlife: FPPR s.7(1): The objective set by government for wildlife is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat in terms of amount of area, distribution of areas and attributes of those areas, for (a) the survival of species at risk, (b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.

verifiable steps, practices or outcomes, and describes the circumstances in which those are to be achieved or carried out, is to be considered to be consistent with objectives set by government and with the other established objectives to the extent practicable.

(2) A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person.

(3) If satisfied that the objective set out in subsection (1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in subsection (1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.

Table 8.1: Mar	bled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)
Objectives	 Species at Risk Order-Categories of Species at Risk, May 3, 2004; Objectives enabled by regulation:
	Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the CRFD, July 27, 2004
	The Order objectives are repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the Order and the text herein, the text of the Order prevails. If a new section 7 Order is released during the term of the plan, refer to the new Order.
	Amount: 1. An amount of suitable nesting habitat equivalent to a net mature timber harvesting landbase impact of 1431 ha.
	 An amount of habitat in the non-contributing landbase equal to the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat in the non-contributing landbase. Government policy for determining the amount of suitable nesting habitat is provided in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). Distribution:
	 The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: areas of suitable nesting habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
	2. Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004. Attributes:
	1. Use the species account for Marbled Murrelet in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004) to identify the attributes of suitable nesting habitat and goals for the management of wildlife habitat areas.
	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan (VILUP HLP) Order:
	J. for Resource Management Zones 8, 14, 28 and 43:
	15. Retain old growth forests to meet old seral targets and marbled murrelet habitat requirements in the non-contributing land base to the fullest

	extent possible.
	16. Beyond retention in the non-contributing land base, retain old forests in the timber harvesting land base, up to the full target amount, if the district manager and the designated environment official determine that such retention is required to maintain critical marbled murrelet habitat.
	March 2, 2006 NICCRD Resource Notice: District MAMU Amount Objectives.
	 An amount equal to the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat in the noncontributing landbase. Government policy for determining the amount of suitable nesting habitat is provided in the species account and measures for marbled murrelet in IWMS 2004;
	2) Within TFL 37, a total of 7,100 ha of suitable nesting habitat within the non-contributing landbase;
	3) An amount of suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat within Old Growth Management Areas consistent with the direction from landscape unit
	planning; and 4) An amount of suitable nesting habitat to a maximum net mature timber harvesting landbase impact of 1434 ha.
	NICCRD MAMU Habitat Distribution Objectives:
	 The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity in the species account and measures for marbled murrelet in IWMS 2004.
	2) The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and
	preferred elevations identified in the species account and measures for
	marbled murrelet in IWMS 2004. VILUP HLP Order: Objectives 15 and 16 for RMZ do not apply to this FSP,
	except RMZ 28
	Old growth to targets and MAMU requirements in the non-contributing to
	fullest extent possible s.16 Retain old forest in the THLB to full target amount, if the DM and DEO
	determine that such retention is needed for critical MAMU habitat.
Results or	Situations or circumstances that determine where in the forest development
Strategies pursuant to	<u>units the result or strategy applies:</u> Applies with FRPA's levels of cutblock protection to the Holder of the FSP's
FRPA s.5	timber harvesting under this FSP. Applies on the effective date of Orders,
	unless this FSP is amended otherwise per FRPA s.8.
	Result or Strategy:
	1) The Holder of the FSP will comply with Section 7 notices in the
	Plan area, as adjusted periodically by MoE for any new WHAs to
	be subtracted from the amount: a) Subject to section 2, the Holder of the FSP will maintain <i>the</i>
	amount of suitable nesting habitat equivalent to the net
	mature timber harvesting landbase required in the Notice;
	b) The Holder of the FSP will maintain the <i>amount</i> of habitat in
	the non-contributing landbase equal to the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat in the non-contributing
	landbase, except for the NICCRD Objective for TFL 37 where
	the 7,100 ha objective for the non-contributing landbase will
	be met considering adjustments for the Bill 28 takeback and the revised low level marbled murrelet habitat inventory
	(McDonald, 2013);
	2) Until WHAs are established and the Notice is "turned off", the
	Holder of the FSP will manage for the Holder of the FSP's

	 proportion of the suitable habitat in the District, and will provide the fair and effective amounts for sharing the responsibility between or among the holders of forest stewardship plans. 3) If an exemption is provided by the appropriate Minister, the terms of the exemption will prevail. 4) If the district manager and the designated environment official determine that VILUP Objective 16 retention is required to maintain critical marbled murrelet habitat, the Holder of the FSP will retain old forests in the timber harvesting land base, up to the full target amount in RMZ 28, through landscape unit planning [met through approved LU Plans]. Definition: Marbled murrelet nesting habitat, for the purposes of this FSP, is defined as Rank 1-3 as classified by low-level aerial reconnaissance following a provincially accepted standard (Burger 2004).
Apply to these Forest	🖾 FDU 1
Development Units:	

Table 8.2: "Qu	een Charlotte" Goshawk (Accipiter gentilis laingi)
Objectives	 Species at risk Order-categories of species at risk, May 3, 2004; Objective enabled by regulation: Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the CRFD, July 27, 2004 Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the NICCFD, March 2, 2006
	 CRFD Amount: 1. 1743 ha of suitable habitat not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 764 ha. Distribution: 1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: • areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for "Queen Charlotte" Goshawk in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). • areas of suitable breeding habitat to minimize overlap between goshawk home ranges (approximately 6-8 km separation). 2. Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for "Queen Charlotte" Goshawk in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). October 11, 2011 Update Since the amount stated in the section 7 notice has been surpassed, the section 7 notice for Coastal Goshawk is "turned off" - FSP authors are not required to write results and strategies for the protection of this species. Even though the section 7 notice amount has been exceeded it does not preclude

	the consideration of future WHAs for this species.	
	NICCFD Amount Objective: 462 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 128 ha. Distribution Objective: The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for "Queen Charlotte" Goshawk in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004); areas of suitable goshawk breeding habitat to minimize overlap between goshawk home ranges (approximately 5-8 km separation). Distribution Objective: located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account.	
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy: 1) Applies to Holder of the FSP primary forest activity in cutblocks and roads on the effective date of FPPR Section 7 notices in the Districts. 2) The Outplace 11, 2011 2055	
	2) The October 11, 2011 CRFD update indicates that results and strategies are "turned off" for the current CRFD notice (July 27, 2004).	
	3) Subject to section 2, the Holder of the FSP undertakes to comply with Section 7 notices in the Plan area, as adjusted periodically by MoE for any new WHAs to be subtracted from the amount.	
	4) Until WHAs are established and the Notice is "turned off", the Holder of the FSP will manage for the Holder of the FSP's proportion of the suitable habitat in the District, and provide the fair and effective amounts for sharing the responsibility between or among the holders of forest stewardship plans.	
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	S FDU 1	

Table 8.3: Kee	en's Long Eared Myosis
Objectives	 Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the CRFD, July 27, 2004 Amount: 40 ha of suitable habitat not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 30 ha. Distribution: The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Keen's Long-eared Myotis in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Keen's Long-eared Myotis in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Keen's Long-eared Myotis in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). Locate the areas and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). Attributes: Use the species account for Keen's Long-eared Myotis in the Accounts and
	Management Strategy Version 2004). Attributes:

	Strategy Version 2004) to identify important habitat and habitat features and goals for the management of wildlife habitat areas.			
	NICCFD Notice: N/A, no keen's long ear myosis.			
Results or Strategies pursuant to	The forest development units applicable to the result or strategy: Applies in all FDUs.			
FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) Applies to Holder of the FSP primary forest activity in cutblocks and roads. Applies on the effective date of Orders, unless this FSP is amended otherwise per FRPA s.8. 			
	2) Subject to section 3, the Holder of the FSP undertakes to comply with Section 7 notices in the Plan area, as adjusted periodically by MoE for any new WHAs to be subtracted from the amount.			
	3) Until WHAs are established and the Notice is "turned off", the Holder of the FSP will manage for the Holder of the FSP's proportion of the suitable habitat in the District, and provide the fair and effective amounts for sharing the responsibility between or among the holders of forest stewardship plans.			
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	FDU 1			

Table 8.4: Gre	Table 8.4: Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias fannini)		
Objectives	 Species at risk Order-categories of species at risk, May 3, 2004; Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the CRFD, July 27 2004 		
	 Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the NICCFD, March 2, 2006 		
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> Applies to Holder of the FSP primary forest activity in cutblocks and roads, in all FDUs. Applies on the effective date of Orders, unless this FSP is amended otherwise per FRPA s.8. 		
	2) Subject to section 3, the Holder of the FSP undertakes to comply with Section 7 notices in the Plan area, as adjusted periodically by MoE for any new WHAs to be subtracted from the amount.		
	3) Until WHAs are established and the Notice is "turned off", the Holder of the FSP will manage for the Holder of the FSP's proportion of the suitable habitat in the District, and provide the fair and effective amounts for sharing the responsibility between or among the holders of forest stewardship plans.		
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	FDU 1		

Table 8.5: Red	Legged Frog (<i>Rana aurora</i>)
Objectives	 Species at risk Order-categories of species at risk, May 3, 2004; Objective enabled by regulation: Notice for indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk in the CRFD, July 27, 2004
	 Amount: 1. 50 ha of suitable habitat not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 30 ha. Distribution: 1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide: areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Red-legged Frog in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). 2. Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Red-legged Frog In the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified wildlife (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004). 2. Locate the areas described above within the ecosections and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Red-legged Frog in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004. Attributes: 1. Use the apprecise account for Red legged Frog in the Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.
	1. Use the species account for Red-legged Frog in the <i>Accounts and</i> <i>Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife</i> (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004) to identify suitable breeding and foraging habitat and goals for the management of wildlife habitat areas.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	Result or Strategy: 1) Applies to Holder of the FSP primary forest activity in cutblocks and roads, in all FDUs. Applies on the effective date of Orders, unless this FSP is amended otherwise per FRPA s.8.
	2) Subject to section 3, the Holder of the FSP undertakes to comply with Section 7 notices in the Plan area, as adjusted periodically by MoE for any new WHAs to be subtracted from the amount.
	3) Until WHAs are established and the Notice is "turned off", the Holder of the FSP will manage for the Holder of the FSP's proportion of the suitable habitat in the District, and provide the fair and effective amounts for sharing the responsibility between or among the holders of forest stewardship plans.
	4) Order- Wildlife Habitat Areas WHA 1-481, 1-482, 1-483, 1-485, 1-486 Red Legged Frogs Campbell River Forest District, indicates that pursuant to 7(3) of the FPPR the persons responsible to prepare FSPs are exempted from the obligation to prepare results and strategies.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	K FDU 1

Table 8.6:Black-tailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus columbianus)and Elk (Cervus elaphus roosevelti)		
Objectives	Provincial Order, Category of ungulate species, signed Dec 14, 2004; Identifies black-tailed deer, and elk, as category of species for which an ungulate winter range (UWR) may be required.	

TFL 39-2 Order # U1-004 dated Dec 17, 2003 G. Macatee, Ministry of WL&AP Amended by Order dated September 9, 2005 made by Chris Trumpy, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment. Ungulate Winter Range
Management Objectives
Objective 1 Road construction is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges unless there is no other practicable option, the quality of the winter ranges will not be significantly affected and a variance is approved by the MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate.
Objective 2 Harvesting is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges unles a variance is approved by the MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate A variance would only normally be considered for the purposes of enhancing the quality of the winter range.
Objective 3 Salvage harvesting is not to occur within the designated ungulate winter ranges, unless a variance is approved by the MWLAP Statutory Decision Maker or designate.
Objective 4 Road maintenance, road deactivation, felling of danger trees or brushing and clearing on existing roads within the UWR is allowed. Where required to address worker safety, felling of danger trees, felling for guy line anchors, felling of tail hold anchor trees within an UWR is allowed along adjacent cutblock boundaries. Any trees that must be felled within an UWR will be left Onsite to provide coarse woody debris, unless the felled tree lies outside the UWR. The holder of TFL 39 Block 2 will ensure that UWR values are maintained and incorporated when addressing worker safety concerns.
Sayward Objective 4 (HLP) Provide for spring forage adjacent to Ungulate Winter Ranges/Deer, as indicated on the Sayward Landscape Unit map, titled Biodiversity and Wildlife by managing seral stages as follows: Identifying Ungulate Winter Ranges/Deer within Tree Farm Licence 39 and managing as per the Weyerhaeuser Standard Operating Procedure for the management of critical spring forage adjacent to black-tailed deer winter ranges, dated and approved July 9, 2001.
There are no Elk Visual Cover Areas as identified on the Sayward Landscape Unit map, within the FSP Plan area.
 TFL 37 1) The minister responsible for the Wildlife Act has not given notice in TFL 37 of the indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat with respect to 7(1) (c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species. 2) 6,203 ha Ungulate Winter Ranges were established for blacktailed deer (Odocoileus hemionus columbianus) and Roosevelt elk (Cervus elephus roosevelti) on October 18, 2004 by Ministerial Order U1-001 under s68 OSPR, and for U1-001 Unit 12 on Feb 28, 2005:

	 Objective 1: To maintain or enhance the existing combination of topographic and vegetative features defining high quality winter range within the designated ungulate winter ranges. Objective 2: To allow road construction within the designated ungulate winter ranges only to the extent that no other practicable option exists and the quality of the winter ranges will not be significantly affected. Objective 3: To allow harvesting (excluding salvage) within the designated ungulate winter ranges only to the extent the harvesting will enhance the quality of the winter ranges. Objective 4: To allow salvage harvesting within the designated ungulate winter ranges only to the ranges. Objective 4: To allow salvage harvesting within the designated ungulate winter ranges only if the recovery of damaged timber is necessary and the quality of the winter ranges is not reduced by salvage harvesting. The Order objectives are repeated here for convenience, but if differences exist between the text of the Order and the text herein, the text of the Order prevails.
	A FPPR s.7 notice was not received in Strathcona TSA or TFL 19 as Ungulate Winter Ranges were already established, and UWR Orders did not establish objectives; therefore the licensee has not specified a Result or Strategy in the FSP. However, the general wildlife measures apply within the established UWRs.
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	 <u>Result or Strategy:</u> 1) The strategy applies for Holder of the FSP's design and harvest of cutblocks, or design and construction of roads, in the ungulate winter ranges in TFLs 19, 37, and 39.
	2) If an ungulate winter range for black tailed deer is indicated on the Sayward Landscape Unit map titled Biodiversity and Wildlife as of February 3, 2003, is in TFL 39, block 2, and remains in effect, the Holder of the FSP will construct roads and carry out timber harvesting in areas adjacent to that ungulate winter range consistent with the management of Critical Spring Forage Adjacent to Black-tailed Deer Winter Ranges.
	3) Holder of the FSP will comply with TFL 37 Order #U1-004 Objectives 1-4, as updated or replaced from time to time.
	4) The Holder of the FSP will harvest or build road in the designated winter range only if its harvesting and road construction plan addresses the objectives or measures in the Order or is approved in an exemption by the proper delegated authority.
	5) If any new or replacement UWR Orders or Objectives are enacted during the term of the plan, the Holder of the FSP will comply with the new objectives and follow the general wildlife measures after the date the Order is effective, subject to FRPA s.7 and 8.
	Included in the activities allowable within the UWRs, unless contravened by a UWR Order, topping or pruning treatments for the purposes of windfirming UWR edges, will be allowed in the first 15m into the UWR edge if required to reduce windthrow risk (however, to limit any real or perceived potential impact of windthrow treatments to UWR objectives, any treatments of >15m depth will be in a management zone outside the UWR, unless otherwise approved with the Crown department responsible for administering the Order.

	In accordance with FPPR s.7(3) ⁸ no further Result or Strategy is proposed. This is because Ungulate Winter Ranges are already declared, and the objectives in the Ungulate Winter Ranges are sufficiently addressed by the Measures specified in the Ungulate Winter Range Orders.
Apply to these Forest	🖾 FDU 1
Development Units:	

Table 8.8:	8.8: Other General wildlife measures	
Objectives		GAR 9 General wildlife measure, regionally important wildlife
-		None are designated in these FDUs. These will be practices outside the FSP.

6.9 FRPA Value: Visual Quality

FPPR s.1: "altered forest landscape" means forest landscape that (a) is viewable from a significant public viewpoint, (b) contains cutblocks or roads, and (c) is in one of the categories prescribed under section 1.1

FPPR s.1.1 Categories of visually altered forest landscape

The following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads -- consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint is:

(a) preservation: (i) very small in scale, and (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;

(b) retention: (i) difficult to see, (ii) small in scale, and (iii) natural in appearance;

(c) partial retention: (i) easy to see, (ii) small to medium in scale, and (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;

(d) modification: (i) is very easy to see, and (ii) is (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;

(e) maximum modification: (i) is very easy to see, and (ii) is (A) very large in scale, (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or (C) both.

Table 9.1: Visual quality			
Objectives	The following objectives are enabled in the plan area:		
	<u>VILUP HLP, Objective 6:</u> Maintain the visual quality of known scenic areas in accordance with the recommended visual quality classes in the visual landscape inventory, until the district manager establishes visual quality objectives for the area. <u>GAR s.7 (1)</u> GAR Orders establishing scenic areas and visual quality		

⁸ FPPR s.7(3): If satisfied that the objective set out in 7(1) is addressed, in whole or in part, by an objective in relation to a wildlife habitat area or an ungulate winter range, a general wildlife measure, or a wildlife habitat feature, the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act must exempt a person from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in 7(1) to the extent that the objective is already addressed.

2017					
	objectives in the Campbell River Forest District Dec 14, 2005, and cancelled previous GAR VQO's.				
	GAR s.17 continued	d recommended visual quality classes as VQOs in TFL 37.			
	Visual quality objectives (VQOs) for the area of the Sayward Landscape Unit. February 26, 2003				
Results or Strategies	1) DEFINITIONS	3			
pursuant to	For purpose	es of this FSP, in Paragraphs 2 to 5:			
FRPA s.5	the v	egory of Alteration" means the category of alteration that is isual quality objectives within scenic areas set out in the Order that applies to the Plan area.			
	(b) "Viev	wpoint" means the definition in section 3.			
	using Evalu Asse	vpoint importance" of selected viewpoints, will be assessed g the five point scale on page 8 in the FREP Effectiveness uation protocol, the process described in the Visual Impact ssment Guidebook, and considering other best available mation.			
	2) CUTBLOCKS AND ROADS WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH CHARACTERISTICS APPLICABLE TO CATEGORIES OF ALTERATION				
	a) To the extent that a visually effective screen of trees will not separate the visual sensitivity at the viewpoints, from areas where primary forest activity is taking place, sections b) and c) below will apply. A visually effective screen of trees will be assessed by a Qualified Professional as expected to be established until green-up and be adequately windfirm.				
	timber or co FDU having resulting alt	to Paragraphs 3 to 5, if the Holder of the FSP harvests onstructs a road pursuant to this FSP within an area in the g a Visual Category of Alteration, the cutblock design and teration will be consistent with the characteristics to that Category of Alteration or more restrictive, as set out ving table:			
	Visual Category of Alteration	Characteristics of Cutblock or Road			
		(i) very small in scale; and			
	Preservation	 (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape 			
		(i) difficult to see;			
	Retention	(ii) small in scale; and			
		(iii) natural in appearance			
		(i) easy to see;			
	Partial Retention	(ii) small to medium in scale; and			

	(iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape
	(i) very easy to see; and
	(ii) is:
Modificatic	 (A) large in scale and natural in appearance; or (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics
	(i) very easy to see; and
	(ii) is:
Maximum Modificatio	
	(C) both
on a c forest, ground as visu charad	ually effective greenup will be the stage at which regeneration utblock is perceived by the public as being a newly established of sufficient height to block stumps, logging debris, and bare d from view, and will be at an age, height, or density determined ually effective by a Qualified Professional for the site cteristics.
3) Applic	CATION OF CHARACTERISTICS
a) The charact assessed:	eristics for a cutblock or road specified in Paragraph 2 are
I.	from the viewpoints applicable to the cutblock or road;
II.	on a perspective basis; and
III.	for a landform or unit defined by a Qualified Professional depending on the characteristics of the site from the viewpoints.
b) Two classes	s of significant public viewpoints are recognized:
I.	"primary viewpoint" means a place or location on the water or land that has the same or higher viewpoint importance used

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	appropriate.
	c) A cutblock or road as projected from:
	 I. a significant viewpoint must meet or exceed the visual quality objective as per the definition of altered forest landscape set out in FPPR s. 1.1, and II. a secondary viewpoint must meet or exceed the requirements of the next category of altered forest landscape set out in FPPR s. 1.1 that allows more alteration relative to the category applicable to a significant viewpoint.
	4) ADDRESSING CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING AREAS OF PARTIAL RETENTION AND MODIFICATION
	Despite Paragraph 2, a cutblock or road within a Category of Alteration that is partial retention or modification may have some angular characteristics and not appear natural in shape to the extent it is not practicable to design and implement an extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads without some angular characteristics, in the following situations and circumstances:
	(a) the cutblock or road borders a:
	 (i) previously harvested cutblock in which stumps and coarse woody debris created by that harvesting are no longer visible from the viewpoint;
	(ii) road;
	(iii) structure;
	(iv) hard reserve (OGMA, WHA, UWR, park); or
	(v) other disturbance or natural feature,
	that is rectilinear, geometric in shape, has angular characteristics, or otherwise does not appear natural; or
	(b) there is no other practicable option having regard to:
	(i) the safety of workers or road users;
	(c) Subject to a Qualified Professional preparing a rationale that the visual objective is met to the extent practicable considering the relevant factors in the FRPA Bulletins on Use of the Term "Practicable" under FRPA, Use of Practicable in Results or Strategies, and any more recent guidance.
	5) EXCEPTIONS WHERE NOT PRACTICABLE
	If the road or harvesting relates to the harvesting of timber that is damaged or destroyed by fire insects, disease, wind, flooding or other factor, and it is not practicable to meet the established VQO, the result and strategy may be exempted by the District Manager under FPPR 12(7) on a case by case basis.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	S FDU 1

6.10 FRPA Value: Cultural Heritage Resources

FPPR 10 The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are (a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and (b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Table 10.1: CU	tural	Herita	age R	eso	urces	
Objectives		section				
Results or Strategies	RESULT OR STRATEGY					
pursuant to FRPA s.5	1)	DEFINI	TIONS AN	d Inti	ERPRETATIO	ON
		ln:				
		(a)	Paragr	aphs	1 to 3:	
			(i)	rega FDL	arding a Po Js provide	CHR Information" means information otentially Affected CHR within the d to the Holder of the FSP by a First d by this FSP :
				(A)		view and comment pertaining to the form of this FSP under section 20 of
				(B)	proposed	view and comment pertaining to the form of this FSP , in accordance with 1 of the FPPR ; or
				(C)	during the	e term of this FSP ; and
			(ii)			Affected CHR" means a cultural urce that is:
				(A)	subjec	ct to section 10 of the FPPR ;
				(B)	not conse arrangem	erved or protected by other nents;
					capable of FSP ; and	f being addressed in the context of this
				(D)		tant, valuable and scarce, as nined by government:
					(I)	based on traditional use by an aboriginal people; and
					(11)	from consultation with a First Nation regarding First Nation CHR Information it has provided; and

(b)	historical means su	aph 2, the reference to availability to, and the extent of traditional use by, an aboriginal people ich availability and use at the level of the asserted I territory of that aboriginal people.
2) INFORMA	TION GATH	ERING AND SHARING
The	Holder of	f the FSP will, at least once each calendar year:
(a)		h First Nation with asserted traditional territory the FDUs :
	(i)	identify the approximate location of planned cutblocks and roads, if any, to which this FSP applies that are within that asserted traditional territory and not previously identified by the Holder of the FSP to that First Nation;
	(ii)	request from that First Nation information, regarding any Potentially Affected CHR and the historical extent of traditional use, not previously provided by the First Nation to the Holder of the FSP ; and
	(iii)	if information has been identified under subparagraph (a)(ii), request a meeting or communicate with that First Nation to review the access, conservation or, if necessary, protection of the Potentially Affected CHR .
(b)	not pr	e to the Crown any First Nation CHR Information eviously provided by the Holder of the FSP to the ry; and
(c)	any P referre	st from the Crown updated information regarding otentially Affected CHR and any determination ed to in Paragraph 1(a)(ii)(D) that has not already provided by the Crown to the Holder of the FSP.
3) MONUMEN	ITAL CEDA	R OR LARGE CULTURAL CEDARS
	The Hold	er of the FSP will:
(a)		or promote natural regeneration of cedar as a onent of future stands on areas where:
	(i)	the Holder of the FSP has an obligation under section 29(1) of the Act ;
	(ii)	cedar is ecologically suited; and
	(iii)	doing so is consistent with the obligations under that section; and
(b)	territo red ce	nested by a First Nation with asserted traditional ry within FDUs that has historically utilized western edar or yellow cedar from that traditional territory for g paddles, masks, totems, canoes or other similar

		traditional use items, and to the extent of such historical use, develop cedar strategies and assist that First Nation in identifying or locating cedar trees and obtaining logs suitable for such purpose.
Apply to these Forest Development Units:	🛛 FDU 1	

6.11 FRPA value: Recreation

FRPA section 56(3) The minister may establish an objective for an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail established under subsection (1).

Table 11.1: R	Table 11.1: Recreation sites and trails		
Objectives	FRPA s.56 objectives have not been created for the existing recreation sites.		
Results or Strategies pursuant to FRPA s.5	No results or strategies required. WFP manages FRPA Section 56 and FPC s.102 established sites in accordance with the s.56 or grandfathered s.102 agreement for the site, as amended from time to time.		
	Note that recreation resource features have been established in CRFD, see below and Table 12.1.		

6.12 FRPA Values: Resource Features

GAR 5 (1) Subject to subsection (2), the minister responsible for the Forest Act by order may identify one or more of the following as resource features in relation to a specified area: (a) a surface or subsurface element of a karst system;

(a) a surface of subsurface element

(b) a range development;

(c) Crown land used for research or experimental purposes;

(d) a permanent sample site used as a snow course by or on behalf of the federal or provincial government for the purpose of measuring the water content of the snow pack on a given area;

(e) a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and that is not regulated by the Heritage Conservation Act;

(f) an interpretive forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;

(g) a trail or other recreation facility referred to in section 57 of the Act that is authorized by the minister or under another enactment;

(h) a recreation feature that the minister considers to be of significant recreational value.

(2) The minister responsible for the Forest Act may make an order under subsection (1) if the minister is satisfied that the resource feature requires special management not otherwise provided for under this regulation or another enactment.

(3) The identification of a resource feature under subsection (1) (a) may be by category or type, and may be restricted to a specified geographic location, and (b) must be sufficiently specific to enable a person affected by it to identify the resource feature in the ordinary course of carrying out forest practices or range practices.

(4) Despite subsections (1) to (3), if the minister responsible for the Forest Act reasonably believes that a resource feature may be subject to damage or disturbance if the location of the resource feature is, he or she (a) must not disclose the location of the feature in the order, disclosed (b) must provide written notice of the location of the feature to the holders of agreements under the Forest Act or the Range Act that will be affected by the order, and (c) may attach conditions to the order (i) prohibiting those holders from disclosing the location of the feature, or (ii) restricting the extent to which, or the persons to whom, those holders may disclose the location of the feature.

(5) A person to whom a condition referred to in subsection (4) (c) applies must comply with the condition.

	esource features (Karst, Recreation, etc)
Objectives	Resource features are practice requirements outside of the FSP, and are mentioned here only as background information supporting the plan. Because no objectives are specified in resource feature orders, results or strategies are not required. GAR s.5: Minister may identify resource features. FPPR s.70(1): Must ensure that the activity does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature FPPR s.91(1) minister may grant exemption to 70(1) if not practicable in particular area
	Current Orders: 1) Recreation Resource Features: April 12, 2006 GAR Order to identify Recreation Resources features for the Campbell River Forest District.
	 2) Karst Features: Order to Identify Karst Features for Campbell River Forest District. June 30, 2007. Order to Identify Karst Features for North Island Central Coast Forest District. March 29, 2007.
	Per the Orders, the following Karst Resource Features for surface or subsurface elements of a karst system will apply: • Karst caves
	 The important features or elements within very high or high vulnerability karst. Significant surface karst features.
Background	Results and strategies are not prepared for resource features; however,
Information	FPPR s.70 will apply.
	Other types of resource features have not yet been designated, but when designated FPPR s.70 will apply.
	Western Forest Products has prepared a Karst Management Standard that is based on the Provincial Guidance and best available information.

7.0 FRPA Measures: Invasive Plants

FPPR s.17: For the purpose of section 47 [invasive plants] of the Act, a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures in the plan to prevent the introduction or spread of species of plants that are invasive plants under the Invasive Plants Regulation, if the introduction or spread is likely to be the result of the person's forest practices.

Table 13.1: Invasive Plants			
Objectives	FPPR s.17 requires measures to be specified in a FSP. Applies to species listed as an invasive plant listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation B.C. Reg. 18/2004, as that Regulation may be amended from time to time during the term of the Plan.		
Measures	INVASIVE PLANT MEASURES Measure 1: Identification at a site: For purposes of identifying site level occurrences, the Holder of the FSP will: a) check IAPP database for reported occurrences near a proposed cutblock or road on an annual basis or prior to the site plan preparation; and b) will detect weeds that are likely to be spread by the Holder of the FSPs forest practices during Road and Cutblock Site Plan field work.		

forest practices to t minimum, the spec 3. Measure 3: Priorit The following speci	will report infestation sites found on sites of the Holder's the government system (IAPP) for the following species: at ies listed as Contain or Eradicate for this FSP in Measure by Species: ies and their priorities and strategies (control, contain,
Priority	tified for the term of the FSP: Species
CONTROL	Scotch Broom, Tansy Ragwort
CONTAIN	Knotweeds
ERADICATE	Giant Hogweed, Orange Hawkweed
South Coastal Re Ministry of Forests https://www.for.go uth_Coastal_PMF - Coastal ISC Priot http://www.coasta List_web.pdf -As compared to t FSPs: Plant Section Info Area, May 11, 20 Measure 4: Locatio If priority plants are a site assessment of	est Management Plan for Provincial Crown Lands in the gion of British Columbia s, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations, p. 18: w.bc.ca/hra/publications/invasive_plants/pmps/FLNR_So <u>P_Draft.pdf</u> prity Invasive Plant List (current to: April 21, 2016): lisc.com/images/pdfs/2016_Coastal_ISC_Priority_Plant_ the most recent available review of priority plants for prmation For FSP Preparers & Reviewers within Coastal 11, by Jeff Hallworth Invasive Plants Specialist. pons: e detected in measure 1, the Holder of the FSP will conduct of the risk of introduction or spread of the invasive species older of the FSPs practices in terms of the following
species (per Measure 3) CONTROL C fo H au co I I	easures ontrol of spread on these species using Measure 5 will ocus on the risk of introduction or spread as a result of the older of the FSPs primary forest activity into uninfested reas and locations of the following higher value onservation areas: Source sites like shop yards, active gravel pits. Parks & protected areas Ecological reserves Ungulate Winter Ranges Known First Nations areas (if affecting food, medicine,
	Cultural, etc.) S1-S3 Riparian Management Areas Along banks of wetlands and lakes Uncultivated agricultural land – if affecting pastures, range.

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	CONTAIN ERADICATE	The Holder of the FSP will implement one or more of the practices in Measure 5 to contain the infestation to the existing infested area, and to prevent the introduction or spread of the invasive plant into uninfested areas as a result of the Holders of the FSPs activities.
	needed at an im priority invasive as required per a) Road mowing b) Road scotch b either a stockpil	he FSP will implement one or more of the following practices if fested site to prevent foreseeable introduction or spread of a species as a result of Holder of the FSP activity in the areas
	c) Cutb or sprea cutblock impleme	blocks: The Holder of the FSP will mitigate a likely introduction ad of a priority species from the Holder's activity within ks into uninfested areas as required in Measure 4, by enting one or more of the following measures:
	i. ii.	grass seed promptly with weed free seed (eg. Common #1 forage mixture or better, not ground cover mixture) on exposed mineral soils disturbed by the Holder of the FSP within 100 m of invasive site, if this is likely to reduce species spread, and plant trees to reinitiate shading; pull, spray or stockpile the invasive plants and dispose, to control for a period of time necessary if it prevents the activity from spreading the species (pulling not recommended for
	iii. iv.	knotweeds); if spread to a new cutblock or road is anticipated unavoidable, then spray germinants at new site or monitor at new site; work in uninfested sites before moving to infested sites; or for some species and seasons clean ground based equipment before moving it to uninfested areas or sensitive areas;
	v. vi.	other practices determined from the risk assessment in Measure 4, and the literature (e.g. Best Practices for Preventing the Spread of Invasive Plants during Forest Management Activities, as updated and amended from time to time); In these measures, mitigating a likely introduction or spread
		refers to the minimum treatment or action needed to prevent spread by the particular operational activity in the season of activity, as opposed to an eradication treatment, which would be guided by the applicable multi-agency Invasive Plant Pest Management Plan for Provincial Crown Lands, BC invasive plant treatment guidelines, and possibly advice from a Regional Plant Specialist.

Apply to these Forest Development Units: 🛛 FDU 1

Table 13.2: Na	tural Range Barriers
Objectives	FPPR s.18 requires measures to be specified in a FSP
Background	There are no natural range barriers in the FDUs under this FSP.
Information	

8.0 STOCKING STANDARDS

8.1 Application

The stocking standards are to apply to areas harvested under this FSP, in all FDU's.

The stocking standards apply to the Net Area to be Reforested (NAR). Landslides are excluded from the NAR. Riparian Reserve Zone (RRZ) harvested under the results or strategies outlined in Table 3.2 are included in the NAR.

8.2 Application to Cutblocks Where Harvesting Began Before Term Commences (Act s.197(5)) and declaration was not received by MFLNRO within RESULTS

See s. 3.2(d)(iv) of this FSP.

8.3 Situation or Circumstances that Determine Whether Free Growing is Assessed on a Block Basis (FPPR s.44(1) or Across Blocks (FPPR ss.45(1) and (2)) (FPPR s.16(1)

Section 44 (1) applies in all situations or circumstances under the FSP where a free growing stand is required to be established under FRPA s. 29.

8.4 Stocking and Related Standards for Stands to which Free Growing Obligations Apply

There may be relatively uniform conditions or mosaics (ecosystem complexes), transitional ecosystem sites, and varying site conditions within an area. The area will be stratified into SUs of similar characteristics for the purposes of stocking standards to the extent the delineation and mapping of site series into separate SU is practicable to meet stratification principles. The two options for assignment of standards to the SU are:

i) The assessment area will be classified at the entire SU based on the applicable standard from Appendix 1.1, and the dominant site series in the SU will be used to assign the stocking standard for species, TSS, MSS, MITD, and free growing heights; or

ii) The assessment Area will be classified at each plot based on the applicable standard from Appendix 1.1, and the dominant site series in each plot will be used to assign the stocking standard for species, TSS, MSS, MITD, and free growing heights for the Assessment Area, and used to summarize the SU.

8.4.1 Species

Species selection to determine compliance with section 44(1) of the FPPR will be based on the ecosystem classification and be evaluated at the Assessment Area (AA) level. Species which are ecologically suitable and commercially valuable for each site series are listed in Appendix 1.1.

8.4.2 Stocking (Even-Aged Stocking Standards)

8.4.2.1 Target Stocking Standards

(a) Target Stocking Standards (TSS) listed in Appendix 1.1 will used to assess the achievement of an acceptable stocking level on an Assessment Area.

(b) In areas where heavy elk use stocking standards are applied, the TSS will be 1200 sph, to allow for clumpy stocking. Heavy elk use may occur in whole blocks, entire SUs, or portions of these - where practicable, the elk use areas will be stratified within SUs to identify the areas requiring heavy elk use standards

8.4.2.2 Minimum Stocking Standards

(a) Minimum Stocking Standards (MSS) listed in Appendix 1.1 will be used to assess the achievement of an acceptable stocking level on an Assessment Area.

(b) The standard for heavy elk use areas will be 50% of the minimum stocking standard (MSS) in Appendix 1.1..

8.4.2.3 Minimum Horizontal Inter-Tree Distance

Minimum Horizontal Inter-Tree Distances listed in Appendix 1.1 will be used to ensure that stocking distribution is taken into account when assessing stocking levels in the Assessment Area (options defined in 8.4).

8.4.2.4 Minimum Height Over Brush

For the CWH biogeoclimatic zone, the minimum free-growing height over competitive brush species will be 150%.

For the MH biogeoclimatic zone, the minimum free-growing height over competitive brush species will be 125%.

8.4.3 Regeneration Date

Regeneration date will be 6 years.

8.4.4 Minimum Free Growing Height

Minimum free growing heights listed in Appendix 1.1 will be used to demonstrate that the trees are adapted to the site, and are growing well and can reasonably be expected to continue to do so. Minimum free growing height will be assigned at the Assessment Area (AA) level based on the AA's ecosystem classification based on the dominant site series of the AA.

8.5 Hardwood Management

Deciduous species will be the leading species for hardwood management.

For Hardwood Management:

- a. at least 80% of the total stocking will be alder, and
- b. the stocking level will be an average within a standards unit of not less than 700 trees per hectare.

Heavy elk use stocking standards will not be used in hardwood management areas.

8.6 Intermediate Cutting (FPPR s.16(4) and s.44(4))

Where commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, a similar type of intermediate cutting or harvesting of special forest products (FPPR 44(3)(h-i)) occurs, stocking within each harvest unit will be maintained above 40 m²/ha for a period of at least 12 months after harvest completion. Intermediate cutting rules apply to conifer management only. Openings greater than 0.25 ha will be managed using even-aged stocking standards. Where intermediate cutting is applied, the residual stand will consist of ecologically suitable species that will be viable for future harvest opportunities. A stocking standard ID's will be created via the RESULTS system and additional site series will be added to the standard, as required, using the approved variation mechanism.

8.7 High Retention Harvesting – SEDRSS (FPPR s.16(1) and s.44(1))

SEDRSS (Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stoking Standard) standards may be applied where basal area retention following harvest is between 5 and 40 m²/ha. Justification for high retention harvesting will be documented in the Cutblock Site Plan, consistent with Table 14. The Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard Framework Implementation Guide (Coastal), 2014, provides guidance for high retention harvesting (as revised by CRIT from time to time). See Appendix 1.3 for the stocking standard to be approved with this FSP.

Circumstances 1. Type of Silviculture Partial Cutting with Regeneration Obligation – Use SEDRSS (Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standard). The silviculture system is Retention. 2. Stocking standards applicable SEDRSS outlines stocking standard criteria based on basal area retained and site index. Additional biogeoclimatic subzones and site series may be added through approved variations. Survey methodology will be consistent with the SEDRSS Implementation Guide (Feb. 14, 2014). SEDRSS includes: stratification, overstory, understory, survey methodology, and stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide. 3. Species to be retained As per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only. 4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity) SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m ² /ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide. 5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution) Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied. 6. Characteristics or Remaining Stand Leave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide. 7. Scope FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
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applicableapproved variations.Survey methodology will be consistent with the SEDRSS Implementation Guide (Feb. 14, 2014).SEDRSS includes: stratification, overstory, understory, survey methodology, and stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	standards	index. Additional biogeoclimatic subzones and site series may be added through
Survey methodology will be consistent with the SEDRSS Implementation Guide (Feb. 14, 2014).SEDRSS includes: stratification, overstory, understory, survey methodology, and stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	applicable	approved variations.
(Feb. 14, 2014).SEDRSS includes: stratification, overstory, understory, survey methodology, and stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
stocking decision (Option 2 will be used in FDU 1). Results reporting will be as outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
outlined in the Implementation Guide.3. Species to be retainedAs per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
3. Species to be retained As per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only. 4. Maximum Basal Area % SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide. (Quantity) Implementation Guide. 5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution) Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied. 6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining Stand Leave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide. 7. Scope FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		
retainedImage: Second seco		outlined in the Implementation Guide.
4. Maximum Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	3. Species to be	As per the Implementation Guide (2014). Conifer species only.
Basal Area % Reduction (Quantity)harvest area is 5 – 40 m²/ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	retained	
Reduction (Quantity)Implementation Guide.5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	4. Maximum	SEDRSS are to be applied where the residual basal area (RBA) within a selected
(Quantity)Improvident of a second5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	Basal Area %	harvest area is 5 – 40 m^2 /ha, and per the stratification guidelines in the
5. Maximum Opening size (Distribution)Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	Reduction	Implementation Guide.
Opening size (Distribution)stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	(Quantity)	
Opening size (Distribution)stratified and even-aged stocking standards will be applied.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	5. Maximum	Consistent with the Implementation Guide. Openings larger than 0.25 ha will be
(Distribution)Leave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.6. Characteristics of Retained Trees or Remaining StandLeave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in the Implementation Guide.7. ScopeFDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	Opening size	
of Retained Trees or Remaining Stand the Implementation Guide. 7. Scope FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus		5 5 11
of Retained Trees or Remaining Stand the Implementation Guide. 7. Scope FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	, ,	
or Remaining Stand	6. Characteristics	Leave tree form, health, and vigour will conform to the SEDRSS Damage Criteria in
Stand FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	of Retained Trees	the Implementation Guide.
7. Scope FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus	or Remaining	
	Stand	
	7. Scope	FDU 1 - Non-timber values and objectives are the primary management focus
(VISUAIS, TECTEATION, TETTAIN STADILLY, TIPATIAN AND CULTURA). THE SPECIFIC VALUE WILL BE		(visuals, recreation, terrain stability, riparian and cultural). The specific value will be
indicated in the Cutblock Site Plan.		
8. Scale 0-1% of the harvest volume during the lifetime of this FSP.	8. Scale	0-1% of the harvest volume during the lifetime of this FSP.

Table 14. High Retention Management Decision (SEDRSS)

9.0 Signature(s) (FRPA Act s.5(3))

CERTIFICATION OF SIGNING PROFESSIONAL

I certify that the work described herein fulfills the standards expected of a member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals and that I did personally supervise the work.

FSP signed



May 5, 2017

Paul Kutz, RPF

Date



ny 5, 2017 Date

SIGNATURE OF PERSON REQUIRED TO PREPARE PLAN (FRPA s.5(3))

Holder of the FSP

FSP signed

Per:

Bill Day, RPF, General Manager Central Island Forest Operation Authorized Signatory

May 5, 2017

Date

Appendix 1: Stocking Standards

The stocking standards SSID's in Results are: Even aged: 1051711 Intermediate Cut: 1052043 SEDRSS: 1052044

Species selection will occur at the Assessment Area (AA) level based on the AA's dominant site series. The Assessment Area (AA) is defined as the Standards Unit (SU) area in the site plan, or alternatively is defined as the ecosystem classification at each sample plot area in the survey. Ecologically suitable species for each site series are listed in the table below. Appendix 1.1 defines even-aged stocking standards for use in RESULTS.

		TSS	MSS										
BEC	Site Series					Hardwood Management							
CWH mm1	01	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	01*	1500	700	Ba/0.7		Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0		Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	02	800	400	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0					
	03	800	400	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/1.7	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/2.0				
	04	1000	500	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/1.7	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0					
	05	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Bg3.0; Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	05*	1500	700	Ba/0.7		Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0		Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	06	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5			
	07	1000	500	Ba/1.0; Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/2.5	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0			
	07*	1500	700	Ba/1.0; Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/2.5	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0			Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	08	1000	500	Ba/1.0; Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/2.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0				
	08*	1500	700	Ba/1.0; Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/2.5	Ss/4.0				Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	09	1000	500	Ba/1.0; Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Hw/2.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0					
	09*	1500	700	Ba/1.0	Cw/2.0	Hw/2.5	Ss/4.0					Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0

Appendix 1.1 - Species Selection and Stocking Targets

		TSS	MSS										
BEC	Site Series					Hardwood Management							
	11	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.7	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0						
	12	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.7	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
CWH mm2	01	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Bp/1.5	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.2	Pw/2.5	Hm/1.0	Hw/1.2	Yc/1.0		
	02	800	400	Cw/0.7	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7			
	03	800	400	Cw/0.7	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7			
	04	1000	500	Cw/0.7	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7			
	05	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Bp/1.0	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.2	Hw/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0		
	06	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.2	Hw/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0			
	07	1000	500	Ba/0.7	Cw/0.7	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7			
	08	1000	500	Ba/1.0	Cw/1.2	Fd/3.0	Hm/1.2	Hw/1.7	Yc/1.2				
	09	800	400	Cw/0.7	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7				
	10	800	400	Cw/0.7	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/0.7				
CWH vh1	01	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5				
	02	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0						
	03	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0						
	04	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0					
	05	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0					
	06	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0					
	07	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0					
	08	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0						
	09	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0						
	11	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
	12	400	200	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
	13	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
	14	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
	15	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Hw/2.0	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5					
	16	800	400	Cw/1.5	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5					
	17	1000	500	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
	18	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.2	Pl/1.2	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0					
CWH vm1	01	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	01*	1500	700	Ba/1.7		Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0		Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0

		TSS	MSS										
BEC	Site Series					Hardwood Management							
					•								
	01b	800	400	Ba/1.7	Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	01s	1000	500	Cw/1.5	Hw/2.0	Ss/2.5	Yc/1.5						
	02	800	400	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0					
	03	800	400	Ba/1.2	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0			
	04	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	05	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Bp/2.5	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
	05*	1500	700	Ba/1.7		Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0		Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	06	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5			
	06s	1000	500	Cw/1.5	Hw/2.0	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.0						
	07	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/4.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0			
	07*	1500	700	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/4.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0			Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	08	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/4.0	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0				
	08*	1500	700	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/4.0	Ss/4.0				Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	09	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/3.0	Hw/4.0	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0				
	09*	1500	700	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/3.0	Hw/4.0	Ss/4.0				Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	10	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Hw/4.0	Ss/4.0						
	12	1000	500	Cw/1.0	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0						
	13	400	200	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/2.0	Pl/1.2	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0				
	14	800	400	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/3.0	Pl/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0	Yc/1.5		
CWH vm2	01	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Bp/2.0	Cw/1.5	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/2.5	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0; Yc/1.5		
	01b	800	400	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/2.5	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.5			
	02	800	400	Cw/1.0	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.7	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0				
	03	800	400	Ba/1.5	Cw/1.0	Fd/1.5	Hm/1.7	Hw/1.7	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0			
	04	1000	500	Ba/1.5	Bp/1.5	Cw/1.0	Fd/1.5	Hm/1.7	Hw/1.7	Pw/2.5	Yc/1.0		
	05	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Bp/1.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/2.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/1.5		
	06	1000	500	Ba/1.7	Cw/1.5	Fd/2.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/2.5	Yc/1.5				
	07	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/3.0	Hm/1.0	Hw/3.5	Ss/4.0	Yc/2.0			
	08	1000	500	Ba/2.2	Cw/2.0	Fd/3.0	Hm/1.0	Hw/3.5	Yc/2.0				
	09	800	400	Ba/1.5	Cw/1.0	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.7	Pl/1.2	Yc/1.0			
	10	400	200	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.7	PI/1.2	Yc/1.0	1	1				

BEC	Site Series	TSS	MSS				Coniferous	s Species	Hardwood Management				
	44	800	400	D-/4 5	0/1.0		11	11/4 7	0-/0.0	N=/4_0			
	11			Ba/1.5	Cw/1.0	Fd/1.5	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.7	Ss/2.0	Yc/1.0			
CWH xm	01	1000	500	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0		-		N41- / 4 . 0	D=/4.0
	01*	1500	700	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5	Ss/3.0				Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	02	800	400	Fd/2.0	PI/1.2	Pw/2.5	DI/4 O	D (0.5					
	03	800	400	Cw/1.0	Fd/2.0	Hw/1.2	PI/1.2	Pw/2.5					
	04	1000	500	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0	Pw/2.5						
	05	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/1.7	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0	-			- // -
	05*	1500	700	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/1.7	Pw/2.5	Ss/4.0			Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	06	1000	500	Bg/3.0	Cw/1.5	Fd/3.0	Hw/2.0						
	07	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0					
	07*	1500	700	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Hw/1.7	Ss/4.0				Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	08	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0						
	08*	1500	700	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0					Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	09	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Ss/4.0							
	11	800	400	Cw/1.0	Pl/1.2								
	12	800	400	Cw/1.0	Hw/1.5	Pw/2.5	Ss/1.5						
	13	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0						
	13*	1500	700	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Fd/4.0	Ss/4.0					Mb/4.0	Dr/4.0
	14	1000	500	Bg/3.5	Cw/2.0	Ss/4.0							
	15	800	400	Cw/2.0									
MH mm1	01	1000	500	Ba/0.6	Bp/1.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/1.0	Yc/1.0					
	02	800	400	Ba/0.6	Hm/0.7	Hw/1.0	Yc/0.7						
	03	800	400	Ba/0.6	Bp/1.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/1.0	Yc/1.0					
	04	1000	500	Ba/0.6	Bp/1.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/1.0	Yc/1.0					
	05	1000	500	Ba/0.6	Bp/1.2	Hm/1.0	Hw/1.0	Yc/1.0					
	06	800	400	Ba/0.6	Hm/0.7	Hw/0.7	Yc/0.7						
	07	1000	500	Ba/0.6	Hm/0.7	Hw/0.7	Yc/0.7						
	08	800	400	Ba/0.6	Hm/0.7	Hw/0.7	Yc/0.7						
	09	800	400	Ba/0.6	Hm/0.7	Hw/0.7	Yc/0.7						

* - Refers to AAs which are being managed for hardwoods under Section 8.5.

General Notes for Appendix 1.1:

Ba – In west coast CWH vm 1 transitional to CWH vh1, and CWH vh1, suitable in the absence of salal in proximity to the tree at the plot level (applies to west coast sites that are a mosaic of 01/01s or 06/06s or transitional to vh1). Does not include salal only growing on rotten wood.

Bp – Initial regeneration of Bp (noble fir) is restricted to nutrient medium sites or better. Northerly aspects are to be avoided. Initial regeneration of Bp will not comprise more than a 20% component to mitigate risk.

Bg – for CWHxm06 restricted to nutrient-medium sites, CWHxm06 minor component, CWHxm06,07,08,09,13,14 risk of balsam woolly adelgid.

Bg restricted to Upper Nimpkish area of the CWH mm, not acceptable in other CWH mm areas. The natural distribution of grand fir extends into the Upper Nimpkish according to The Distribution and Synopsis of Ecological and Silvical Characteristics of Tree Species of British Columbia's Forest (2000). The Upper Nimpkish was classified as CWHxm until 2000. The area was reclassified as CWHmm1 by R.N. Green in 2000. MoF map dated April 2003 still shows the area as CWHxm. Grand fir is required for fill-planting where shade tolerance is required due to brush and where Cw cannot be used due to elk and deer browsing.

Hm – Where this species is encountered outside of the MHmm1, Hm is a viable crop tree in areas transitional to the montane zone or in cold air drainages.

PI – Refers to Plc. The use of PI to meet the MSS is limited to 20%.

Pw – use of resistant stock mitigates risk of white pine blister rust. Do not use non-resistant stock for reforestation (unless pruned). Pw is to be from seed which has been selected to be resistant to *Cronartium ribicola*, or is to be pruned prior to FG declaration. Pruned means consistent with BC Journal of Ecosystems and Management 10(1): 97-100, or any updates to the best available information on Pw pruning.

Ss – If Ss is from seed sources selected for high resistance to *Pissodes strobi*, the use of Ss to meet the MSS is unlimited in areas of moderate and high risk of spruce weevil damage; otherwise, the use of natural Ss to meet the MSS is limited to 20% in moderate-high spruce weevil risk areas.

Yc - is commonly found to sea level on the west coast of Vancouver Island but is rare below 400 m on the east coast.

01s or 06s refer to salal phases in the CWHvm1 BGC subzone, as defined in Land Management Handbook (LMH) 28.

01b or 06b refer to lithic phases and fragmental soils. Clumpy stocking is natural in these areas, where microsite conditions are highly variable over short horizontal distances. "Lithic phases occur on sites with organic veneers over thin (<10 cm) mineral soil over bedrock or boulders". The lithic definition is found in A Field Guide to Site Identification and Interpretation for the Prince Rupert Forest Region (LMH 26, 1993, p. 151), and is a useful modifier for certain sites in mountainous areas that are dominated by colluvial parent material. "Fragmental" mineral soils have colluvial

coarse fragments over 70-80% content. The 70-80% fragmental threshold for mineral soils is the division between skeletal and "fragmental soils" (visual estimate, precise values not required) discussed in the 1994 Vancouver Region Guidebook (LMH 28, p.18, 193, 218).

	Sizontal inter-free Distance (MITD) will be assigned at the Assessment Area (AA) level as per the table below.
MITD (m)	Site Series
1.0	"b" (lithic/fragmental) phases.
1.5	(i) < 20 metres from road centreline;
	(ii) immediately adjacent to any:
	(A) stream – riparian area;
	(B) natural non-productive area;
	(C) unplantable slash; or
	(iii) on any:
	(A) talus site, landslide or avalanche track
	(B) hygric or wetter site;
	(C) very harsh site where protected microsites are critical;
	(D) area where stump avoidance is necessary on a root rot site;
	(E) area extensively utilized for elk, deer or other wildlife habitat or browse (heavy elk use areas) for survival and to utilize slash; or
	(F) microsites that are preferable given the tree species or damaging agents, to those sites existing
	at regular 2.0 meters spacing.
	(iv) in AAs that are being managed for a target stocking of 1500 sph.
2.0	All other sites.

Minimum Horizontal Inter-Tree Distance (MITD) will be assigned at the Assessment Area (AA) level as per the table below.

Appendix 1.2 – SEDRSS Stocking Standard

							Free Growing G	Free Growing Guide					
		Species		Site Occupancy Regen Delay (max yrs)									
			A	ll BA combi	nations are a	applicable to	survey plot	5					
BGCU	Layer		Only used during plots	sed One of these 4 BA combinations are used ring applicable to final SU REGEN / FG							Species	Height (m)	
CWH vh1/01	Residual Layer (L1) (≥12.5dbh	Cw, Hw, Yc, Pl	0-8 m² /ha	9-15 m² /ha	16-22 m² /ha	23-28 m ² /ha	29-39 m² /ha	≥ 40 m² /ha	3	N/A	N/A		
	Regen Layer (L2-L4) (WS / ha. TSS –	Cw, Hw, Yc, Pl	900 TSS 500 MSS	800 TSS 400 MSS	700 TSS 300 MSS	500 TSS 200 MSS	400 TSS 100 MSS	0	3	L1 Drip line <i>or</i> 2.0 m (L2- L4)	Cw, Pl, Yc, Hw	1.5 2.0	
	Target												

This stocking standard is intended for approval with the FSP. Additional site series will be added as approved variations, as required. This standard is only applicable for SI_{50} 8-30.

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