



BARLEY COMMUNITY FOREST FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

Barkley Community Forest Agreement K3S

Barkley Community Forest Limited Partnership

May 26, 2021

Signatory Page

Signature of Person Required to Prepare the Plan:

Licence: Community Forest Agreement K3S

Licensee: Barkley Community Forest Limited Partnership



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General Manager

Barkley Community Forest Limited Partnership Licensee

"I certify that I have determined that this work was performed to an acceptable standard."

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Acronyms

BC	British Columbia	TSA	Timber Supply Area
BCF	Barkley Community Forest	UWR	Ungulate Winter Range
BCFC	Barkley Community Forest Corporation	VILUP	Vancouver Island Land Use Plan
BEC	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	VLI	Visual Landscape Inventory
CFA	Community Forest Agreement	VQO	Visual Quality Objective
CHR	Cultural Heritage Resource	VRI	Vegetation Resource Inventory
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree	WHA	Wildlife Habitat Area
CWS	Community Watershed		
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height		
EFZ	Enhanced Forestry Zones		
FDU	Forest Development Unit		
FLNRORD	Forest Lands Natural Resource Operation and Rural Development		
FMLB	Forest Management Land Base		
FPPR	Forest Planning and Practices Regulation		
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act		
GAR	Government Action Regulation		
GIS	Geographical Information System		
HLP	Higher Level Plan		
LU	Landscape Unit		
NAR	Net Area to be Reforested		
NDT	Natural Disturbance Type		
NHLB	Non-Harvestable Land Base		
OGMA	Old Growth Management Area		
RMZ	Resource Management Zone		
ROA	Reasonable Opportunity Agreement		
RPF	Registered Professional Forester		
SI	Site Index		
SIRD	South Island Resource District		
THLB	Timber Harvesting Land Base		

1 Introduction

A Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) must be prepared by all forest agreement holders (Licensees), and approved by the provincial government before associated permits can be issued to the Licensee. As per the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA), an FSP must specify results or strategies that describe how the Licensee will ensure that their operations on the ground are consistent with government set objectives for soil, timber, wildlife, water, fish, biodiversity, visual quality, cultural heritage, recreation, invasive plants and natural range barriers. An FSP also describes how a Licensee will re-establish a healthy productive forest stand after harvest.

This FSP will replace the Barkley Community Forest FSP, approved in September 2016, which is due to expire in September 2021. This replacement FSP outlines how the Licensee, Barkley Community Forest (BCF), will be accountable for all the management strategies and actions to which they have committed as either a result or a strategy. By ensuring that every action is measurable or verifiable, the BCF can demonstrate sustainable forest management and continual review and improvement in their ongoing practices.

The structure of this document is non-traditional. The information which would have typically been found in the FSP supporting material documents is combined into this FSP for clarity and ease of reading by the public. Not all statements in this plan are intended to create legally binding obligations. Plain language summaries are provided under the heading 'Context'; this includes the information which would have previously been found in the supporting information package. This modified FSP format has been developed in response to recommendations provided in the "Forest Stewardship Plans: Are They Meeting Expectations?" special investigation completed by the Forest Practices board in 2015¹. Each section then includes the Legal Reference, and the legally enforceable Results or Strategies, as well as how the Results or Strategies can be verified or measured.

2 Applications

This FSP applies to each cutting permit and road permit issued or granted to the Holders of agreements, and for the agreements, listed in Table 1 that is issued or granted:

- (a) after the Commencement Date of this FSP; and
- (b) within the Forest Development Units (FDUs) under this FSP.

A Community Forest Agreement is an area-based, licence managed by a local government, community group, First Nation or combination of local governments, First Nations and community groups,

DEFINITIONS

Result – A description of measurable or verifiable outcomes for a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit these outcomes will be applied.

Strategy – A description of measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out for a particular established objective, and the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the steps or practices will be applied.

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, Section 1 (2)

¹ <https://www.bcfpb.ca/reports-publications/reports/forest-stewardship-plans-are-they-meeting-expectations/>

for the benefit of the entire community.².

The Barkley Community Forest Corporation (BCFC) is jointly owned by the District of Ucluelet and the Toquaht Nation. The BCFC is authorized by the Province of British Columbia under the Barkley Community Forest Agreement K3S to an allowable cut of 27,000 cubic meters and an initial term of 25 years. The Community Forest Agreement Area covers 6,757 hectares next to the Maggie Lake Watershed. The holder of this FSP is the Barkly Community Forest Limited Partnership, a subsidiary of the BCFC. The FSP in effect at the time of harvest applies and will continue to apply to those cutblocks until such time they are removed from the Licensee's responsibility (typically once declared free to grow).

2.1 CHANGES TO LEGISLATION

If legislation referred to in this FSP is renamed or a provision of legislation referred to in this FSP is renumbered, the reference in this FSP is to be construed as a reference to the provision as renamed or renumbered, as the case may be.

2.2 OBJECTIVES CANCELLED

If an established objective for which a result or strategy is included under this FSP is cancelled, the result or strategy under this FSP pertaining to that objective is no longer applicable, effective on the date of cancellation of the objective.

3 Definitions

Unless otherwise expressly indicated, or indicated by context, terms used in this FSP have the definition given to them in the *Forest Act*, *Forest and Range Practices Act* and the regulations under them, as amended from time to time.

Agreement Holder – Also the “**Holder of this FSP**” or just the “**Holder**”. Refers to the Licensee(s) to whom this FSP applies.

FPPR – The Forest Planning and Practices Regulation as amended from time to time.

FRPA – The *Forest and Range Practices Act*, SBC 2002, c.69, as amended from time to time.

FSP – Refers to this Forest Stewardship Plan.

Licensee – Refers to Barkly Community Forest Limited Partnership, also known as Barkley Community Forest Corporation in this FSP.

Primary Forest Activities – Means one or more of the following:

- a) Timber harvesting,
- b) Silviculture, and
- c) Road construction, maintenance and deactivation.

Qualified Professional – means an applied scientist or technologist, acting alone or together with another professional, if:

² <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/forestry/forest-tenures/timber-harvesting-rights/community-forest-agreements>

- The individual is registered and in good standing in British Columbia with an appropriate professional organization constituted under an Act, is acting under that association’s code of ethics and is subject to disciplinary action by that association; and
- The individual is acting within that individual’s area of expertise.

RPF – Registered Professional Forester as defined by the Forest Professional Regulation under the *Professional Governance Act* and registered with the Association of BC Forest Professionals in good standing.

4 Submission Approval and Term

FRPA S. 6 (1) (a) (b) and S. 6 (2)

The date of submission of this Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) is the date received by the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, South Island District (the “Date of Submission”). The term of this FSP will be five (5) years, effective from the date of approval.

5 Forest Development Units

FRPA S. 5 (1) (a) and FPPR S. 14

The Barkley Community Forest is located primarily within the Maggie Landscape Unit, (LU), with the Stopper Islands located in the Barkley Sound Islands LU and very small overlap into the Toquaht LU along the northeast boundary. There is one Forest Development Unit (FDU) - FDU #1 - which comprises the area under the Barkley Community Forest Agreement that falls within the Maggie LU as shown in Figure 1 and as identified on the FSP overview map (Appendix 1 – FSP Overview Map). The FDU #1, hereafter referred to as ‘the FDU’, is located solely within the Maggie Landscape Unit, (LU). The results and strategies within this FSP apply to the entirety the FDU and to the term of the FSP unless otherwise stated.

Table 1. Forest Development Units

FDU	LU	Area
FDU #1	Maggie	6346 ha

5.1 AREAS TO WHICH FRPA S. 196 (1) OR (2) OR FPPR S. 110 APPLIES (FPPR S. 14 (1) (C))

The attached FSP Map (Appendix 1) shows any cutblocks and roads included in Forest Development Plans (FDP) that are within the FDU under this FSP and considered approved under S. 196(1) or (2) of the Act, including those cutblocks referred to in S. 110 of the FPPR.

5.2 DESIGNATIONS IN EFFECT FOUR MONTHS BEFORE SUBMISSION OF THIS FSP (FPPR S. 14 (3))

The FSP Map shows the designations and content requirements described in S. 14(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (FPPR) that were in effect on the Date of Submission, including, for ease of reference, the designations listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Designations in Effect Prior to FSP Submission

FPPR Objective and Associated Designation(s)	Landscape Unit	Date Designated
FPPR S. 14 (3) (a) Ungulate Winter Ranges		
None		
FPPR S. 14 (3) (b) Wildlife Habitat Areas		
WHA 1-210 - Marbled Murrelet	Maggie LU	January 21, 2008
FPPR S. 14 (3) (c) Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds		
None		
FPPR S. 14 (3) (e) Scenic Areas		
2 (Highway 4 from Parksville to Ucluelet) 7 Barkley Sound, including views between Tzartus Island and Toquart Bay 8 (Coastal shorelands between Toquart Bay and Ucluelet) 9 (Toquart River Valley to the North end of Toquart Lake) 10 (Effingham Inlet, Pipestem Inlet)	Maggie LU	December 30, 2011
FPPR S. 14 (3) (g) Community Watersheds		
None		
FPPR S. 14 (3) (h) Old Growth Management Areas (draft)		
TSA portion	Maggie LU	January 25, 2005 (under S. 8 of the Old Growth Order)

5.3 AREAS WITHIN OUTER BOUNDARIES OF FDU SUBJECT TO CUTTING PERMIT OR ROAD PERMIT (FPPR S. 14 (3)(J))

The FSP Map shows the areas that are within the outer boundaries of the FDU but subject to a cutting permit or road permit.

In additions to the map, Table 3 provides a list of the cutting permits and road permits are within the outer boundaries of the FDU:

Table 3. Cutting Permits and Road Permits in Place prior to FSP Submission

License	Held By	Applicable FDU	Permit
Community Forest Agreement K3S	Barkley Community Forest Corporation	FDU 1	Cutting Permit Approved under previous FSP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CP 10 Block OZ 4 ➤ CP 11 Blocks SB15/SB16A/SB18 ➤ CP 12 Blocks DC 10/DC11/DC12/DC13
			Cutting Permit Harvested under previous FSP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ CP 5 BLKS MAG 1, MC 3 SB 8 and SB 9 ➤ CP 6 BLKS SB10 and SB 11 ➤ CP 7 BLKS OZ1 and OZ2 ➤ CP8 BLK OZ 3 ➤ CP 9 Blocks MC4/5
			Salvage Permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ None
			Active Road Permit R21331
			FSR to be transferred to R21331 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9614 – Ucluelet area

6 Results or Strategies

The following essential elements are applicable to each result or strategy unless otherwise stated in the result or strategy:

- Who: the Licensee
- What: primary forest activities
- Where: the FDU
- When: for the term of this FSP or until such time cutblocks harvested under this FSP are removed from the Licensee’s responsibility (typically once declared free to grow).

The sub-sections below have been organized with **legally binding results or strategies**, as well as non-legally binding context (background and references) and a description of how the result or strategy will be measured/verified.

6.1 LAND USE OBJECTIVES – ESTABLISHED BY ORDER

<p>Context</p> <p>The <i>Land Use Objectives Regulation</i> (LUOR), under the <i>Land Act</i>, authorizes the Minister of Agriculture and Lands (MAL) to establish legal land use objectives for the purposes of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA).</p> <p>The following Orders provide land use objectives within the South Island District and have been addressed as objectives with results and strategies under this FSP:</p> <p>Landscape Level Order</p> <p>1) Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Order established provincial non-spatial growth objectives with the intent to identify the amount of old forest that will be maintained to address biodiversity values across the province</p>

of British Columbia. The Order supplements, but does not replace FPPR S. 9.

Regional Land Use Plans under Order

- 2) Vancouver Island Land Use Plan Higher Level Plan Order, 2000

The Order established resource management zones and resource management zone objectives within the area covered by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan.

- 3) Order cancelling Resource Management Zone Objectives for Joint Approval of Forest Development Plan, 2002

The Order cancels provision 3 of the 2000 Vancouver Island Land Use Plan – Higher Level Plan Order.

The following Government Action Regulations (GAR) Orders are in place in the South Island District, however the features that they provide objectives for are not currently identified with the FSP area:

- 4) GAR Order to Identify Recreation Sites, Trails and Interpretative Forest Sites as Resource Features for the South Island Forest District Under Sec. 5(1)(f) GAR. (December 01, 2005)

There are no identified features within the FDU

- 5) GAR Order to Identify Karst Resource Features under Sec. 5(1)(a) GAR. (December 11, 2009)

There are no identified features within the FDU

Other objectives established by Order include Section 7 Species at Risk Notices and Wildlife Habitat Areas which have been included under Section 6.2.2 Wildlife to provide a more functional, readable and relatable format to the FSP.

6.1.1 ORDER ESTABLISHING PROVINCIAL NON-SPATIAL OLD GROWTH OBJECTIVES

Context

The Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives (effective June 30, 2004) (the Order) clarifies the amount of area available for timber harvesting. This Order supplements, but does not replace, FPPR S. 9.

The overlap between the Maggie LU (RMZ 40) and the BCF is 6421 ha, or 95% of the BCF area. This area has been assigned a low Biodiversity Emphasis Option (BEO), this is appropriate for areas where other social and economic demands, such as timber supply, are the primary management objectives. This BEO fits well with the objectives of the community forest.

The draft spatial OGMA's presented in the FSP cover the entire FDU and utilize the percent old forest retention target of the Maggie LU (Table 4). Within the greater BCF area, the small area of Toquaht LU included is primarily young forest and the Stopper Islands from the Barkley Sound Islands LU are mature and old forest which contribute to the draft spatial OGMA presented in this FSP (BCF FSP 2021).

The draft OGMA's within the FDU (area of the BCF in the Maggie Landscape Unit (LU)), were designated on January 25th, 2005 under the Old Growth Order (FPPR Section 8) (BCF FSP 2016). The Maggie LU has a Low Biodiversity Emphasis (BEO) and therefore the target for the retention of old growth within each BEC Variant is 13%. There are 3 BEC Variants within the Maggie LU, the CWHvh1, the CWHvm1 and the CWHvm2 and the respective old growth targets for each are 53.9 ha, 208.2 ha and 8.8 ha (BCF FSP

2016).

Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives	
Legal Reference	Result and Strategy
<p>➤ Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (effective June 30, 2004)</p>	<p>The Order Establishing Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives requires Licensees to prepare results and strategies to meet landscape unit biodiversity emphasis and Old growth objectives. The Licensee commits to the following results and strategies:</p> <p>For the purposes of these results/strategies:</p> <p>“retention targets” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Those by biogeoclimatic variant as defined in the Order; and b. refined by applying the 1/3 drawdown to the retention targets in those LUs with a low biodiversity emphasis option rating (BEO) (Table 4 Column 8), where the target amount of old growth will be met by the end of the third rotation. <p>“non-contribution land base” is as described in the Regional Land Use Planning Database (RLUPS version 3.2 August 15, 2005).</p> <p>“draft OGMA” are those old growth management areas identified consistent with provision A8 of the Order and provisions 2 (c) and 6 of the Implementation Policy.</p> <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the Holder(s) of this FSP constructs a road or harvests a cutblock in the areas to which the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives (the Order) applies, the Holder(s) of this FSP will do so by not harvesting old forest area in the non-contributing land base (Table 4 Column 7) to the extent of the retention targets (Table 4 Column 8). 2) To the extent that the forest identified under subsection (1) is insufficient to meet the retention targets, the Holder(s) of this FSP will identify this amount as a shortfall (Table 4 Column 9) and to the extent of the shortfall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) determine if the identified shortfall can be achieved in the old forest in the timber harvesting land base and in the mature forest in the non-contributing land base (Table 4 Column 14); and b) construct roads or harvest cutblocks without harvesting mature forest area assessed to have old forest structure in the non-contributing land base; and/or c) construct roads or harvest cutblocks not harvesting old forest area in the timber harvesting land base.

	<p>3) In addition to subsections (1) and (2), in accordance with the Implementation Policy³, the FSP Holder(s) may identify draft Old Growth Management Areas (OGMAs).</p> <p>4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to the portions of Landscape Units (LUs) listed in Table 4 which fall under this FSP; b) to the extent of the retention targets, any identified shortfall, and to the extent possible by LU and biogeoclimatic variant; c) to the extent of the Order; and d) to the portions of LUs that are not the subject of an Order establishing Higher Level Plan Objectives for the LU or a written notice specifying that the draft OGMAs meet the intent of the non-spatial order; and <p>until such time that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) the Minister⁴, his delegate, or other authorized representative of government, or a licensee or a group of licensees identifies draft OGMAs, for portions or entire LUs; and f) the Minister, his delegate, or other authorized representative of government specifies in writing that draft OGMAs meet the intent of the Order for portions or entire LUs, as under Provision A8 of the Order; or g) there is an Order establishing Higher Level Plan Objectives for portions of or entire LUs. <p>5) In addition to subsections (1) through (4), and subject to subsection (7), where subsection (3) and/or (4) (e) and (4) (f) applies in a biogeoclimatic variant in which a shortfall exists, the Holder(s) of this FSP will not propose road construction or cutblock harvesting in draft OGMAs.</p> <p>6) In addition to subsection (1) through (5), and subject to subsection (7), where subsections (4) (f) or (4) (g) apply, the Holder(s) of this FSP, in accordance with the Order establishing Higher Level Plan Objectives for the LU or the written notice specifying that the draft OGMAs meet the intent of the non-spatial Order, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintain or recruit old growth forest attributes within draft OGMA or OGMA; and b) will conduct road construction or cutblock harvesting or other such operations within draft OGMA or OGMA in accordance with the written notice specifying that draft OGMAs meet the intent of the non-spatial Order, or the Order establishing Higher Level Plan Objectives for the LU; and
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³ The Implementation Policy provides guidance for the implementation of the provincial order for non-spatial old growth objectives. https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/DSI/external/!publish/Stewardship/SIFD_Objectives_Matrix/6_Biodiversity/Old_Growth_Order_Implementation_Policy_March_19_2004.pdf.

⁴ The Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old Growth Objectives and the Implementation Policy define that “Minster” means the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management (SRM). The SRM has been continued under the Ministry of Forest, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) and “Minster” now refers to the Minister of FLNRORD.

	<p>c) update the draft OGMA spatial layer annually.</p> <p>7) To the extent that proposed road construction or cutblock harvesting overlaps draft OGMAs specified in a written notice as meeting the intent of the Order, FSP Holder(s) will construct roads or harvest cutblocks provided that the road construction or cutblock harvesting is consistent with subsections (1), (2) and (3).</p>
Scale of Measurement:	LU
Map Reference:	Appendix 1: Overview Map of the Forest Development Unit
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>Draft OGMA commitments are measurable and verifiable at the landscape unit level. BCF conducts Draft OGMA updates, completed by the appropriate qualified professional, in this case a Registered Professional Biologist, to maintain ongoing monitoring and management of OGMA targets within the BCF. Updates include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ a summary of the area of each BEC Variant represented in the BCF; ➤ the old growth target for Low Biodiversity Emphasis of 13% for the Maggie LU; ➤ the amount of old growth and mature forests available; ➤ the area of old growth that has been retained in draft OGMAs; ➤ the current area of the OGMAs as of a specified date; and ➤ the area that exceeds the target for the low BEO of 13%. <p>Annual updates are provided to the District in writing when there has been a modification to the Draft OGMA area as a result of harvesting.</p>	

Table 4. Old Growth Targets by Landscape Unit (June 2016)

Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis	BEC Variant	Forested Area (Ha)	Old Growth Target	Non-Contributing Old Forest	Old Growth Target (1/3 Target for Low BEO)	Short Fall Additional OG to Meet Target (Ha)	OG Available in Non-Contributing (Ha)	Mature Available in THLB (Ha)	Can Short Fall be Achieved in OG_THLB and Mature Non_Contributing	OG Forest Area within Draft OGMA (Ha) after Depletions since 2016	Mature Forest Area (Ha) within Draft OGMA
Maggie	Low	CWHvh1	1243.5	1/3	206.8	53.9	0	452.4	2.4	Yes	11.2	
Maggie	Low	CWHvm1	4805.5	1/3	230.9	208.2	0	968.2	312	Yes	286.5	48.7
Maggie	Low	CWHvm2	202.7	1/3	25.1	8.8	0	36.3	0	Yes	23.5	

6.1.2 VANCOUVER ISLAND LAND USE PLAN HIGHER LEVEL PLAN ORDER

HLP Order Objective 7

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.

HLP Order Objectives 9 and 9.1

9. When proposing the species composition for the purposes of OPR section 39(3)(o), a person may, pursuant to OPR section 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.

9.1. The area that may be subject to selection of a single species pursuant to objective 9 is limited to no more than 20 percent of the forested area of any variant within a given EFZ.

Context

The Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, Higher Level Plan (HLP) Order (effective December 1, 2000) establishes Resource Management Zones and Resource Management Zone Objectives within the area covered by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP). The VILUP established different land use categories or regional zones. The regional zones, or Resource Management Zones (RMZ), are further identified as either General Management Zones (GMZ), Special Management Zones (SMZ), or Enhanced Forestry Zones (EFZ).

The entire FDU falls within the Maggie LU and corresponds with RMZ 40. VILUP identifies RMZ 40 as an EFZ. The intent of the EFZs is to identify forested lands which are suitable for increased timber production. This will be achieved through both enhanced timber harvesting, as well as the promotion of enhanced silviculture practices, such as intensive reforestation, spacing, pruning, and thinning and innovative harvest practices.

EFZ units have been identified based on an assessment of the inter-relationship and significance of timber and non-timber resource values, and based on regional scale resource information. They are located in areas with particular suitability and capability for enhanced timber production, which also avoid areas of particularly high non-timber values, such as community watersheds or high biodiversity emphasis areas. All legislated environmental stewardship provisions under the FRPA and other legislation apply in EFZ units. Enhancement of the timber resource is not intended to be at the expense of significant non-timber resource values.

The applicable Higher Level Plan (HLP) Order Objectives for the Resource Management Zones (RMZ) that overlap with the FSP area are listed in the following table:

Table 5. VILUP Enhanced Resource Management Zones

Enhanced Forestry Zone	Applicable HLP Objective	FDU
RMZ 40 – Maggie*	7, 8, 9, and 9.1	1

*Objectives 7, 9 and 9.1 apply save and except for the parts of those zones, which are designated as community watersheds as defined in section 41 (8) of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act.

The FDU does not overlap with any GMZ or SMZ identified under the VILUP.

VILUP Objectives	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies

<p>➤ VILUP HLP Order Objectives 7, 8, 9, 9.1</p>	<p>HLP Order Objective 7</p> <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For the purposes of HLP Order Objective 7, in RMZ-40 (Maggie EFZ), the Holder of this FSP may harvest cutblocks and construct roads within cutblocks that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) apply any silvicultural system; and b) exceed 40 hectares; and c) are adjacent to areas that are greened-up as provided in HLP Order Objective 7 (b). 2) In addition to subsection (1) and for the purposes of HLP Order Objective 7, in determining the size of a proposed cutblock in the Maggie and EFZ, the non-greened up portion of a cutblock adjacent to a cutblock proposed for harvest will be considered part of the NAR. <p><u>Results</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) In order to avoid significant impacts to specific hydrological, wildlife, biodiversity, or scenic values, cutblocks described in subsection (1) will be consistent with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) hydrological values if consistent with results/strategies for HLP Objective 8; and b) wildlife values if consistent with results/strategies in FSP S. 6.2.2, for wildlife; and c) wildlife and biodiversity values if consistent with results/strategies in FSP S. 6.2.3 for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas; and d) wildlife and biodiversity values are consistent with results/strategies in FSP S. 6.2.6 and FSP S. 6.2.7 for wildlife and biodiversity; and e) scenic values if consistent with results/strategies in FSP S. 6.3.1 or visual quality <p>HLP Order Objective 9 and 9.1</p> <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Subject to subsection (2), if the Holder(s) of this FSP constructs a road or harvests a cutblock in the area of the Maggie EFZ where a mix of species was present on the area before the timber was harvested, and the cutblock or road is reforested using a single species, the Holder(s) of this FSP: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) will reforest the cutblock or road using a single species that is ecologically suited to the area, using a preferred species as set out in the applicable stocking standards; and
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	b) limit the area reforested using a single species referred to in subsection (4) (a) to no more than 20% of the forested area of any variant within a given EFZ.
Scale of Measurement:	Site Plans
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The Holder of this FSP has committed, to adopting the strategies above which are verifiable at the site plan level in conjunction with accepted field verification methods, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ conducting detailed Visual Impact Assessments in scenic areas, ➤ establishing viewpoints and site lines, and ➤ post-harvest inspections to ensure results and strategies are achieved by harvesting. 	

6.2 OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT – SECTION 149 OF THE FOREST AND RANGE PRACTICES ACT

<p>Context</p> <p>Objectives set by Government are defined in Section 149 of the <i>Forest and Range Practices Act</i> for the purpose of managing and protecting forest and range values. These are broad objectives for soil, timber, wildlife, water, fish, biodiversity, visual quality, cultural heritage and recreation, as well as measures for invasive plants and natural range barriers. By way of this FSP, the Licensee has committed to managing the resources and planning forest development in accordance with the objectives for each of these values as outlined in the sub-sections below.</p>
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6.2.1 SOILS

<p>Context</p> <p>Healthy and productive soils are integral to growing future forests and thus forestry practices. Road building must be carried out in a manner which limits soil disturbances and soil degradation as well as erosion, landslides, and sediment delivery to water systems. In order to minimize disturbances from primary forest activities, soil disturbance and permanent access structures (roads on the block, landings, gravel pits, etc.) are regulated.</p> <p>The <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i> (FPPR) limits soil disturbance on the harvested portion of a cutblock as well as the percentage of permanent access structures⁵. Should circumstances warrant exceeding these percentages, a rationale must be provided by a Qualified Registered Professional.</p>

⁵ B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range, 2004. *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*. http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/14_2004#section35. Accessed January 22, 2021

Soil Disturbance Limits and Permanent Access Structures	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies
➤ FPPR Sections 5, 35, and 36	<p>Result</p> <p>The Licensee undertakes to comply with the practice requirements of FPPR Sections 35 (Soil Disturbance Limits) and 36 (Permanent Access Structure Limits).</p> <p>In accordance with FPPR s. 12.1(1) and (5), the Holder of this FSP is exempt from the requirement to specify intended results and strategies set out in FPPR s.5.</p>
Scale of Measurement:	N/A
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The Licensee has committed to adopting the practices requirements specified in FPPR Sections 35 and 36, which are measurable and verifiable at the site plan level in conjunction with accepted field verification methods. Strategies needed to meet this result would be prescribed at the site plan level for the FDU, and may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ monitoring disturbance at the site plan level, and ➤ deactivating and rehabilitation of spur roads, backspurs, and hoe chuck trails to the extent that that disturbance levels remain within the regulated amounts. 	

6.2.2 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.*
- 2) *A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or a strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection (1) only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person of the applicable*
 - a) *species referred to in subsection (1), and*
 - b) *indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection (1).*
- 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.*

- 4) On or after December 31, 2004, a notice described in subsection (2) must be given at least 4 months before the forest stewardship plan is submitted for approval.

Context

Two categories of wildlife are established under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* by the Minister responsible for the *Wildlife Act* (the Minister of Environment and Climate Change) – Species at Risk and Regionally Important Wildlife. These categories have been established because the wildlife or wildlife habitat attributes recognized under them require special management attention to address impacts of forest and range activities on Crown land.

Species at Risk include endangered, threatened, or vulnerable species of vertebrates and invertebrates, and endangered or threatened plants and plant communities that are negatively affected by forest or range management on Crown land. Species at Risk can also include those that are not adequately protected by other mechanisms.

Regionally Important Wildlife includes species that are considered important to a region of BC, rely on habitats that are not otherwise legally protected, and may be adversely impacted by forest or range practices. In BC, these two categories of wildlife are referred to as Identified Wildlife.

The establishment of these categories of species enables provisions under the *Forest and Range Practices Act* to manage identified wildlife species including wildlife habitat areas (WHAs), ungulate winter ranges (UWRs), and associated general wildlife measures and objectives. Section 9 the Government Actions Regulation (BC Reg. 582/2004) of *FRPA* describe the formal legislative basis general wildlife measures.

Species at Risk⁶

There is currently one Section 7 Notice for Species at Risk in place that has implications within the FDU – *Indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk in the South Island Forest District* - dated December 21, 2004⁷.

Schedule 1 of the Notice identifies three species at risk within the South Island District (“Queen Charlotte” Goshawk, Marbled Murrelet, and Scouler’s Corydalis); however, only indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the Marbled Murrelet have been identified within the FDU.

The proposed Draft Section 7 Notice relating to the recovery of Marbled Murrelet, Notice – *Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Requirements for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (Brachyramphus marmoratus)*, is currently under review. This Notice will rescind Paragraph 2, December 30, 2004 in schedule 1 of the section 7(2) Notice for the South Island District. The Draft Notice, when approved, will include indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the Marbled Murrelet.

Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHA)

Wildlife Habitat Areas (WHAs) are areas that have been deemed necessary to meet the habitat requirements of an Identified Wildlife element, such as salt licks or calving grounds. WHAs designate

⁶ Section 7 Notices for Species at Risk available at: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/notices/sar.html>. Accessed April 1, 2021.

⁷ https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/esd/distdata/ecosystems/frpa/Approved_FRPR_sec7_WLPPR_sec9_Notices_and_Supporting_Info/Species_at_Risk/South_Island_FD/Notice/South%20Island%20FD_SAR.pdf

critical habitats in which human activities are managed to limit their impact on the Identified Wildlife element. The purpose is to conserve those habitats considered most limiting to a given wildlife species.

There is currently one (1) legally established WHA⁸ that overlaps the FDU (Table 6). The Licensee commits to comply with the measures set by Order for Marbled Murrelet. As circumstances regarding habitat change and the need arises to establish other WHAs, the Licensee will amend this FSP accordingly.

Ministerial Orders in Draft

The proposed Draft Ministerial Order, Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) is currently under review. This Order will ensure the availability of suitable habitat meets or exceeds minimum habitat thresholds established for Provincial Crow land for the West Vancouver Island region. Under this Draft Order, the minimum habitat thresholds are established for landscape unit portions and landscape unit aggregates.

Ungulate Winter Range (UWR)⁹

There are no approved Ungulate Winter Range polygons designated within the FDU.

Table 6. Established Wildlife Habitat Areas Overlapping the FDU.

WHA - ID	Species	Date	Area in the FDU
#1-210	Marbled Murrelet	January 21, 2008	87.02ha ¹⁰

6.2.2.1 MARBLED MURRELET

Context

The Marbled Murrelet is a small north Pacific seabird that nests on large mossy platforms in old-growth forests. Murrelets lay a single egg in a small depression in the moss on large, wide branches of old-growth trees. Marbled Murrelets depend on old growth forest for nesting, and the loss of forest nesting habitat is considered the main cause of population decline across their range. The Marbled Murrelet was listed as threatened by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada in 1990 and is on British Columbia’s Blue List (species of concern)¹¹.

A Section 7 Notice, *Notice - Indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk in the South Island Forest District*¹², was issued on December 30th, 2004. This Notice provided indicators of amount, distribution and attributes of habitat for Marbled Murrelet and stated that the amount of habitat available must remain equal to the total amount of currently suitable nesting habitat in the non-contributing landbase as of December 2004. Further, the

8 Approved Wildlife Habitat Area: http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cgi-bin/apps/faw/wharesult.cgi?search=wlap_region&wlap=Vancouver%20Island. Accessed April 1, 2021.

9 Approved Ungulate Winter Range: https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/frpa/uwr/approved_uwr.html. Accessed April 1, 2021

10 BC Data Warehouse: WHSE_WILDLIFE_MANAGEMENT.WCP_WILDLIFE_HABITAT_AREA, dated December 2020.

11 [https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/species-ecosystems-at-risk/implementation/conservation-projects-partnerships/northern-goshawk-marbled-murrelet#:~:text=The%20Marbled%20Murrelet%20is%20a,platforms%20in%20old%2Dgrowth%20forests.&text=The%20Marbled%20Murrelet%20was%20listed,List%20\(species%20of%20concern\)](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/species-ecosystems-at-risk/implementation/conservation-projects-partnerships/northern-goshawk-marbled-murrelet#:~:text=The%20Marbled%20Murrelet%20is%20a,platforms%20in%20old%2Dgrowth%20forests.&text=The%20Marbled%20Murrelet%20was%20listed,List%20(species%20of%20concern)).

12 https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/esd/distdata/ecosystems/frpa/Approved_FRPR_sec7_WLPPR_sec9_Notices_and_Supporting_Info/Species_at_Risk/South_Island_FD/Notice/South%20Island%20FD_SAR.pdf

habitat can include an amount of suitable Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat with OGMAs consistent with the direction from LU planning.

Suitable habitat is identified in accordance with the *Standard Methods for Identifying and Ranking Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelets (Brachyramphus Marmoratus) in British Columbia Using Air Photo Interpretation and Low-Level Aerial Surveys*. Figure 2 outlines the ranking system and general protocols described in the Standard Methods:

Table 1.2. General description of the ranking system used in the protocols for air photo interpretation and aerial surveys of Marbled Murrelet habitat. See Parts 2 and 3 for further details within each protocol.

Rank ¹	(Score)	Habitat value	General description of habitat quality and availability of key habitat features	Percentage of polygon area with habitat feature present ²
1	(5)	Very High	Key habitat features present in abundance; nesting highly likely	50-100%
2	(4)	High	Key habitat features common and widespread; nesting likely	25-50%
3	(3)	Moderate	Key habitat features present but uncommon and patchy; nesting likely but at moderate to low densities.	6-25%
4	(2)	Low	Key habitat features all evident but patchy and sparse; nesting possible but unlikely or at very low density	2-5%
5	(1)	Very Low	Key habitat features sparse and might not all be present; nesting highly unlikely	about 1%
6	(0)	Nil	All key habitat features absent; nesting impossible (e.g., bogs, bare rock).	0%

¹Ranking is to be used to assess polygons. The associated score is included here to facilitate converting data where a scoring system has already been used.

²This column shows how the ranking system is applied when assessing the relative abundance of a particular feature, such as large trees or trees with platforms.

Figure 2. General description of the ranking system used in the protocols for air photo interpretation and aerial surveys of Marbled Murrelet habitat.

The original Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat inventory (2004) identified a total of 297.65 ha of Class 1-3 suitable habitat in the BCF:

In 2008, an 87 ha Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) 1-210 was established in the Maggie Landscape Unit for Marbled Murrelet nesting habitat under Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas #1-054, 1-061, 1-063, 1-198, 1-206 and 1-210 Marbled Murrelet – South Island Forest District¹³, and an additional 97.8 ha of suitable habitat identified within draft OGMAs. WHA 1-210 falls completely within the BCF FDU.

Low-level Aerial Surveys (LLAS) conducted in 2018 resulted in revised locations and amounts of the Class 1-3 suitable nesting habitats in the Maggie LU and in February of 2018 FLNRORD released a Marbled Murrelet Implementation Plan¹⁴. FLNRORD is presently setting nesting habitat targets by landscape units to ensure suitable habitat is protected. This will result in a legislative framework. The direction is for 80% of the suitable Class 1-3 habitat to be protected spatially and 20% aspatially (M. Toews. email Oct 3rd, 2019). The spatial requirements will be set out in notices under Section 7 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation, which specify the amount of habitat to be retained by aggregate of Landscape Units within each Natural resource District. The aspatial requirements will be

13 https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/wha/MAMU-1-054,061,063,198,206,210_ord.pdf

14 https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/plants-animals-and-ecosystems/species-ecosystems-at-risk/recovery-planning/implementation_plan_for_the_recovery_of_marbled_murrelet.pdf

set out in a Land Use Order under Section 93.4 of the Land Act, which applies to agreement holders under the Forest Act.

Currently there is a proposed draft Order and a proposed draft Notice under review for the landuse and wildfire objectives relating to the recovery of Marbled Murrelet¹⁵:

- Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act* a legal Order establishing land use objectives for the recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), and
- Pursuant to Section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* and Section 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation of the Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA)*, a Notice to conserve sufficient wildlife habitat for the survival of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*).

Following establishment and approval of the FLNRORD’s proposed Ministerial Order - Order for the Recovery of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) and proposed Notice – Notice – Indicators of the Amount, Distribution and Attributes of Wildlife Habitat Requirements for the Survival of Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), BCF will amend the FSP to meet the BCF proportion of set nesting habitat targets for the Maggie LU.

Marbled Murrelet	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>FPPR S. 7</i> ➤ Sections 9(2) and 10(1) of the <i>Government Actions Regulation</i>. ➤ <i>Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas #1-054, 1-061, 1-063, 1-198, 1-206 and 1-210 Marbled Murrelet – South Island Forest District</i> ➤ <i>Section 7 Notice - Indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk in the South Island Forest District (December 2004)</i>. 	<p>In these results and strategies:</p> <p>“Marbled Murrelet notice” means the notice entitled “Indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of species at risk in the South Island Forest District for Marbled Murrelet” dated December 21, 2004;</p> <p>“non-contributing land base” means the non-contributing land base described in the Timber Supply Review for the Arrowsmith Timber Supply Area (effective date September 1, 2002).</p> <p>“detailed survey” references <i>Standard Methods for Identifying and Ranking Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelets (Brachyramphus marmoratus) in British Columbia using air photo Interpretation and Low-level Aerial Surveys</i>, Burger, A. ed 2004.</p> <p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the area established as Wildlife Habitat Areas by Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas #1-210 dated January 21, 2008, FSP Holders will conduct activities as described in the Order. <p>Strategies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The holder(s) of the FSP will carry out or authorize timber harvesting or road construction in a manner that retains the habitat specified in the Marbled Murrelet notice, where habitat is described as the following forest types:

¹⁵ <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/crown-land-water/land-use-planning/proposed-land-use-objectives-regulation-orders>

	<p>a. In areas under the FSP where a detailed survey has been conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <u>Amount</u>: Class 1, 2 or 3 Marbled Murrelet habitat within the non-contributing land base in the FDU at the time the Marbled Murrelet Notice was issued; and ii) <u>Distribution</u>: where habitat occurs on the landbase in the FDU and; iii) <u>Attributes</u>: Class 1, 2 or 3 Marbled Murrelet habitat, as described in <i>Standard Methods for Identifying Marbled Murrelet Habitat in British Columbia Using Air Photo Interpretation and Low-level Aerial Surveys (March 2004)</i>¹⁶. <p>3. For the purposes of subsection (2), the amount of habitat specified in the Marbled Murrelet notice will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. first, identified on the non-contributing landbase or areas that are otherwise constrained with respect to timber harvesting opportunities, and if there is insufficient habitat on that land base, then identified on the contributing landbase; and b. reduced by the amount of area of suitable habitat within any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wildlife habitat area, or • ungulate winter range established in the FDU subsequent to the date of the Marbled Murrelet Notice, except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a wildlife habitat area is established specifically for Marbled Murrelet, then the amount will be reduced by the entire amount of area in the wildlife habitat area.
Scale of Measurement:	WHA 1-210, and Surveyed Class 1, 2, and 3 Marbled Murrelet habitat area (not mapped)
Map Reference:	Appendix 1: Overview Map of the Forest Development Unit
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The Holder of this FSP has committed to adopting the above results, which speak to the measures set by Order listed below, and strategies which are verifiable at the site plan level in conjunction with detailed photo and aerial surveying.</p> <p>Subject to subsection (1) the following Measures Set by Order – Wildlife Habitat Area #1-210 will be adopted in the WHA:</p> <p><u>General Wildlife Measures</u></p> <p>Access</p>	

16 https://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wld/documents/fia_docs/mamu_standard.pdf

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not construct or widen roads unless the Minister of Environment or delegate is satisfied there is no other practicable option and approves an exemption pursuant to section 92(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation. <p>Harvesting and Silviculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not harvest timber except when the Ministry of Environment or delegate approves an exemption for salvage pursuant to section 92(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation <p>Pesticides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not use pesticides unless the Minister of Environment or delegate approves an exemption pursuant to section 92(1) of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation. <p>Recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not develop recreational structures, trails or facilities.
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6.2.3 WATER, FISH, WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY IN RIPARIAN AREAS

Objectives set by government for water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity within riparian areas (FPPR S. 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.

<p>Context</p> <p>The Licensee’s goals for riparian areas are to prevent or minimize any adverse impacts of primary forest activities on water quality. To do this, the BCF includes the riparian reserve areas pursuant to FPPR Section 47(4) and 48(3) in the reserve area of the OGMA reserve area calculation (discussed in the Context of Section 6.1.1 of this FSP). This approach provides the BCF the ability to address multiple objectives and values without restricting and straining community forest management resources.</p> <p>BCF also takes into consideration all recommendations from the Forest and Range Evaluation Program (FREP).</p>

Riparian Areas	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ FPPR Sections 8 and 12(3) ➤ FPPR Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2) and 53 ➤ FPPR Schedule 1 and Section 2 	<p>Result</p> <p>In respect of FPPR Section 8, the holder(s) of the FSP will adopt FPPR Sections 47(1) to (3), 47(5) to (8), 48(1) and (2), 48(4) to (7), 49(1), 49(3) to (5), 50,51, , 52(2) and 53, except in those circumstances as described below.</p> <p>1) For areas of primary forest activity authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP, the widths of the riparian management area, riparian reserve zone and riparian management zone will be:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) As specified in FPPR Sections 47(4) to (6), 48(3) to (5) and 49(2) to (3), or b) As specified in a written rationale that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) takes into consideration the Factors in Schedule 1, section 2 of the FPPR; ii) is prepared by a qualified professional; and iii) is reviewed and approved by the delegated district decision maker prior to commencement of the primary forest activity. 2) In respect of FPPR Section 50, for construction of roads through a stream, wetland or lakeshore Riparian Management Area, the Riparian Management Area will be as specified in FPPR Section 47(4), 48(3) and 49(2). 3) In respect of FPPR Section 12(3), if the holder(s) of the FSP authorizes or carries out a primary forest activity in a riparian management zone in a cutblock, retention of trees will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be based upon the factors in FPPR Schedule 1 Section 2; b) be specified and prescribed in a written rationale signed by a qualified professional; and c) is reviewed and approved by the delegated district decision maker prior to commencement of the primary forest activity.
Scale of Measurement:	Site Plans
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The Holder of this FSP completes a riparian assessment for each block, which is incorporated into the site plan and may complete a fisheries assessment by a Registered Professional Biologist. These FSP commitments are measurable and verifiable at the planning level (assessments, timber cruise, and site plan) and with field verification methods pre and post-harvest.</p> <p>Riparian assessments may include, but are not limited to hiring Profession Engineers, Geoscientists and Biologists to conduct assessments of floodplain/fain and cutblock level terrain assessments.</p>	

6.2.4 FISHERIES SENSITIVE WATERSHEDS

Objectives set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds (FPPR S. 8.1)

- 1) In this section, **“fisheries sensitive watershed”** means an area identified in Schedule 2 of this regulation
 - a) with significant downstream fisheries values continued under section 180(f) of the Act and significant watershed sensitivity continued under section 180(g) of the Act, and
 - b) for which there is no fisheries sensitive watershed objective.
- 2) 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

- 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.*

Context

There are currently no fisheries sensitive watersheds (FSW) identified in the Maggie LU; however the Toquart River FSW abuts the North East border of the Maggie LU. With no FSW area overlapping with the FDU, no results or strategies area required for FSW under this FSP.

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	
Legal Reference	Result
➤ FPPR S. 8.1	Not applicable – there are no designated fisheries sensitive watersheds within the FDU area in this Forest Stewardship Plan.
Scale of Measurement:	N/A
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
None	

6.2.5 COMMUNITY WATERSHEDS

Objectives set by government for water in community watersheds (FPPR S. 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.*

Context

There are currently no Community Watersheds identified in the FDU; however two Community watersheds have been designated with then the Maggie LU, the Mercantile Community Watershed and the Itatsoo Community Watershed. These Community Watersheds fall along the South and West borders of the FDU. With no Community watershed area overlapping with the FDU, no results or strategies area required for FSW under this FSP.

Community Watersheds	
Legal Reference	Result
➤ FPPR S. 8.2	Not applicable – there are no designated community watersheds within an FDU area in this Forest Stewardship Plan.
Scale of Measurement:	None
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
None	

6.2.6 WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY – BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVE - LANDSCAPE LEVEL

Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity – landscape level (FPPR S. 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.

Context

Maintenance of biological diversity of forests and a viable forest industry is dependent upon sustainable use of forests and forest resources. CFA were developed to give local communities the opportunity to manage local forests for the benefit of those communities in a manner consistent with locally defined objectives and values. Community forestry involves three (3) pillars of sustainable forest management – social, ecological, and economic sustainability.

Current harvesting practices attempt to replicate the size, timing and frequency of disturbances that would otherwise occur on the landscape, such as wildfires and insect or pathogen outbreaks. The intention is that by mimicking natural disturbances and keeping them within the natural range of variability that occurs in these events, that forest harvesting will be sustainable.

The first efforts made to provide guidance based on natural disturbances was the Biodiversity Guidebook. The guidebook’s recommendations were based on the concept of “natural range of variability”, but represented a compromise between biodiversity and timber management objectives.

Since then, natural disturbance types (NDTs) have been used to guide management regimes and were widely adopted into a number of Land and Resource Management Plans (LRMPs) including the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan

Biodiversity Objectives Set by Government – Landscape Level	
Legal Reference	Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ FPPR Sections 9, 64, and 65 ➤ VILUP HLPO 	<p>The Holder of this FSP will adopt FPPR S. 64 and 65 as results or strategies under this FSP.</p> <p>The Licensee commits to the following in the FDU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing areas that resemble, both spatially and temporally, the patterns of natural disturbance that occur within the landscape; 2. The results and strategies under section 6.1.2 of this FSP.
Scale of Measurement:	Landscape Units
Map Reference:	Appendix 1; Overview Map of the Forest Development Unit
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>Cutblock size and adjacency is measurable and verifiable at the site plan level. Standard field verification methods apply.</p> <p>Site plans are reviewed by a Professional Forester or Biologist and cutblock size and adjacency are tracked in an internal database to ensure compliance.</p>	

6.2.7 WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY – BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVE - STAND LEVEL

Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity – stand level (FPPR S. 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.

<p>Context</p> <p>The intent of stand-level retention is to provide for ecological characteristics, including structure, tree species, nesting cavities, and food sources, that are important for wildlife habitat at a smaller scale. Natural disturbances such as fire or insects create a mosaic of intact older forest and younger seral forests; this variability on the landscape provides key habitat and habitat connectivity for many species of wildlife.</p> <p>The legal requirements for stand level wildlife tree retention have been established through FPPR Sections 66 and 67. Under FPPR, licensees are required to maintain a min 7% of the total area over all cutblocks as wildlife tree retention for each 12 month period beginning on April 1. In addition, a minimum of 3.5% of each individual cutblock must be retained as wildlife tree retention.</p> <p>By undertaking to comply with FPPR S. 66 and 67, BCF adopts these FPPR sections as their results and strategies.</p>
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Biodiversity Objectives Set by Government – Stand Level	
Legal Reference	Result
FPPR S. 9.1, 66 and 67	<p>The Holder of this FSP will adopt FPPR S. 66 and 67 as results or strategies under this FSP.</p> <p>The Licensee commits to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Maintain stand level structural diversity by retaining WTPs, and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where harvesting is completed in one or more cutblocks during any 12 month period beginning April 1 of any calendar year, at the end of the 12 month period, the total area covered by WTRAs that relate to the cutblocks is a minimum 7% of the total area of the cutblocks; and b) Where timber is harvested in a cutblock, at the completion of harvesting the total amount of WTRAs that relate to the cutblock will be a minimum of 3.5% of the cutblock area;
Scale of Measurement:	Site plans and associated maps
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>Stand level retention commitments are measurable and verifiable at the site plan level by a Registered Professional Forester. Standard field verification methods apply.</p> <p>The Holder of this FSP maintains a spatial database of wildlife tree retention for all cut blocks harvested under their Licence and has an obligation under <i>FRPA</i> to submit openings, disturbances, silviculture activities, harvesting dates and spatial data through RESULTS (Reporting Silviculture Updates and Land Status Tracking System).</p>	

6.2.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Objectives set by government for cultural heritage resources (FPPR S. 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.*

Context
<p>The <i>Forest Act</i> defines a cultural heritage resource as, "an object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to British Columbia, a community or an aboriginal people". This may include culturally modified trees, medicinal plants, or traditional use sites. In this FSP, the following applies:</p> <p>Cultural Heritage Resource (CHR) – in addition to the above definition, CHR refers solely to those resources that are the focus of traditional use by First Nations people that are of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>. This includes, but is not limited</p>

to bear dens, trails, berry patches, lithic sites and any other feature(s) identified through processes outlined below.

Cultural Heritage Resource(CHR) Assessment – is a process conducted by a Qualified Professional and consists of the following:

1. If the CHR contains only culturally modified trees (CMTs), then:
 - a. The Holder of this FSP will conduct a CMT survey; and
 - b. If the CHR is in addition to the CMTs or other than CMTs then:
 - i. The location of the CHR is documented; and
 - ii. The direct impact of the proposed forest practice on the CHR is evaluated.
2. Recommendations to mitigate the impact, conserve or if necessary, protect the CHR are prepared in consideration of:
 - a. The relative value or importance of the CHR to traditional use by an aboriginal people;
 - b. The relative abundance or scarcity of the CHR; and
 - c. The historical context of the traditional use of the CHR.

The Holder of this FSP commits to identifying and documenting CHRs (bear dens, large stick nests, trails, berry patches, lithic sites, CMTs, etc.) when encountered in the field, and complete a full assessment of the CHR by a Qualified Registered Professional, keeping in mind the relative importance and abundance of the CHR. A Qualified Registered Professional in this instance is an individual who has the education and demonstrated experience in the archeological field in British Columbia and abides by the principles of the *Heritage Conservation Act*. The Licensee will adhere to the recommendations of the CHR assessment with regards to primary forest activities, and will share this information with First Nations whose Traditional Territories overlap the proposed development area.

Cultural Heritage Resources	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies
<p>➤ FPPR S. 10</p>	<p>For the purposes of these strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) “annually” means once per calendar year; and b) “proposed development area” means area proposed for road construction or cutblock harvesting; and c) “new” (in reference to proposed development areas) refers to areas not previously forwarded to the First Nation; and d) “western red cedar or yellow cedar for monumental art” refers to western red cedar and yellow cedar used for making paddles, masks, totems, canoes and similar traditional use items. <p><u>Strategies</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Holder of this FSP will, when constructing a road or harvesting a cutblock under this FSP, do so in a manner that is consistent with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conserving, or if necessary, protecting cultural heritage resources that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) referred to in FPPR S. 10, as of the date of submission of this FSP; ii) potentially adversely impacted by the activities of the FSP Holder under this FSP;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) not conserved or protected by other arrangements; and iv) capable of being addressed in the context of this FSP; and v) in the context of a traditional use by an aboriginal people, are determined to be important, valuable and scarce through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) consultation with First Nations prior to review and comment of this FSP under FPPR S. 20; or (2) comments made by affected First Nations in accordance with FPPR S. 21 and subsequently, confirmed by government in consultation with the First Nations; or (3) comments made by affected First Nations following the FSP approval and subsequently, confirmed by government in consultation with the First Nations. b) The historical extent of the traditional use of the cultural heritage resources referred to in subsection (a) within the First Nation's asserted traditional territory that falls within a FDU; and c) The timber harvesting rights in the agreements to which this FSP pertains. <p>2) In addition to subsection (1), the Holder of this FSP will annually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) For each First Nation with asserted traditional territory within the FDU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) send 1:20,000 scale maps showing new proposed development areas that are within their asserted traditional territory; and ii) request updated cultural heritage resource information; and iii) request a meeting to review the information forwarded under subsection (2) (1) (i); and b) Request updated cultural heritage resource information from the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. <p>3) Further to subsection (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) With the consent of the First Nation, the FSP Holder may direct information and correspondence to a Tribal Council representing a group of First Nations; and b) Subsections (2) (a) (i) and (2) (a) (ii) apply unless the FSP Holder does not have new proposed development areas to show. In this case, the FSP Holder will request updated cultural heritage information as under subsection (2) (a) (ii) and (2) (b) above. <p>4) Further to updated cultural heritage resource information received as under subsection (2), the Holder of this FSP will inform the First Nation and Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, in writing, of changes to the proposed development areas as a result of the new information.</p> <p>5) In addition to subsection (1), the Holder of this FSP will maintain opportunities for traditional and cultural use of western red cedar (Cw) and yellow cedar (Yc) by:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Operations carried out by the Holder of this FSP will be consistent with the Order Establishing Provincial Non-spatial Old Growth Objectives, which establish reserves to conserve representative old-growth. b) The Holder of this FSP will ensure greater than 12.5% of the total cutblock net area to be reforested (NAR) harvested in the FDU over the term of this FSP will remain within one tree height of a standing tree or group of trees, whether or not the tree or group of trees is within the cutblock. c) Plant or promote natural regeneration of Cw and Yc as a component of future stands, where ecologically appropriate, on areas referred to in FRPA S. 29 (1) and in accordance with the stocking standards in of this FSP; and d) At the request of the First Nation, and where the requested Cw or Yc is for monumental art, and consistent with the historical extent of the quantity of Cw or Yc used for monumental art within the area of the FSP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Make Cw or Yc for monumental art available through operational sources consistent with the planned operations; ii) Assist a First Nation in identifying Cw or Yc trees suitable for monumental art, should the First Nation choose to harvest the trees themselves. 6) Participate in an Engagement process for any planned activities within Important Harvest Areas as part of a Reasonable Opportunity Agreement under the Maa-nulth Treaty¹⁷.
Scale of Measurement:	N/A
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The BCF is jointly owned by the District of Ucluelet and the Toquaht Nation. The BCF is committed to a consultation process and information sharing with the Maa-Nulth First Nations under the British Columbia Reasonable Opportunity Agreement (Maa-Nulth ROA) and meets all annual reporting and information sharing commitments made thereunder (see section 3.5 of Appendix 3-A of the Maa-Nulth ROA).</p> <p>Proposed design plans (cutblocks and roads) are provided to the Maa-Nulth First Nations for review via a letter and engagement package that is consistent with the Maa-Nulth ROA and letter received by the Ministry Re “Delegation of Important Harvest Area Engagement under the Maa-nulth First Nations-BC Reasonable Opportunity Agreement”.</p> <p>Design plans (cutblocks and roads) may be subject to site level assessments by a qualified First Nations representative for assessment of culturally sensitive features and Baseline will be conducting AIA or</p>	

17 https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/natural-resource-stewardship/consulting-with-first-nations/agreements/maa-nulth_roa_side_agreement_signed_05_22_2014.pdf

AOA for these blocks. Ucluelet' and Toquaht First Nations will be contacted directly on this through Maa-Nulth.

Results from Archaeological Impact Assessments and all identified Culturally Modified Trees are shared with Maa-Nulth First Nations via the information sharing Portal.

Maa-Nulth First Nations is consulted for input on how the proposed applications may impact the reasonable opportunity to harvest wildlife, migratory birds, fish or aquatic plants in an effort to better inform the planning decision-making process and to ensure that the reasonable opportunity to harvest these resources is not denied in the Important Harvest Areas (IHA).

In addition to commitments made under the Maa-Nulth ROA, the BCF maintains a database of all First Nations information, communication and mapping and surveying records. Records can be made available upon request to appropriate parties.

6.3 OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES SET UNDER THE GOVERNMENT ACTIONS REGULATION (GAR)

6.3.1 VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES

Objectives Set by Order to Establish Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Forest District

Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) were set pursuant to GAR S. 7(2) for the South Island Forest District by Order to Establish Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Forest District effective December 30, 2011, as shown on the map titled South Island Forest District, Visual Quality Objectives Established Under Section 7(2) GAR order, dated December 14, 2011.

Scenic Areas and Visual Quality Objectives (GAR S. 7)

1. *The minister responsible for the Land Act by order may establish an area as a scenic area if satisfied that the area*
 - a. *is visually important based on its physical characteristics and public use, and*
 - b. *requires special management that has not otherwise been provided for by this regulation or another enactment.*
2. *The minister responsible for the Forest Act by order may establish for a scenic area visual quality objectives that are consistent with subsection (1) and are within the categories of altered forest landscape prescribed under section 1.1 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation.*

Context

The purpose of visual quality objectives (VQOs) are to ensure that the scenic qualities of a forested hillside continue to meet the expectations of the public and the tourism industry while providing opportunities for harvesting to the forest industry. These scenic areas are typically steep forested hillsides which are important to the tourism industry and public social values. Management of the area does not exclude timber harvesting but instead requires harvesting practices to be carried out in a manner whereby the designated objective for the area continues to be met.

The Order Establishing Resource Management Zones and Resource Management Zone Objectives within the area covered by the VILUP, pursuant to Sections 3(1) and 3(2), as well as section 9.1 of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act. (October, 2000). This Order outlined land use objectives from the VILUP that are legally binding under the FRPA, established Maggie LU as an Enhanced

Forestry Zone (EFZ), and outlines legal objectives and strategies for harvesting.

There are established VQOs within the FDU established under Order:

- Order to Establish Visual Quality Objective for the South Island Forest District, December 15, 2005.
- Order to Amend Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Natural Resource District, December 30, 2011.

There are five approved Visual Landscape Inventory Polygons that overlap with the FDU:

- 2 (Highway 4 from Parksville to Ucluelet)
- 7 Barkley Sound, including views between Tzartus Island and Toquart Bay)
- 8 (Coastal shorelands between Toquart Bay and Ucluelet)
- 9 (Toquart River Valley to the North end of Toquart Lake)
- 10 (Effingham Inlet, Pipestem Inlet)

The Licensee will meet the objectives by carrying out primary forest practices as described in *FPPR* 1.1 and 12.1(7) for areas which have VQOs. This may include recommendations on a minimum number of trees retained, protection of a viewscape by orienting the block in a certain direction, green up requirements for adjacent blocks, etc. Recommendations for scenic areas are provided by *GAR Orders 7(1) and 7(2)*, and are available spatially.

Visual Quality Objectives	
Legal Reference	Results and Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>GAR 7(1) and 7(2)</i> ➤ <i>FPPR</i> Section 1.1 ➤ <i>FPPR</i> Section 12.1(7) ➤ Order Establishing Resource Management Zones and Resource Management Zone Objectives within the area covered by the VILUP, pursuant to Sections 3(1) and 3(2), as well as section 9.1 of the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act. ➤ <i>Order to Establish Visual Quality Objective for the South Island Forest District, December 15, 2005.</i> 	<p>For the purpose of subsection (1) of this strategy, a “significant public view point”, as that term is used in the definition of “altered forest landscape” means a view point on water or land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where a large number of people traditionally congregate which may be a view point in a park, highway pullout or rest stop, or city center; or b) included in the most current Visual Landscape Inventory; or c) determined to be important by a qualified professional; or d) determined by the FSP Holder through any combination of the parts or the whole of (a), (b) and (c). <p>Strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If a Holder of this FSP constructs a road or harvests a cutblock within the scenic areas identified as known in the District Manager’s letter dated December 30, 2011, the Holder will carry out such activity in accordance with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the VQOs specified in the Order to Establish Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Forest District (effective December 30, 2011); and b) the definition of “altered forest landscape” as described in <i>FPPR</i> S. 1 as it was on the Date of Submission.

<p>➤ <i>Order to Amend Visual Quality Objectives for the South Island Natural Resource District, December 30, 2011.</i></p>	
<p>Scale of Measurement:</p>	<p>Areas with Established Visual Quality Objectives</p>
<p>Map Reference:</p>	<p>Appendix 1: Overview Map of the Forest Development Unit</p>
<p>Monitoring (Measures and Verification):</p>	
<p>The strategy outlined above will allow the Holder of this FSP to meet the established VQOs. All scenic area polygons for the FDU are available spatially. A Qualified Registered Professional will complete a visual impact assessment (VIA) prior to harvesting that will guide the harvest and site plans. VQOs are verifiable at the planning stages as well as post-harvest inspections in the field.</p> <p>The Holder of this FSP understands that scenic area designations may change over time (additions and subtractions), and will remain current on their legal status through ongoing communication with the District.</p>	

7 Measures

7.1 MEASURE TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

<p>Context</p> <p>Measures to prevent the introduction and spread of prescribed species of invasive plants (FRPA S. 47 and FPPR S. 17)</p> <p><i>FPPR S. 17</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i>

<p>Invasive Plants</p>	
<p>Legal Reference</p>	<p>Measures</p>
<p>➤ <i>FPPR Section 17 Invasive Plants Regulation (B.C. Reg. 18/2004 effective January 31, 2004)</i></p> <p>➤ <i>FRPA Section 47</i></p>	<p>In these measures</p> <p>“applicable area” means an area where</p> <p>a) it is likely that forest practices authorized or carried out by the holder(s) of the FSP will result in introduction or spread of invasive plants,</p>

	<p>b) there is moderate to high risk invasive plants will germinate on soil exposed that is a result of a person’s forest practices under this FSP,</p> <p>c) it is reasonably expected that grass would grow on these exposed sites,</p> <p>d) it is reasonably foreseeable that revegetation with grass seed would materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination; and</p> <p>e) the holder(s) of the FSP has not deemed the area as an active surface area, wherein vehicle or equipment traffic will occur within the next 12 months.</p> <p>“preferred seed” means seed with the following attributes:</p> <p>a) high sod-forming content, except in areas that are planted with tree seedlings;</p> <p>b) has been certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association that the seed;</p> <p> i. meets the standards for varietal purity established by the Canadian Seed Growers Association for seed of that species (Seeds Act, Seeds Regulation s.2(1)), and</p> <p> ii. is of native origin.</p> <p>“Priority invasive plants” includes Gorse, Japanese Knotweed, Giant Knotweed, Scotch Broom, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris, Marsh Thistle consistent with S. 2 of the Invasive Plants Regulation, which may be found within the plan area.</p> <hr/> <p>The Holders of this FSP will employ the following measures to help identify locations of invasive plants prior to conducting primary forestry activities that will expose mineral soil within the FSP area:</p> <p><u>Identification:</u> Prior to conducting primary forest activities, the Holder of this FSP will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Require personnel, including employees and contractors are knowledgeable in identifying invasive plant species present within the FSP area. 2) Determine established priority invasive plant infestations by using the most current recognized provincial database and include the infestation locations in the site plan. 3) Annually review known locations on the Invasive Alien Plant Program Website¹⁸ <p><u>Reporting:</u> Where invasive plant infestations identified within proposed development areas, the Holder of this FSP will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) Ensure that previously unidentified priority invasive plant species within the FSP area, as identified by personnel, is reported through the Report-A-Weed app or online
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18 <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/environment/plants-animals-ecosystems/invasive-species/iapp>

	<p>(www.gov.bc.ca/invasive-species) within one week of identification.</p> <p>5) Include all new and existing priority invasive plant species information in site plants and/or silviculture plans.</p> <p><u>Prevention:</u> Where the Holders of this FSP carry out a forest practice in an applicable area, the holder of this FSP will employ the following measures to help prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants:</p> <p>6) Within one year of completing the activity authorized in the cutting permit or road permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seed contiguous areas of exposed soil that exceed 0.25 ha using preferred seed provided the preferred seed is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. readily available and, ii. comparable in cost and effectiveness to agronomic mixtures, b. Revegetate temporary access structures within cutblocks with legumes. <p>7) Replant harvested areas within 200m of established priority invasive plant communities with ecologically appropriate species within 12 months of harvest completion to promote early crown closure by native species.</p> <p>8) Monitor new occurrences of priority invasive species in the FSP area during silviculture surveys. If the presence of the invasive species could threaten the achievement of stocking standards or free growing for that site, a strategy will be developed to manage the impact such that stocking standards and free growing will be achieved. This may include hand pulling or cutting of established invasive species populations. If a new invasive species (not previously known to occur the FDU) is discovered that presents a risk to forest plant communities and ecosystems, the discovery will be reported to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resources Operations. If the new invasive plant colony is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. small (100 plants or less, or covering an area of 0.25 hectare or less), and b. located within a cutblock harvested by a Holder of this FSP after approval of the FSP, or within the road right of way of a road held under permit by a Holder of this FSP, <p>the Holder of this FSP will attempt to eradicate the invasion through hand pulling or cutting. If the new invasive plant colony is large and/or widespread, the agreement holders will cooperate with government to the degree practicable, given the size and resources of their respective companies, to develop and implement a control strategy.</p> <p>9) Require all equipment capable of carrying invasive plant propagules to be cleaned prior to moving on and off, or between camps or operating areas in the FSP area to prevent</p>
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	<p>the possible spread of invasive plants, plant parts, or infected soils.</p> <p>10) The Holders of this FSP will cooperate and assist with any government programs to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plant species.</p>
Scale of Measurement:	Site Plans
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
<p>The Holder of this FSP has committed to adopting the measures above which are verifiable at the site plan level where invasive species are identified and documented.</p> <p>Seeding activities will be written and completed by a Registered Professional. The Holder of this FSP will document all communications with FLNRORD Invasive Plant Specialists.</p>	

7.2 NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

<p>Context</p> <p>A Natural Range Barrier (NRB) is defined as a river, rock face, dense timber or any other naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area¹⁹. There are currently no range tenures identified within the FDU.</p>
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Natural Range Barriers	
Legal Reference	Measures
<p>➤ FPPR S. 18</p>	<p>There are no range tenures established within the Barkley Community Forest area that overlap with the FDU; therefore, no measures are required.</p>
Scale of Measurement:	N/A
Map Reference:	None
Monitoring (Measures and Verification):	
None	

19 Natural Range Barriers - <https://catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/natural-range-barriers-topological#:~:text=Natural%20Range%20Barriers%20are%20TOPOLOGICAL,%20VEGETATION%20&/or%20WATER,access%20restrictions.%20See%20separate%20Vegetation%20and%20Water%20metadata>. Accessed April, 2021

8 Stocking Standards

8.1 SITUATIONS OR CIRCUMSTANCES THAT DETERMINE WHETHER FREE GROWING IS ASSESSED ON A BLOCK BASIS OR ACROSS BLOCKS

FPPR S. 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.

8.2 REGENERATION DATE AND STOCKING STANDARDS, FREE GROWING HEIGHT

The Stocking Standards in Appendix 1 specify the regeneration date, free growing height and stocking standards for the situations or circumstances where FPPR S. 44 (1) applies.

8.3 OR CIRCUMSTANCES THAT DETERMINE WHEN FPPR S. 44(4) AND THE STANDARDS APPLICABLE UNDER FPPR S.16 (4) APPLIES

Where harvesting of special forest products, intermediate cuts or commercial thinning occurs as per FPPR S. 44 (3) (h) and S. 44 (3) (i), the Stocking Standards in Appendix 2 – Stocking Standards will be maintained for twelve months following the completion of intermediate timber harvesting on the area that the harvesting took place.

8.4 FRPA S. 197 (7) ELECTION FOR STOCKING STANDARDS

The approved stocking standards outlined in the Barkley Community Forest FSP may apply, where elected, to blocks harvested previously with Forest Practices Code stocking standard obligations.

Appendix 1 – FSP Overview Map

(Large Overview Map Included)

Appendix 2 – Stocking Standards

Appendix II

Barkley Community Forest Forest Stewardship Plan

Stocking Standards 2021

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1. BARKLEY COMMUNITY FOREST FSP STOCKING STANDARDS

1.1. Administration

Table 7. Stocking Standards Administration

Region	District	Management Unit(s)	FSP Holders	Date
Coast Forest Region	South Island Forest District	See FDU map	Barkley Community Forest Corporation	May 2021

1.2. Stocking Standards Barkley Community Forest Agreement Area

Table 8. Standards for Even ages Stands

Table 2. Standards for Even-aged Stands and for Layer 4 of Multi-Storied Stands																								
MoF ID#	S.U. REF No.	BEC			Preferred Species								Acceptable Species								Stocking			Regen Delay (yrs)
		Zone	Sz/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	Target P&A (sph)	Min P&A (sph)	Min P (sph)	
	1	CWH	vh1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Yc	1.5			Pl ⁴	1.5	Ba ^{1,5,11,14}	1.75	Ss ^{1,5,13}	3.0			900	500	400	6
	2	CWH	vh1	02*	Pl	1.25	Cw	1.0	Yc	1.0			Hw ³	1.25							400	200	200	3
	3	CWH	vh1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.25	Pl	1.25	Yc	1.0	Pw ^{2,12}	1.25	Fd ¹⁸	2.0					800	400	400	6
	4	CWH	vh1	04	Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Hw	1.75	Cw	2.0			Ss ¹³	4.0	Fd ¹⁸	2.0					900	500	400	6
	5	CWH	vh1	05	Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw ²⁰	1.75	Ss ¹³	4.0	Fd ¹⁸	3.0			900	500	400	3
	6	CWH	vh1	06	Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Cw	2.0	Yc	2.0			Hw ²⁰	1.75	Ss ¹³	4.0					900	500	400	3
	7	CWH	vh1	07	Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Cw	2.0					Hw	1.75	Ss ¹³	4.0					900	500	400	3
	8	CWH	vh1	08*	Cw	2.0	Ss ¹³	4.0					Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Hw ^{1,2,3}	1.75					900	500	400	3
	9	CWH	vh1	09*	Ss ¹³	4.0							Cw	2.0	Hw ³	1.75	Dr	1.5			900	500	400	3
	10	CWH	vh1	11	Cw ²	1.0	Pl ^{2,4}	1.25	Yc ²	1.0	Hw ²	1.25									800	400	400	3
	11	CWH	vh1	12*	Pl ²	1.25	Cw ²	1.0	Yc ²	1.0											400	200	200	3
	12	CWH	vh1	13	Cw ²	1.0	Yc ²	1.0					Hw ^{2,3}	1.25	Pl ^{1,2}	1.25	Ss ^{1,2}	2.0	Pw ^{2,12}	1.25	800	400	400	3
	13	CWH	vm1	01	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0	Ba ^{11,15}	1.75			Fd ⁶	3.0							900	500	400	6
	14	CWH	vm1	01s	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5					Ba ^{11,14}	1.75	Fd ⁶	3.0					900	500	400	6
	15	CWH	vm1	02*	Pl	1.25							Cw	1.0	Fd	2.0	Hw	2.0			400	200	200	3
	16	CWH	vm1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	2.0					Fd	2.0	Pl ¹	1.25					800	400	400	6
	17	CWH	vm1	04	Cw	1.5	Hw	3.0					Fd	3.0	Ba ^{1,14}	1.75					900	500	400	3
	18	CWH	vm1	05	Ba ^{14,15}	1.75	Cw	1.5					Hw	3.0	Fd ^{2,6}	3.0	Ss ¹³	3.0			900	500	400	3
	19	CWH	vm1	06	Ba ^{11,14,15}	1.75	Cw	1.5					Hw	3.0	Ss ^{1,5,13}	3.0					900	500	400	6
	20	CWH	vm1	06s	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5					Ba ^{11,14}	1.75							900	500	400	6
	21	CWH	vm1	07	Ba ^{14,15}	2.25	Cw	2.0	Fd ²	4.0			Hw ³	4.0	Ss ¹³	4.0					900	500	400	3
	22	CWH	vm1	08	Ba ^{14,15}	2.25	Cw	2.0					Hw ³	4.0	Ss ¹³	4.0					900	500	400	3

Table 2. Standards for Even-aged Stands																										
MoF ID#	S.U. REF No.	BEC			Preferred Species										Acceptable Species								Stocking			Regen Delay (yrs)
		Zone	Sz/ Variant	Site Series	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	5	Min Ht	1	Min Ht	2	Min Ht	3	Min Ht	4	Min Ht	Target P&A (sph)	Min P&A (sph)	Min P (sph)	
	23	CWH	vm1	09*	Ba ^{14,15}	2.25	Cw	2.0							Hw	4.0	Ss ^{1,5,13}	4.0	Dr ¹	1.5			900	500	400	3
	24	CWH	vm1	10*	Cw	2.0									Ba ¹⁴	2.25	Ss ^{1,5,13}	4.0	Dr ¹	1.5			900	500	400	3
	25	CWH	vm1	12	Cw ²	1.0	Hw ²	2.0	Yc ²	1.0					Pl ²	1.25							800	400	400	3
	26	CWH	vm1	13*	Pl	1.25									Cw	1.0							400	200	200	3
	27	CWH	vm1	14	Cw ²	1.5									Hw ²	3.0	Ss ^{2,13}	3.0	Pl ^{1,2}	2.0			800	400	400	3
	28	CWH	vm2	01	Fd ^{2,6,9}	2.25	Hw	2.5	Cw Yc	1.5 1.5	Ba ^{14,15}	1.75			Cw	1.5	Yc	1.5	Hm ^{1,7}	1.0			900	500	400	6
	29	CWH	vm2	02*	Pl	1.25									Cw	1.0	Fd	1.5	Hw	1.75	Yc	1.0	400	200	200	3
	30	CWH	vm2	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75							Fd ⁶	1.5	Yc	1.0	Hm ^{1,7}	0.75	Pl ¹	1.25	800	400	400	6
	31	CWH	vm2	04	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.75							Ba ¹⁴	1.5	Fd ⁶	1.5	Yc	1.0	Hm ^{1,7}	0.75	900	500	400	6
	32	CWH	vm2	05	Cw	1.5	Ba ^{14,15}	1.75	Fd ^{2,6,9}	2.25					Hw	2.5	Yc	1.5	Hm ^{1,7}	1.0			900	500	400	3
	33	CWH	vm2	06	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.5	Fd ^{2,5,6,9}	2.25	Ba ^{14,15}	1.75			Hm ^{1,7}	1.0	Yc	1.5					900	500	400	6
	34	CWH	vm2	07 & 08	Cw	2.0	Ba ^{14,15}	2.25							Hw ³	3.5	Yc	2.0	Ss ¹³	4.0	Hm ^{1,7}	1.0	900	500	400	3
	35	CWH	vm2	09	Cw ²	1.0	Hw ²	1.75	Yc ²	1.0					Ba ^{2,14}	1.5	Pl ^{1,2}	1.25	Hm ^{2,7}	1.75			800	400	400	3
	36	CWH	vm2	10*	Pl	1.25	Yc	1.0							Hm	1.75							400	200	200	3
	37	CWH	vm2	11	Cw ²	1.0	Yc ²	1.0							Hw ²	1.75	Hm ^{1,2,7}	0.75					800	400	400	3

In all standards units, the minimum allowable horizontal distance between well-spaced or Free Growing trees is 2.0 meters unless there are site specific conditions involving bedrock, colluvium, hygric and sub-hygric sites, or on disturbed roadside areas. Colluvial sites are considered to be those which contain large blocky colluvium which reduces the opportunities for 2 meters minimum inter-tree spacing. Disturbed roadside areas are those considered to be within the road prism or those areas disturbed by road construction which preclude the achievement of 2.0 meters minimum inter-tree spacing. Disturbed roadside areas may also include an area extending up to 15 meters from the edge of a traveled road surface or landing where logs are yarded to and processed. Reduction of inter-tree spacing to 1.5 meters is acceptable in these cases.

* - **avoid logging these sites.** Incidental amounts of this site series may be found within the TAUP of a block and may contribute to the stocking status of the block.

Additional Standards:

For Standards Units in some Biogeoclimatic Zones, Alder may be considered an acceptable species for rehabilitating disturbed, degraded or unstable sites and in special management zones, riparian areas where a flood-plain exists. The Biogeoclimatic Zones are: CWHvh1, CWHvm1, CWHvm2 and the MHmm1. The minimum height for alder will be 1.5m.

As per the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan, if a licensee that is signatory to this Forest Stewardship Plan and associated stocking standards proposes to reforest or rehabilitate a road using 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, the area of which is limited to no more than 20 percent of the forested area of any variant within a given Enhanced Forestry Zone (EFZ). This result/strategy applies to EFZ 40 save and except for the parts of those zones which are designated as community watersheds.

1.2.1. Forest Health Factors

White Pine Blister Rust (*Cronartium ribicola*) - Western White Pine (Pw) is susceptible to White Pine Blister Rust. In order for Pw to be an acceptable crop tree at free growing it must be either grown from resistant stock or first-lift pruned. Pruned means that the lowest live branches have been removed to a height of 1.3m when trees are greater than or equal to 2.5m tall. For trees < 2.5m tall, at least 40% of tree height will remain as live crown. At least 50% of the Pw planted stock must come from resistant stock.

Spruce Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*) - Risk for Spruce Weevil is moderate for most of the plan area below 700m in elevation. For this reason, sitka spruce and spruce hybrids will be limited to minor components (<20%) of planted and regenerated stands in moderate to high risk areas. Planted spruce is to be from seed of which at least 50% has been selected for resistance to spruce weevil.

Dwarf Hemlock Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium tsugense*) - Non-host tree species will be favoured for regeneration when DMH is present in a stand. Leave trees that will contribute to stocking in Variable Retention and Intermediate Harvesting cutblocks must have good form and health. Minimize the amount of DMH infested trees that are left behind as residuals for biodiversity reasons. Severely (class 5 and 6 using the Hawksworth six-class dwarf mistletoe rating system) infected trees will be felled within the variable retention cutblocks at time of harvest when not reserved for other values.

1.3. Definition of Terms for Stocking Standards

Tree Species

‘Ba’ is amabilis fir

‘Cw’ is western red cedar

‘Fd’ is coastal Douglas fir

‘Hm’ is mountain hemlock

‘Hw’ is westernhemlock

‘Pl’ is lodgepole pine

‘Pw’ is white pine

‘Ss’ is sitka spruce

‘Yc’ is yellow cedar

‘Dr’ is red alder

‘**Standards Unit No.**’ means the number to be used when site plans refer to this table.

‘**BEC**’ means biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification as described in Land Management Handbook #28 published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

‘**Zone**’ means biogeoclimatic zone.

‘**SZ/ variant**’ means biogeoclimatic subzone and variant.

‘**Stocking**’ means the number of well spaced or Free Growing trees per hectare.

‘**Regen Date**’ means the regeneration date as defined in FPPR.

‘**FG Date**’ means the Free Growing date as defined in FPPR.

‘**Min Ht**’ means minimum height to be called Free Growing.

‘**Target P & A**’ means the target number of healthy, well spaced trees per hectare of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare.

‘**Min P&A**’ means the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees per hectare of the preferred and acceptable species per hectare.

‘**Min P**’ means the minimum number of healthy, well spaced trees per hectare of the preferred species per hectare.

‘**Post Spacing**’ means the minimum and maximum trees per hectare to remain after a spacing treatment has been conducted.

1.4. Footnotes for Table 2

1. Species are listed as tertiary in the Vancouver Forest Region (VFR) recommended stocking standards, but not listed as acceptable species. They have been included as acceptable for a minor portion of the stand (i.e. < 20% of Well Spaced (WS) or Free Growing (FG) stems)
2. Elevated microsites are preferred.
3. Suitable acceptable species on thick forest floors (> 20 cm).
4. Restricted to nutrient-very-poor sites
5. Restricted to nutrient-medium sites
6. Restricted to southerly aspects (SSE to WSW aspect and >50% slopes), ridge crests, the tops of bluffs or where a site assessment (eg. cruise report) indicates > 20% species composition by volume.
7. Restricted to upper elevations of biogeoclimatic unit or where the cruise or prescribing forester has found this species in the stand.
8. Restricted to lower elevations of biogeoclimatic unit
9. Acceptable only below 800m and where the cruise shows that the merchantable volume comprises more than 20% of the stand.
10. Suitable (as a major species) in wetter portion of biogeoclimatic unit.
11. Suitable minor species on salal-dominated sites only if growing on select microsites that are >3m. away from salal complexes and the tree is exhibiting good colour (not chlorotic) and good vigour (normal needle size and quantity and leader growth >10cm.).
12. Risk of white pine blister rust; all Pw will be pruned before they can be considered Free Growing.
13. Risk of weevil damage. Ss has been included as acceptable species however it will be limited to 10% of the WS or FG stems if non-resistant Ss is used. Weevil resistant Ss emblings will be used if available. Weevil hazard is considered to be high throughout all prescribed areas.
14. Risk of balsam woolly adelgid. All areas covered by these standards are currently outside the balsam woolly adelgid quarantine zone.
15. May only be used as acceptable species within the balsam woolly adelgid quarantine zone. All areas covered by these standards are currently outside the balsam woolly adelgid quarantine zone.
16. Acceptable in wetter portions of the site series
17. Yc will be preferred over Hm when selecting for WS trees.
18. Trial use only - restricted to southerly aspects (SSE to WSW aspect and >50% slopes), ridge crests, the tops of bluffs. The use of Fd in the CWH vh1 is only intended to replicate the small amounts of naturally occurring Fd in this variant which provided unique habitat and biodiversity values. Fd will not comprise more than 5% of the well-spaced trees within any Standard Unit.
19. Restricted to northerly aspects (NW to ENE aspects with slopes > 50%).
20. Suitable acceptable species on thick forest floors (> 20 cm) or abundant decayed wood.
21. Appropriate where the prescribing forester has found this species to be ecologically suitable for the site based on scientific reports or a technical literature review.

1.4.1. Background Comments

- This table is based on the Vancouver Forest Region Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards dated December 11, 2002.
- Site series where the stocking standards say ‘avoid logging’, or the site series that are floodplain site series, sites with strongly fluctuating water tables or shoreline/ocean spray sites have in most cases been excluded.

Where Standards Units (SUs) are comprised of more than one site series, the practice will be to manage for the Stocking Standards of the dominant site series provided that the tree species are suit