

# Forest Stewardship Plan

2022-2027

A&A Trading Ltd. and the Terrace Community Forest  
Limited Partnership

Forest License A16836 and Community Forest Agreement K1X  
Coast Mountain Natural Resource District  
FSP #630

Preparing Forester:

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

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## 1.0 FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN

This Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) covers Forest Development Unit (FDU) 1 and FDU 2 located within the Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Haisla Nation, Wet'suwet'en First Nation and the Gitwangak Huwilp territories in the province of British Columbia.

The FSP is a landscape level plan, which focuses on establishing strategies and results for conserving and protecting timber and non-timber resource values during forest management activities. The FSP states measurable or verifiable, enforceable results and strategies that are consistent with objectives set by government for a variety of forest values (e.g. fish, water, biodiversity, etc.). The FSP takes direction from the Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan (SRMP) Order, Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) and pertinent associated regulations such as the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR). The FSP is the primary referral process for notifying the public, stakeholders, First Nations, and government agencies as to the location of FDUs and the strategies and results that will apply to forest management activities in the respective FDUs.

To ensure that the objectives under this FSP are achieved, A&A Trading Ltd. (A&A) and the Terrace Community Forest Ltd (TCF) are committed to working collaboratively and in cooperation with other licensees, First Nations and government in shared landscape units and watersheds covered by FDU 1 and FDU 2.

## 2.0 APPLICATION, TERM AND COMMENCEMENT OF TERM OF THIS FSP

This FSP may be amended from time to time as required. Possible reasons for amendments include changes in land-use designations or regulations, changes to operating areas, adaptive management lessons learned, changing economic or market conditions and/or changes in forest management due to climate change.

### 2.1 Application of this FSP (FRPA Section 3(4))

This FSP applies to Forest License A16836 held by A&A and Community Forest Agreement K1X held by the TCF, collectively known as the Holder(s).

### 2.2 Date of Submission

The date of submission of this FSP is December 2, 2022.

### 2.3 Term of this FSP (FRPA Section 6(1)(a))

The term of this FSP is 5 years.

### 2.4 Commencement of Term (FRPA Section 6(1)(b))

The term of this FSP commences on the date of approval of this FSP as specified by the delegated decision maker (DDM).

## 3.0 FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNITS

### 3.1 Forest Development Unit (FDU) Designations

FDUs identify areas of different planned development activities in the next 5 years. There are two FDUs, titled FDU 1 and FDU 2 included under the FSP.

Management Unit	Landscape Units or portion of within FDU 1 or FDU 2	Description of FDU
FDU 1	Kitimat, Hot Springs, Lakelse, Skeena River Kalum, Nelson-Fiddler, Kalum, and Exstew.	FDU 1 includes all of the area covered by the K1X CFA and is within the Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, and the Haisla Nation territories.
FDU 2	Jesse-Bish, Hirsch, Wedeene, Kitimat, Hot Spring, Lakelse, Kleanza-Treasure, Skeena River Kalum, Nelson-Fiddler, Kalum, Exstew, Exchamsiks, and Kasiks.	FDU 2 includes area covered by A16836 Forest License and is within the Kitselas First Nation, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Haisla Nation, Wet'suwet'en First Nation and the Gitwangak Huwilp territories.

### 3.2 Designations in Effect Four Months Prior to the Date of Submission of this FSP (FPPR Section 14(2)(ii))

The FSP Maps show the designations and other things described in Section 14(3)(a-d, f-k) of the FPPR that were in effect four months prior to the Date of Submission. Scenic areas described in FPPR Section 14(3)(e), are not shown on the FSP Maps. Scenic Areas have been designated and Visual Quality Objectives were established in Coast Mountains Natural Resource District under the Forest Practices Code Act of BC through District Manager letters dated Jan. 7, 1997; Sept. 8, 1998; and Mar 23, 2000. These Scenic Areas and their associated Established Visual Quality Objectives have been continued under sections 180 and 181, respectively, of the Forest and Range Practices Act. Parks, conservancies and other protected areas are excluded from the FSP. Other areas excluded from FDU 1 and FDU 2 area are clearly indicated on the map as not being included.

### 3.3 Maps

The FSP Maps, located in Appendix 2, show the boundaries of FDU 1 and FDU 2 and other features of the FSP.

### 3.4 Roads and Cutblocks with Assessments Complete

There are no cutblocks or roads within this FSP that are considered approved under Section 196(1) or (2) of the FRPA, or that are referred to in Section 110 of the FPPR.

## 4.0 UNDERTAKINGS, RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

### 4.1 Land Use Objectives (FPPR Section 1 definition)

#### 4.1.1 Non-Spatial Old Growth Order

A Non-Spatial Old Growth Order effective June 30, 2004 establishes landscape units, biodiversity emphasis and objectives in the province. FDU 1 and FDU 2 are within the area to which the Order establishing Land Use Objectives in the Kalum SRMP Area, dated April 28, 2006 apply, therefore a result/strategy in respect of the Order Establishing Provincial Non-Spatial Old growth Objectives is no longer required in this FSP.

#### 4.1.2 Kalum Sustainable Resource Management Plan Order

The Kalum SRMP Order objectives that apply to FDU 1 and FDU 2 are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: Kalum SRMP Objectives that apply to FDU 1 and FDU 2**

<b>Forest Development Unit</b>	<b>Objectives that Apply to that Forest Development Unit</b>
FDU 1	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 17
FDU 2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 17
Not applicable to this FSP	8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16

#### **Kalum SRMP Order Objective 1**

Objective 1:	Maintain a range of forest seral stages by biogeoclimatic variant, within each landscape unit, consistent with Tables 1, 2, and 3 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
Strategy	The Holder(s) will maintain a range of forest seral stages by BEC variant for each landscape unit or portion of a landscape unit located within FDU 1 and FDU 2 consistent with the ranges specified in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 2**

Objective 2:	Maintain old seral stage forest within each undeveloped watershed listed in Table 4 and shown on Map 3, consistent with Table 5 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
Strategy	<p>During the term of this FSP, prior to the Holder(s) harvesting within an <i>Undeveloped Watershed</i> that is within FDU 1 or FDU 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine the amount of old seral stage forest that exists within the <i>Undeveloped Watershed</i>.</li> <li>2. Subject to section 3 of this strategy:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) If the amount of old seral stage forest is at least 95% of the minimum targets for the Biogeoclimatic Ecological Classification (BEC) <i>site series</i> described in Table 5 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2016), no further action is required.</li> <li>b) If there is insufficient old seral stage forest to meet the minimum targets for the BEC <i>site series</i> described in Table 5 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2016), designate no-harvest Old Seral Recruitment Areas as required.</li> <li>c) For BEC <i>site series</i> that amount to less than 10 hectares in a <i>Undeveloped Watershed</i>, the targets do not apply.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Section 2 of this strategy does not apply to a road if:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The road is necessary to access timber beyond the occurrence of a BEC <i>site series</i> that is below the 95% threshold if that timber would otherwise be isolated from harvest; or</li> <li>b) Terrain conditions such as slope, gradient or terrain stability constrain road locations and dictate that sections of road enter and leave a BEC <i>site series</i> that is below the 95% threshold to access timber; or</li> <li>c) No practicable alternative exists</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. For the purposes of this strategy:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Site series</i> may be represented through Predictive Ecosystem Mapping, or some other surrogate as agreed to by the Agency responsible for the Kalum SRMP;</li> <li>b) <i>Undeveloped Watersheds</i> are the Jess Undeveloped Watershed and Emsley Undeveloped Watershed as shown on the FSP map, which correspond to the undeveloped watersheds shown on Map 3 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Applicable for FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 3**

Objective 3:	Maintain or recruit old seral stage forest, reflective of the full range of ecosystems, including some with interior forest conditions, throughout each rotation within the Old Growth Management Areas shown on Map 4 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006). Forest harvesting activities in the OGMA's are limited to insect or disease control measures that are necessary to mitigate severe damage to the habitat attributes in the OGMA's, or other forest values in the landscape.
Result	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Subject to section 2 of this strategy, the Holder(s) of this FSP will not harvest timber or build road in an Old Growth Management Area (OGMA) as shown on the FSP maps, which correspond to the OGMA's shown on Map 4 OGMA Kalum SRM, updated June 13, 2019.</li> <li>2. Harvesting timber or building road in an OGMA is permitted if it is for insect or disease control measures that are necessary to mitigate severe damage to the habitat attributes in the OGMA, or other forest values in the landscape, or in accordance with the strategy Kalum SRMP Order Objective 4 of this FSP.</li> </ol>
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 4**

Objective 4:	<p>Provide operational flexibility in managing OGMA's by allowing up to 10 hectares or 10% of the individual OGMA area, whichever is less, to be disturbed for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allowing road development where no practicable alternative exist;</li> <li>• to better reflect physical features that were intended to form the actual boundaries of the OGMA;</li> <li>• to improve harvest boundary alignment in a way that will contribute to the maintenance of the OGMA;</li> <li>• to address a compelling forest health issue; or,</li> <li>• to shift the location of the contiguous area of the OGMA to improve the retention of old forest attributes as identified through field assessment.</li> </ul> <p>The allowable disturbance described above is conditional upon a forest agreement holder identifying and reserving from harvesting an alternative area(s) within the same BEC variant within a landscape unit, provided the alternative area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is of equal or greater extent in total than the area to be</li> </ul>
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	<p>disturbed; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• will result in equal or greater retention of key old forest attributes that are understood to be important for biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>
<p>Strategy</p>	<p>During the term of the this FSP, within a FDU:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Holder(s) may disturb an OGMA for one or more of the following purposes, subject to 2 and 3 of this strategy:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Allowing road development where no <i>practicable</i> alternative exist;</li> <li>b) To better reflect physical features that were intended to form the actual boundaries of the OGMA;</li> <li>c) To improve harvest boundary alignment in a way that will contribute to the maintenance of the OGMA;</li> <li>d) To address a compelling forest health issue;</li> <li>e) To shift the location of the contiguous area of the OGMA to improve the retention of old forest attributes as identified through field assessment;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. An alternative OGMA is selected within the same BEC variant within a landscape unit, provided the alternative OGMA:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Is of equal or greater extent in total than the area to be disturbed; and,</li> <li>b) Will result in equal or greater retention of key old forest attributes that are understood to be important for biodiversity conservation.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. The amendment request is referred to the District Manager (or a delegate), and the District Manager approves the request.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A request for a <i>minor OGMA amendment</i> is submitted 60 days in advance of the submission of a cutting permit and/or road permit application.</li> <li>b) A request for a <i>significant OGMA amendment</i> is submitted 60 days in advance of the submission of a cutting permit and/or road permit application.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. An OGMA is as shown on the FSP map, which correspond to the OGMA's shown on Map 4 OGMA Kalum SRM, Updated June 13, 2019.</li> <li>5. For the purposes of this strategy.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A <i>minor OGMA amendment</i> has the following unique criteria that may be applied and specific approval mechanisms:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other significant resource values have been identified within the OGMA to be amended (e.g. First Nations values, wildlife habitat for red or blue listed species, rare ecosystems, etc.);</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor amendments do not materially change the original Order or its effect on forest and range tenure holders;</li> <li>• As per Section 93(6) of the <i>Land Act</i> public review is not required because the proposed amendment is “not significant”;</li> <li>• Information sharing with First Nations is required;</li> <li>• Approval authority is delegated to the Ministry of Forests District Manager;</li> <li>• The area of the amendment is consistent with the area/percentage limits defined in the following table:</li> </ul>								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size of OGMA</th> <th>1 – 200 ha</th> <th>201 – 1000 ha</th> <th>&gt; 1000 ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>OGMA minor Amendment limits</b></td> <td>Up to 10% or 10 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)</td> <td>Up to 5% or 25 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)</td> <td>Up to 2.5% of OGMA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size of OGMA	1 – 200 ha	201 – 1000 ha	> 1000 ha	<b>OGMA minor Amendment limits</b>	Up to 10% or 10 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)	Up to 5% or 25 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)	Up to 2.5% of OGMA
Size of OGMA	1 – 200 ha	201 – 1000 ha	> 1000 ha						
<b>OGMA minor Amendment limits</b>	Up to 10% or 10 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)	Up to 5% or 25 ha of OGMA (whichever is less)	Up to 2.5% of OGMA						
	<p><i>*Note: the above criteria only apply where applicable legal Orders do not specify size criteria</i></p> <p>b) <i>A significant OGMA amendment</i> has the following unique criteria that may be applied and specific approval mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The size of amendment exceeds the limits defined for a minor amendment (as defined in a legal Order or, where no legal Order is in effect or is silent on this subject, as per the area/percentage listed the table in Subsection 4(b) of this strategy); or</li> <li>• A First Nations’ concern or value associated with a specific OGMA is known;</li> <li>• The OGMA to be amended overlaps with other important values such as wildlife habitat, rare ecosystems, cultural and heritage, and recreation;</li> <li>• As per Section 93(6) of the Land Act public review is required;</li> <li>• Information sharing with First Nations is required;</li> <li>• Approval authority is delegated to the Ministry of Forests District Manager;</li> </ul> <p>c) <i>practicable</i> is as defined in FRPA General Bulletin Number 3, dated June 9, 2005</p>								
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2									

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 5**

Objective 5:	Maintain structural diversity in managed stands by retaining wildlife tree patches in each cut block, over the rotation, consistent with the targets in Table 6 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006). Shift or vary targets shown in Table 6 among cut blocks within a cut block aggregate based on risks to biodiversity.
Strategy	<p>When harvesting timber within FDU 1 and FDU 2 designate wildlife tree retention areas (WTRA) for a cutblock or cutblock aggregate harvested by the Holder(s) consistent with the target percent for each Landscape Unit and BEC subzone listed in Table 6 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</p> <p>Special management direction around stand level biodiversity including guidance on selecting the best location for a WTRAs at the stand level is provided in the FSP Supporting Document, Appendix 2 - Guidelines for Managing Stand Level Biodiversity. Qualified Professionals will use the Guidelines for Managing Stand Level Biodiversity when determining where to place WTRAs at the stand level.</p>
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 6**

Objective 6:	Maintain the natural composition of dominant tree species across each landscape unit and throughout the rotation.
Result	The Holder(s) will reforest cutblocks consistent with the approved stocking standards located in Appendix 1 of this FSP.
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 7**

Objective 7:	Attain a landscape pattern of patchiness that, over a long term, reflects the natural disturbance patterns as per Table 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
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Strategy	During the term of the FSP, the Holder(s) will manage cutblocks consistent with maintaining a landscape pattern of patchiness that reflects the natural disturbance patterns as per Table 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 9**

Objective 9:	Maintain forest stand structure and function to facilitate wildlife movement, in the level pass between the Williams and Thomas/Clore watersheds identified on Map 5 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).
Strategy	The Holder(s) will construct roads and harvest cutblocks in the level pass between the Williams and Thomas/Clore watersheds, as identified on the FDU 2 FSP Map and consistent with Map 5 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006), consistent with maintaining forest stand structure and function to facilitate wildlife movement.
Applicable for FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 10**

Objective 10:	<p>Conserve rare plant community complexes on the Skeena Islands identified on Map 6 of the Amendment to Land Use Objective 10 – Skeena Island in the 2006 Kalum SRMP, dated December 4, 2017, according to (a), (b), (c) and (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Within the High Conservation Areas, retain 100% of the Crown forested land.</li> <li>b) Outside the High Conservation Areas, retain a forested, harvest-free 50-metre buffer around all back channels.</li> <li>c) Outside the High Conservation Areas, retain a forested, harvest-free 50-metre buffer around coniferous stumps, logs, and snags greater than 50 cm in diameter and around live coniferous trees greater than 50 cm in diameter at breast height.</li> <li>d) Only where it is otherwise not practicable and the objective to conserve rare plant community complexes can be achieved, may new roads be constructed within high conservation Areas to access timber outside of those areas.</li> </ul>
Strategy	The Holder will conserve rare plant community complexes on the Skeena Islands as identified on the FDU 2 FSP Map and consistent

	with Map 6 of the Amendment to Land Use Objective 10 – Skeena Island in the 2006 Kalum SRMP, dated December 4, 2017, according to the Kalum SRMP Objective 10 (a), (b), (c) and (d).
Applicable for FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 11**

Objective 11:	Maintain natural level of forage supply for grizzly bears in the watersheds identified on Map 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006) by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) providing an adequate supply of berry feeding;</li> <li>b) maintaining natural levels of forage supply as present in old growth forests;</li> <li>c) on the rich and wetter sites implement regeneration and free to grow standards consistent with Table 8 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006). Vary from these standards based on site specific factor, provided parts a) and b) in this objective will be achieved; and,</li> <li>d) within McKay-Davies and Copper watersheds, no more than 30% of the forested land base, excluding broadleaf trees, will be between 25 and 100 years old.</li> </ul>
Strategy for Objective 11 (a) (b) and (c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Subject to section 2 of this strategy, the Holder(s) will apply Grizzly Bear Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage found in Table 4 of Appendix 1 – Stocking Standards of the FSP within Grizzly Bear Watersheds as shown on the FSP Maps, which correspond to Map 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006), on <i>rich and wetter sites</i> to promote berry feeding and to maintain natural levels of forage for Grizzly Bears.</li> <li>2. The Holder(s) may vary from the Stocking Standards for Wildlife Forage based on site specific factors.</li> <li>3. For the purposes of this strategy:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>Rich and wetter sites</i> include CWHws1/06, CWHws1/08, CWHws1/11, CWHws2/06, CWHws2/07, CWHws2/08, CWHws2/11, CWHvm1/07, CWHvm1/08, CWHvm1/09, CWHvm1/10, CWHvm1/14, CWHvm2/08, and CWHvm2/11.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Strategy for Objective 11 (d)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the term of this FSP, harvesting operations by the Holder(s) within the McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watershed will result in:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Less than 30% of the forested land base, excluding broadleaf forests, is between 25 and 100 years old within the Holders'</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>portion of the McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watersheds, or</p> <p>b) An analysis of the Grizzly Bear watershed indicates that having more than 30% of the area within the Holders' portion will not result in the 30% threshold being exceeded for the entire McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watershed.</p> <p><u>2.</u> For the purposes of this strategy, McKay-Davies Grizzly Bear watershed is as shown on the FSP Maps, which corresponds to Map 7 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</p>
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**Kalum SRMP Order Objective 17**

Objective 17:	Maintain the quality, quantity, and natural flow regimes of water in watersheds identified on Map 9 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006) as newly established Community Watersheds. Ensure a clear-cut equivalency of less than 20% of the watershed area in sub-basins larger than 250 hectares, unless a different threshold is determined as being more appropriate as a measure of maintenance of natural flow regimes.
Strategy	The strategy for maintaining the quality, quantity and natural flow regimes of water in watersheds identified on Map 9 of the SRMP (April 2006) is as per FSP strategy 4.2.5 for water in community watersheds.
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**4.2 Objectives Prescribed under FRPA Section 149**

**4.2.1 Objectives set by government for soils (FPPR Section 5)**

Objective set by government for	Soils
Regulation	FPPR Section 5
Objective	The objective set by government for soils is, without unduly reducing the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests, to conserve the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils.
Practice Requirement Default	The Holder of this FSP will undertake to comply with the legislated requirements setting limits for soil disturbance (Section 35 of FPPR) and for permanent access structures (Section 36 of FPPR).
Applicable for FDU 1 and FDU 2	

#### 4.2.2 Objectives set by government for timber (FPPR Section 6)

Objective set by government for	Timber
Regulation	FPPR Section 5
Objective	<p>1. The objectives set by government for timber are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) maintain or enhance an economically valuable supply of commercial timber from British Columbia's forests,</li> <li>(b) ensure that delivered wood costs, generally, after taking into account the effect on them of the relevant provisions of this regulation and of the Act, are competitive in relation to equivalent costs in relation to regulated primary forest activities in other jurisdictions, and</li> <li>(c) ensure that the provisions of this regulation and of the Act that pertain to primary forest activities do not unduly constrain the ability of a holder of an agreement under the Forest Act to exercise the holder's rights under the agreement.</li> </ul>
Strategy	<p>When harvesting second growth stands the Holder(s) will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Over the term of the FSP, maintain a range of forest seral stages by BEC variant for each landscape unit or portion of a landscape unit located within FDU 1 and FDU 2 consistent with the ranges specified in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</li> <li>2. Over a five year term and reviewed annually, harvest western red cedar consistent with the <i>inventory profile</i> plus or minus 10%.</li> <li>3. Ensure western red cedar is maintained in the inventory by planting western red cedar where it is ecologically suitable as determined by a qualified professional and documented in the Site Plan.</li> <li>4. Prioritize the harvesting of second growth forest stands consistent with minimum harvest criteria (MHC) and stands achieving 90% of culmination age. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The harvesting of second growth forest stands prior to MHC and/or 90% of culmination age must be supported by a rationale and documented in the Site Plan. This strategy does not apply to silviculture systems that are not a clear-cut or seed tree silviculture system or when harvesting is carried out for other resource values (ex. visual management, recreation values, forest health etc.).</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. For the purposes of this strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The <i>inventory profile</i> will be determined based on the most recent "Terrace Community Forest Management Plan" for Community Forest K1X and the most recent "Provincial Timber</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>Management Goals, Objectives and Targets for the Kalum TSA” for Forest License A16836.</p> <p>b) MHC is defined in the Kalum TSA Timber Supply Review Data Package, dated March 2010 and in the Terrace Community Forest Timber Supply Analysis Data Package, dated January 2021.</p> <p>c) <i>Culmination age</i> is the age at which a stand reaches its highest mean annual increment and will be determined based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Stratify the proposed block into like forest types.</li> <li>ii. Determine the age of the stand (increment bore age sample/destructive sampling)</li> <li>iii. Use the growth and yield tables that were used in the last applicable timber supply model to determine mean annual increment based on stand age.</li> </ul>
<p>Applicable to Kitselas Nation’s territory within FDU 1 and FDU 2.</p>	

**4.2.3 Objectives set by government for wildlife (FPPR Section 7)**

Objective set by government for	Wildlife
Regulation	FPPR Section 7
Objective	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the survival of species at risk,</li> <li>(b) the survival of regionally important wildlife, and</li> <li>(c) the winter survival of specified ungulate species.</li> </ul> <p>2. A person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan must specify a result or strategy in respect of the objective stated under subsection 1 only if the minister responsible for the Wildlife Act gives notice to the person of the applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) species referred to in subsection 1, and</li> <li>(b) indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat described in subsection 1.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>

	<p>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</p>
<p>The following are results or strategies applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2 for individual species at risk:</p>	
<p><b>Wildlife Habitat Area (Marbled Murrelet)</b></p> <p>The strategy is as per the strategy Kalum SRMP Order Objective 1, the result Kalum SRMP Order Objective 3, and the strategy Kalum SRMP Order Objective 7 of this FSP.</p>	
<p><b>Wildlife Habitat Area (Coastal Tailed Frog)</b></p> <p>Coastal Tailed Frog Wildlife Habitat Areas are shown on the FSP Map and approved through Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas # 6-058 and #6-059 and Order – Wildlife Habitat Areas # 6-060 to #6-067.</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i>, a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in Section 7(1) of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i> to the extent that Wildlife Habitat Areas address the amount included in for Coastal Tailed Frog in the Kalum Forest District.</p>	
<p><b>Grizzly Bear</b></p> <p>In addition to Grizzly Bear habitat that is already protected in Wildlife Habitat areas established under the Order – Wildlife Habitat Area #6-287 for Grizzly Bear, the Holder(s) will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) primary forest activities will maintain a range of forest seral stages consistent with the strategy titled Kalum SRMP Order Objective 1 and Kalum SRMP Order Objective 7 of this FSP; and</li> <li>b) primary forest activities will maintain natural levels of forage supply for grizzly bears consistent with the strategy for Kalum SRMP Order Objective 11 (a), (b) and (c) and Kalum SRMP Order Objective 11 (d).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Ungulate Winter Range (Moose)</b></p> <p>Moose Ungulate Winter Ranges are show on the FSP Map and approved through Order – Ungulate Winter Range #6-009.</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i>, a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in Section 7(1) of the <i>Forest Planning and Practices Regulation</i> for moose in the portion of the Kalum TSA, Cascadia TSA, Pacific TSA, TFL 41 and TFL 1.</p>	



**Ungulate Winter Range (Mountain Goat)**

Mountain Goat Ungulate Winter Ranges are show on the FSP Map and approved through Order – Ungulate Winter Range #U-6-001, dated November 24, 2005.

Pursuant to Section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, a person required to prepare a forest stewardship plan is exempt from the obligation to prepare results or strategies in relation to the objective set out in Section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* for the winter survival of Mountain Goats in the Kalum TSA, TFL 41 and TFL 1.

**Mountain Goat, Grizzly Bear and Moose Habitat Use Strategy**

To limit the frequency of wildlife-human interactions and to reduce hunting pressures, prior to harvesting and road building, the Holder(s) will:

1. Complete an Initial Assessment of the proposed development area for signs of use (ex. trails, prints, feces, hair on branches, rubbings on trees, teeth marks on bark etc.) by mountain goats, grizzly bears or moose.
2. If the Initial Assessment identified:
  - a) Signs of use by mountain goats, grizzly bears or moose:
    - i. Complete a Formal Assessment, and
    - ii. Implement the recommendations of the Formal Assessment. Recommendations may include but are not limited to, road deactivation, creating visuals screens, buffering mainlines and FSRs.
  - b) No signs of use by mountain goats, grizzly bears or moose:
    - i. No Formal Assessment is required.
3. For the purposes for this strategy:
  - a) An Initial Assessment can be completed by a qualified person. A qualified person will have training on identifying sings of mountain goat, grizzly bear and moose use.
  - b) A Formal Assessment can be completed by a qualified professional. A qualified professional is a Registered Professional Biologist with expertise in mountain goat, grizzly bear and moose management.

As per Section 7(4) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, a notice described in Section 7(2) has not been provided for “regionally important wildlife” for the area under the FSP. No result or strategy has been specified for this objective.

**4.2.4 Objectives set by government for water fish, wildlife and biodiversity in riparian areas (FPPR Section 8)**

Objective set by	Water, Fish Wildlife and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas
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government for	
Regulation	FPPR Section 8
Objective	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.
Practice Requirement Default	Undertaking Under FPPR Section 12.1(2)  When constructing a road or harvesting timber under this FSP, the Holder undertakes to comply with Section 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52(2), and 53 of the FPPR.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2.	

Regulation	Retention of Trees in a Riparian Management Zone FPPR s.12(3)
Strategy	1. In respect to sections 8 and 12(3) of the FPPR, to address the retention of trees in a riparian management zone (RMZ), the Holder(s) of this FSP will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensure that prior to harvesting; retention levels within the RMZ's are determined by a Qualified Professional through a riparian assessment that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) All of the factors listed in Schedule 1, section 2 of the FPPR as that section was on the date of submission of this FSP and</li> <li>ii) Potential site specific safety and operational issues.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Design cutblocks and roads in a manner that is consistent with the retention levels as determined by a Qualified Professional as described in subsection (a).</li> </ul>
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2.	

**4.2.5 Objectives set by government for fish habitat in fisheries sensitive watersheds (FPPR Section 8.1)**

Objective set by government for	Fisheries Sensitive Watershed
Regulation	FPPR Section 8.1

N/A	No “fisheries sensitive watersheds” continued under Section 180(f) or Section 180(g) exist within the area under the FSP. No result or strategy has been specified for this objective.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**4.2.6 Objectives set by government for water in community watershed (FPPR Section 8.2)**

Objective set by government for	Community Watershed
Regulation	FPPR Section 8.2
Strategy	<p>Within Community Watersheds in FDU 1 and FDU 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary forest activities will be consistent with Sections 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63 of the FPPR; and</li> <li>2. A minimum of 80% of the Community Watershed area will be maintained as hydrologically recovered; or</li> <li>3. Cutblocks and roads will be designed in consultation with a qualified person and consistent with the Watershed Assessment and Management of Hydrologic and Geomorphic Risk in the Forest Sector Version 1.0, dated January 14, 2020.</li> <li>4. For the purposes of section 2 of this strategy, hydrologic recovery is determined by completing an Equivalent Clear Cut Area (ECA) Analysis using the following methodology: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The most current VRI will be used, downloaded from BC Geographic Warehouse, updated with new harvest disturbances from RESULTS, blocks submitted for approval in FTA and proposed licensee blocks obtained from licensees operating in the same Community Watershed;</li> <li>b) The VRI disturbance layer will be compared with the most recent Landsat imagery to ensure correct block shapes used reflect actual disturbance area and that no areas have been missed;</li> <li>c) Non-timbered natural polygons such as lakes, swamps, other water-bodies &gt; 1.0 hectares and permanently deforested sites (e.g. gravel pits, SUPs, private land) will be removed from the ECA calculation. Natural polygons with low crown closure will be assigned a “1” height in the analysis.</li> <li>d) Natural forests &gt; 250 yrs. old with no harvest history will be assigned an ECA value of 100%, with previously harvested stands receiving a score based on the Bill Floyd curve for determining hydrologic recovery. Previously harvested</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>stands will have a maximum ECA value of 97.5%.</p> <p>5. For the purposes of this strategy, a Community Watershed includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spring Creek Community Watershed,</li> <li>• Deep Creek Community Watershed,</li> <li>• Wathl Creek Community Watershed,</li> <li>• Eneeksagilaguaw Creek Community Watershed,</li> <li>• Gossen Creek Watershed,</li> <li>• Kleanza (Singlehurst Creek) Watershed, and</li> <li>• Hatchery Watershed</li> </ul> <p>As shown on the FSP Maps and consistent with Map 9 of the of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</p>
Strategy	<p>During the term of this FSP, within the Drake Community Watershed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Timber harvesting by the FSP Holder is limited to actions required to prevent or address potential losses due to fire, wind, or forest health factors, as mutually agreed between the FSP Holder and the Ministry of Forests.</li> <li>2. Road construction to access timber beyond the Drake Community Watersheds is acceptable.</li> <li>3. The Drake Community Watershed shown on the FSP Maps and consistent with Map 9 of the of the Kalum SRMP (April 2006).</li> </ol>

**4.2.7 Objectives set by government for Wildlife and Biodiversity (FPPR Sections 9 & 9.1)**

Objective set by government for	Wildlife and Biodiversity
Regulation	FPPR Section 9 and 9.1
Objective	<p>Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - landscape level – Objective 9</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Objectives set by government for wildlife and biodiversity - stand level – Objective 9.1</p> <p>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>
Practice	The Holder(s) of the FSP will undertake to comply with the default

Requirement Default	practice requirements outlined in Section 64, 65, and 67 of the FPPR. FPPR Section 66 is addressed under the FSP strategy for Kalum SRMP Order Objective 5.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**4.2.8 Objectives set by government for Visual Quality (FPPR Section 9.2)**

Objective set by government for	Visual Quality
Objective	<p>The objective set by government in relation to visual quality for a scenic area, that was established on or before October 24, 2002, and for which there is no visual quality objective is to ensure that the altered forest landscape for the scenic area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) in visual sensitivity class 1 is in either the preservation or retention category,</li> <li>b) in visual sensitivity class 2 is in either the retention or partial retention category,</li> <li>c) in visual sensitivity class 3 is in either the partial retention or modification category,</li> <li>d) in visual sensitivity class 4 is in either the partial retention or modification category,</li> <li>e) in visual sensitivity class 5 is in either the modification or maximum modification category.</li> </ul>
N/A	Scenic Areas covered by this FSP have Established Visual Quality Objectives.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**4.2.9 Objectives set by government for Visual Resources (GAR 7 and 17)**

Objective set by government for	Visual Quality Objectives
Regulation	Scenic Areas have been designated and Visual Quality Objectives were established in Coast Mountains Natural Resource District under the Forest Practices Code Act of BC through District Manager letters dated Jan. 7, 1997; Sept. 8, 1998; and Mar 23, 2000. These Scenic Areas and their associated Established Visual Quality Objectives have

	<p>been continued under sections 180 and 181, respectively, of the Forest and Range Practices Act.</p> <p>Categories of visually altered forest landscape are as defined in FPPR Section 1.1.</p>
Strategy	<p>1) When harvesting timber or building road within a scenic area, the Holder(s) activities will be:</p> <p>a) consistent with Established Visual Quality Objectives; and</p> <p>b) assessed at the landform scale.</p>
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

**4.2.10 Objectives set by government for Cultural Resources (FPPR Section 10)**

Objective set by government for	Cultural Resources
Objective	<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <p>(a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and</p> <p>(b) not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.</p>
Strategy	<p>The FSP Holder(s), will use two complimentary strategies to conserve, or, if necessary protect <i>cultural heritage resources</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Sharing</li> <li>• Identifying Previously Unknown Site Specific Cultural Heritage Information</li> </ul> <p><u>1. Information Sharing</u></p> <p>1.1 During the term of this FSP, FSP Holder(s) will communicate regularly with local First Nation groups that have territory within the FDU 1 and/or FDU 2. As a minimum, meetings with First Nation groups will be requested by the Holder(s) annually when forest development operations (i.e. layout, road construction, or harvesting) are planned within the First Nation’s territory.</p> <p>a) The FSP Holder(s) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Share, review and discuss any previously unknown <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> with the First Nation, and</li> <li>ii) Request from the First Nation, any information on <i>cultural heritage resources</i> of continuing importance to the First Nation that has not been previously shared</li> </ul>

	<p>with the FSP Holder(s).</p> <p>b) The FSP Holder(s) will not share <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> received with any other party (including other First Nation groups, the Government of BC or its Ministries, or BC Timber Sales) unless they are given express written consent or direction from the First Nation to do so.</p> <p>c) The FSP Holder(s) will review with respective First Nations the areas where forest development operations are planned, with the intent of describing and addressing the concerns of both parties. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Determine areas or items of concern related to <i>cultural heritage resources</i>. This includes defining the nature and extent of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> that may be impacted by the planned operations.</li> <li>ii) Describe forest management activities that will conserve or protect the <i>cultural heritage resources</i> defined in subsection 1.1(c)(i) of this strategy.</li> <li>iii) Modify planned operations where and as necessary to conserve or protect the <i>cultural heritage resources</i> defined in subsection 1.1(c)(i) of this strategy.</li> <li>iv) Attempt to resolve any conflicts through consensus.</li> </ul> <p>1.2 The FSP Holder(s) will prepare a summary of the process in section 1 of this FSP strategy, indicating whether there were any issues and how they were resolved. If issues were not resolved, the summary will describe how the parties have attempted to address the issues. In the unlikely event that meetings have not occurred, the summary will document the efforts made to meet and/or review information with First Nation. The summary will be provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The First Nation representative, and</li> <li>b) Subject to subsection 1.2(c), the District Manager (or his/her delegate),</li> <li>c) The prepared summary referenced in subsection 1.2(b) of this strategy will respect confidentiality.</li> </ul> <p><u>2. Identifying Previously Unknown Site Specific Cultural Heritage Information</u></p> <p>2.1 Prior to harvesting in an area where site specific <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> is not available, the FSP Holder(s) will conduct a cultural heritage resource review (CHRR), which will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A review of known information for the area covered by the block, including but not limited to archaeological overview assessments, archaeological impact assessments, traditional</li> </ul>
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	<p>use studies, information gathered for nearby blocks, and information received through section 1.1 and 1.2 of this FSP strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) A review of the block by a <i>qualified person</i>.</li> <li>c) If, the <i>qualified person</i> determines that there is potential for impact to a <i>cultural heritage resource</i>, the CHRR will include recommendations for the conservation, mitigation or protection of the cultural heritage resource, and will be shared with the Holder(s) and the appropriate First Nation(s).</li> <li>d) If, the <i>qualified person</i> determines that there is potential for impact to resources covered by the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA), an archaeological impact assessment will be completed prior to operations.</li> </ul> <p>2.2 For any potential <i>cultural heritage resources</i> identified by operational personnel (i.e. layout, road construction, or harvesting crews) which were not previously identified through information sharing as described in, section 1.1 and 1.2 of this FSP strategy, or a CHRR as described in section 2.1 of this FSP strategy, or for which a process, policy, strategy, or result that describes how to deal with that <i>cultural heritage resource</i> is not in place or has not been shared with the appropriate First Nation(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Operational activities will be stopped.</li> <li>b) The FSP Holder(s) will be notified.</li> <li>c) A site visit will be conducted to determine the need for mitigative measures.</li> <li>d) A description of the previously unidentified cultural heritage resource and any mitigative measures will be shared/provided:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) with the appropriate First Nation(s), and</li> <li>ii) subject to subsection 2.2(d)(iii) with the District Manager of the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District,</li> <li>iii) The description of the previously unidentified cultural heritage resource and any mitigative measures referenced in subsection 2.2(d)(ii) of this FSP strategy will respect confidentiality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>e) Information noted in subsection 2.2(d) of this FSP strategy will be shared/provided within the following timelines:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Where a <i>cultural heritage resource</i> feature is discovered before a cutting authority is issued, at or before application for the cutting authority.</li> <li>ii) Where a <i>cultural heritage resource</i> feature is discovered after a cutting authority is issued, the information will be shared/provided with the applicable First Nation within two weeks of the FSP Holder(s)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>being notified of the <i>cultural heritage resource</i> features' discovery.</p> <p>2.3 For the purposes of this strategy:</p> <p>a) <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> includes but is not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• traditional use information,</li> <li>• archaeological information,</li> <li>• cultural site information,</li> <li>• traditional use studies,</li> <li>• spiritual use information.</li> </ul> <p>b) <i>cultural heritage resources</i> are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.</p> <p>c) A <i>qualified person</i> is a person with knowledge and experience in recognition of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> who can identify the location, nature, and extent of <i>cultural heritage resources</i>.</p>
<p>Applicable to the Kitsumkalum First Nation, Lax Kw'alaams Band, Metlakatla First Nation, Haisla Nation, Wet'suwet'en First Nation and the Gitwangak Huwilp territories within FDU 1 and FDU 2.</p>	

Objective set by government for	Cultural Resources
Objective	<p>The objective set by government for cultural heritage resources is to conserve, or, if necessary, protect cultural heritage resources that are</p> <p>(a) the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and</p> <p>(b) not regulated under the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>.</p>
Strategy	<p>The FSP Holder(s), will use three complimentary strategies to conserve, or, if necessary protect <i>cultural heritage resources</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Sharing</li> <li>• Identifying Previously Unknown Site Specific Cultural Heritage Information</li> <li>• Cedar Regeneration</li> </ul> <p><u>1. Information Sharing</u></p> <p>1.1 During the term of this FSP, FSP Holder(s) will communicate regularly with the Kitselas Nation. As a minimum, meetings with the Kitselas Nation will be requested by the Holder(s) annually</p>

	<p>when forest development operations (i.e. layout, road construction, or harvesting) are planned within Kitselas' territory.</p> <p>a) The FSP Holder(s) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Share, review and discuss any previously unknown <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> with the Kitselas Nation, and</li> <li>ii) Request from the Kitselas Nation, any information on <i>cultural heritage resources</i> of continuing importance to the Kitselas Nation that has not been previously shared with the FSP Holder(s).</li> </ul> <p>b) The FSP Holder(s) will not share <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> received with any other party (including other First Nation groups, the Government of BC or its Ministries, or BC Timber Sales) unless they are given express written consent or direction from the Kitselas Nation to do so.</p> <p>c) The FSP Holder(s) will review the areas where forest development operations are planned, with the intent of describing and addressing the concerns of both parties. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Determine areas or items of concern related to <i>cultural heritage resources</i>. This includes defining the nature and extent of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> that may be impacted by the planned operations.</li> <li>ii) Describe forest management activities that will conserve or protect the <i>cultural heritage resources</i> defined in subsection 1.1(c)(i) of this strategy.</li> <li>iii) Modify planned operations where and as necessary to conserve or protect the <i>cultural heritage resources</i> defined in subsection 1.1(c)(i) of this strategy.</li> <li>iv) Attempt to resolve any conflicts through consensus.</li> </ul> <p>1.2 The FSP Holder(s) will prepare a summary of the process in section 1 of this FSP strategy, indicating whether there were any issues and how they were resolved. If issues were not resolved, the summary will describe how the parties have attempted to address the issues. In the unlikely event that meetings have not occurred, the summary will document the efforts made to meet and/or review information with the Kitselas Nation. The summary will be provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The Kitselas Nation representative, and</li> <li>b) Subject to subsection 1.2(c), the District Manager (or his/her delegate),</li> <li>c) The prepared summary referenced in subsection 1.2(b) of this strategy will respect confidentiality.</li> </ul>
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	<p><u>2. Identifying Previously Unknown Site Specific Cultural Heritage Information</u></p> <p>2.1 Prior to harvesting in an area where site specific <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> is not available, the FSP Holder(s) will conduct a cultural heritage resource review (CHRR), which will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A review of known information for the area covered by the block, including but not limited to archaeological overview assessments, archaeological impact assessments, traditional use studies, information gathered for nearby blocks, and information received through section 1.1 and 1.2 of this FSP strategy.</li> <li>b) A review of the block by a <i>qualified person</i>.</li> <li>c) If, the <i>qualified person</i> determines that there is potential for impact to a <i>cultural heritage resource</i>, the CHRR will include recommendations for the conservation, mitigation or protection of the <i>cultural heritage resource</i>, and will be shared with the Holder(s) and the Kitselas Nation.</li> <li>d) If, the <i>qualified person</i> determines that there is potential for impact to resources covered by the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA), an archaeological impact assessment will be completed prior to operations.</li> </ul> <p>2.2 For any potential <i>cultural heritage resources</i> identified by operational personnel (i.e. layout, road construction, or harvesting crews) which were not previously identified through information sharing as described in, section 1.1 and 1.2 of this FSP strategy, or a CHRR as described in section 2 of this FSP strategy, or for which a process, policy, strategy, or result that describes how to deal with that cultural heritage resource is not in place or has not been shared with the Kitselas Nation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Operational activities will be stopped.</li> <li>b) The FSP Holder(s) will be notified.</li> <li>c) A site visit will be conducted to determine the need for mitigative measures.</li> <li>d) A description of the previously unidentified cultural heritage resource and any mitigative measures will be shared/provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) with the Kitselas Nation, and</li> <li>ii) subject to subsection 2.2(d)(iii) with the District Manager of the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District,</li> <li>iii) The description of the previously unidentified cultural heritage resource and any mitigative measures referenced in subsection 2.2(d)(ii) of this FSP strategy will respect confidentiality.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p>e) Information noted in subsection 2.2(d) of this FSP strategy will be shared/provided within the following timelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii) Where a <i>cultural heritage resource</i> feature is discovered before a cutting authority is issued, at or before application for the cutting authority.</li> <li>iv) Where a <i>cultural heritage resource</i> feature is discovered after a cutting authority is issued, the information will be shared/provided with the Kitselas Nation within two weeks of the FSP Holder(s) being notified of the cultural heritage resource features' discovery.</li> </ul> <p><u>3. Cedar Regeneration</u></p> <p>3.1 The Holder(s) will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prioritize planting cedar over other tree species where sites are determined to be ecologically suitable for cedar regeneration.</li> <li>b) cedar regeneration commitments will be determined on a cutblock by cutblock basis,</li> <li>c) the location of planted cedar within the cutblock will be at the discretion of the prescribing Forester, and consistent with approved stocking standards,</li> </ul> <p><u>4. Culturally Modified Trees</u></p> <p>4.1 Protect all Culturally Modified Trees to support the Kitselas Nation's present and future cultural use.</p> <p>4.2 Despite section 4.1 of this strategy, Culturally Modified Trees may be altered or removed, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A <i>CMT Alternate Strategy Rationale</i> has been provided to and approved by the Kitselas Nation.</li> <li>b) Any CMTs harvested will be offered to the Kitselas Nation or other accommodations (e.g., remuneration) will be discussed and agreed to.</li> </ul> <p>4.3 For the purposes of section 4.1 and 4.2, adjacent to Culturally Modified Trees that are retained, maintain a no harvest zone with a minimum width equal to 1.0 tree length of the associated Culturally Modified Tree.</p> <p>4.4 Despite section 4.3 of this strategy, the area of the no harvest zone may be reduced, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A <i>CMT Alternate Strategy Rationale</i> has been provided to and approved by the Kitselas Nation.</li> </ul> <p><u>5. Definitions</u></p> <p>5.1 For the purposes of the Cultural Heritage Resources strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <i>cultural heritage resource information</i> includes but is not</li> </ul>
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	<p>limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stewardship information including but not limited to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ information on access management such as initial road plans and decisions, road maintenance plans and road deactivation plans,</li> <li>○ details on how the Holder(s) will uphold Kitselas' stewardship direction on Mountain Goats, Moose and Grizzly Bears at the block level,</li> <li>○ information on the harvest profile including the species mix, age and approximate volume per hectare,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• traditional use information including but not limited to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ information on the content and quality of cedar trees within the proposed development area</li> <li>○ information on which cedar trees will be retained and how the retained trees will be protected.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• archaeological information,</li> <li>• cultural site information,</li> <li>• traditional use studies,</li> </ul> <p>b) <i>cultural heritage resources</i> are the focus of a traditional use by Kitselas people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.</p> <p>c) A <i>qualified person</i> is a person with knowledge and experience in recognition of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> who can identify the location, nature, and extent of <i>cultural heritage resources</i>.</p> <p>d) A <i>CMT Alternate Strategy Rationale</i> will be completed using the CMT Alternate Strategy Rationale Form found in the FSP Supporting Document. This form may be updated periodically as agreed to by the FSP Holder(s) and the Kitselas Nation.</p>
<p>Applicable to Kitselas Nation's territory within FDU 1 and FDU 2.</p>	

#### 4.2.11 Objectives set by government for Recreation Sites and Trails

Objective set by government for	Recreation Sites and Trails
Objectives	<p><b>Maroon Mountain Recreation Trail and Gunsight Lake Trail</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site, Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, Project File 16660-04, effective November 8, 1996.</p> <p><b>West Lake Recreation Site</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site,</p>

	<p>Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, Project File 16660-04, effective July 30, 1997.</p> <p><b>Thornhill Mountain Recreation Trail, Big Cedar Recreation Trail and Bornite Mountain Recreation Trail</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site, Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, Project File 16660-04, effective July 6, 1998.</p> <p><b>Robinson Lake Trail and Clague Mountain Hiking Trail (and Clague Mountain Snowmobile Trail)</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site, Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, Project File 16660-04, effective March 29, 1999.</p> <p><b>Clearwater Lakes Recreation Site, Onion Lake Ski Trail and Red Sand Lake Interpretive Forest Site (includes Hart Farm Recreation Site, RedSand Intro Recreation Trail and Red Sand Lake Operational Trail)</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site, Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, Project File 16660-04, effective August 16, 1999.</p> <p><b>Sterling Mountain Recreation Trail</b> Refer to the Order to Establish Objectives for a Recreation Site, Recreation Trail or Interpretative Forest Site, for the Sterling Mountain Recreation Trail, Project File 16660/20-6321, dated August 19, 2011.</p>
<p>Strategy</p>	<p>During the term of this FSP, on Recreation Trails or Sites with established objectives within FDU 1 or FDU 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harvesting and road building activities by the FSP Holder(s) will maintain natural vegetation within 10 meters of trail centerline other than for a required crossing as per section 3 of this FSP strategy.</li> <li>2. Harvesting and road building activities by the FSP Holder(s) that occur within 50 meters either side of trail centerline             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Will only occur after the planned activity has been referred to the Ministry responsible for the trail.</li> <li>b) Cutting Permit or Road Permit submission(s) indicates that development is within 50 meters of the trail and describes the results of the referral to the Ministry responsible for the trail.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. A crossing of the trail by the FSP Holder(s) is permitted if the crossing is required to access productive forest land that would otherwise be isolated, provided:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The trail location is re-established if the crossing disturbs it. Alternatively, the trail can be relocated away from the crossing. The timing of the trail crossing, re-establishment, or trail</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>relocation will require authorization from the Ministry responsible for the trail.</p> <p>b) A trail crossing is deactivated once it is no longer required.</p> <p>4. No harvesting and road building activities will occur within the site boundaries of the Clearwater Lakes Recreation Site, Red Sand Lake Interpretive Forest Site and West Lake Recreation Site.</p> <p>5. The Holder(s) road building activities will not result in motorized access to the Clearwater Lakes Recreation Site.</p>
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No legal objective is established through Order for the other recreation sites and trails within FDU 1 and FDU 2. As such, no result or strategy is written for these recreation sites and trails, and they are shown on the FSP Maps for information purposes only. The Holder(s) will provide operational updates to and work collaboratively with stakeholder groups (eg. the Nordic Ski Club) where operations have the potential to impact recreation sites/trails.

### 4.3 Measures

#### 4.3.1 Measure set by government to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plants (FPPR Section 17)

Measure set by government for preventing the introduction and spread of invasive plants	
Regulation	FPPR Section 17
Requirement	For the purpose of FRPA Section 47 [ <i>invasive plants</i> ], 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.
Measures	<p>The FSP Holder(s) will use the following measures to control of invasive plant species identified in the Invasive Plants Regulation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use certified seed only in erosion control and grass-seeding activities.</li> <li>2. Road construction, logging, and silviculture machinery that is to be transported from more than 200 kilometers away from the Coast Mountains Natural Resource District, and that is to do work under the authority of this FSP, must be washed before entering FDU 1 or FDU 2.</li> <li>3. Road construction, logging, and silviculture machinery includes skidders, brushers, excavators, drills, loaders, logging trucks and other heavy machinery. Road construction, logging, and silviculture</li> </ol>

	machinery also includes pickup trucks and ATVs if the vehicle has been off pavement.
Applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2	

### 4.3.2 Measure set by government related to Range Barriers (FPPR Section 18)

Measure set by government for natural range barriers	
Regulation	FPPR Section 18
Requirement	For the purpose of FRPA Section 48 [ <i>range barriers</i> ], a person who prepares a forest stewardship plan must specify measures to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective natural range barriers .
Measures	No measures have been developed as there is no range tenure overlap with FDU 1 or FDU 2.

## 4.4 Other Licensee Commitments

### 4.4.1 Road Access and Deactivation

Road Access and Deactivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If and when an Integrated Access Management Planning Committee for the Kalum SRMP Area is formed the Holder(s) will participate in the development of an Integrated Access Management Plan for the Kalum SRMP Area.</li> <li>2. In the absence of an Integrated Access Management Plan, access will:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) minimize the impacts of access on environmental, recreational and cultural heritage values using the methods outlined in the Kalum LRMP Section 2.2.1, strategies 2.1-2.10, and</li> <li>b) be determined through existing First Nation’s information sharing and Ministry of Forests review processes.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. When planning deactivation activities on mainlines or forest service roads, main branch roads and roads with major infrastructure investments within FDU 1 and FDU 2 the Holder(s), will maintain 4-wheel drive access considering:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) safety,</li> <li>b) conservation values,</li> <li>c) future development plans, and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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	<p>d) the likelihood of future access requirements.</p> <p>4. If under section 3 of this strategy the Holder(s) deem maintaining 4-wheel drive access to be impossible, the Holder(s) will comply with the following guiding principle when planning and implementing road deactivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) involve timely consultation with all other road users, including First Nations peoples and the Kalum PIC,</li><li>b) explore opportunities to transfer road maintenance obligations to other license holders, and</li><li>c) ensure public safety by using on-site signage to communicate the level of deactivation for the road segment ahead.</li></ul>
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## 4.5 Stocking Standards

### 4.5.1 Situations or Circumstances That Determine Whether Free Growing is Assessed on a Block or Across Blocks

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

### 4.5.2 Regeneration Date, Free Growing Height and Stocking Standards

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

### 4.5.3 Situations or Circumstances That Determine When FPPR Section 44(4) and the Standards Applicable FPPR Section 16(4) Applies

Where harvesting of special forest products, intermediate cuts or commercial thinning occurs as per FRPA s-s 44(3)(h) and (i), the Stocking Standards included in Appendix 1 will be maintained for a period of at least 12 months following the completion of intermediate timber harvesting on the area that the harvesting took place.

# APPENDIX

# APPENDIX 1 STOCKING STANDARDS

## 1.0 FOREWORD

As per the FPPR Section 16, the herein contained stocking standards have been prepared and are to be applied to the proposed harvest areas under this FSP. In addition, the standards presented herein are to be used in conjunction with the signed Site Plans as pre-harvesting planning documentation, as required by the FRPA.

The standards included within Appendix 1 Stocking Standings have been prepared based on the experience of the signing Forester and in consultation with staff and government Foresters, Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook (V2.3 dated, May 2000 and revised in October 2007), Reference Guide for Forest Development Stocking Standards for the Prince Rupert Forest Region (updated March 2019) and the Resource Practices Branch Silviculture Survey Procedures Manual (May 1, 2020).

Appendix 1 Stocking Standards specifies the regeneration date, free growing height and ecologically suitable stocking standards for the situations where Section 44 (1) applies and is applicable to FDU 1 and FDU 2. Even-aged management (Section 2.0) and uneven-aged management (Section 3.0) stocking standards are included in the appendix.

## 2.0 EVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

Even-aged management stocking standards set out in Table 1 Even-Aged Stocking Standards, Table 2 Root Rot Stocking Standards, Table 3 Fire Management Stocking Standards and Table 4 Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards (applies to Grizzly Bears and Moose) apply where:

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a harvest crop consisting of a single age class or layer, generally the youngest age class following harvest or silviculture layers 3 and 4. Trees from other age classes or layers may be retained on the site for seed trees and/or management of other values, and
2. Retention of trees within age classes or layers other than the intended harvest crop is limited to a basal area less than or equal to 10 square meters per hectare. Basal area is to be measured on any live retention tree equal to or greater than 12.5 centimeters DBH, and
3. The management system creates openings larger than 0.6 hectares unless that opening is less than 70 meters wide (i.e. two tree-lengths) along its widest axis. For the purposes of part 1 above, if a single subsequent harvest entry on the stand is planned within 20 years, even-aged management will apply. This option would be utilized when implementing seed tree systems or similar management regimes.

Even-aged management silviculture systems include clear-cut, clear-cut with reserves, seed tree, shelterwood, and patch cut (where the openings created meet the above definitions).

### 2.1 Selection of Well-Spaced Stems

#### Criteria for Evaluating Health, Form and Vigor

Trees that are selected as well-spaced are being chosen to form part of a future crop, so they must be of sufficient good health, form and vigor that they can be utilized as crop trees at the time of harvest.

The criteria for good health, good form and good vigor are as follows.

- Table A5-1 and Figures A5-1 to A5-4 in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook – Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007, with the following exception:
  - For pine that is infected by Dothistroma: use the “Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers” March 2, 2005.
- The acceptability standards for advanced regeneration and residual mature and pole layer crop trees in Appendix 10 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007.

The following qualifiers apply to the criteria for good health, good form and good vigor:

- the assessment of health, form and vigor applies only at the time of Free Growing;
- the criteria are specific to even-aged managed stands; and
- the criteria do not apply to broadleaf species.

### 2.2 Brush and Broadleaf Competition Criteria

In addition to criteria for selection of Well-Spaced Stems, to be considered Free Growing a crop tree must:

1. Be free from unacceptable levels of herb, shrub, or broadleaf tree competition, in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix 9 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007, with the following exceptions:

- where stocking standards include broadleaf tree species as ecologically suitable species, these broadleaf species shall be deemed to not be in competition
- layer 1 (> 12.5 centimeters DBH) broadleaf species retained within the Site Plan for non-timber purposes will be considered non-competitive when assessing for Free Growing, if the total layer 1 broadleaf species in the plot are either:
  - less than 6% Crown Closure
  - less than 8 square meters Basal Area
- in order to increase riparian and biodiversity values, alder, aspen, birch, and cottonwood are not considered competing vegetation within the first 10 meters of the riparian management zones of S1 to S5 streams, L1 and L3 lakes or W1 and W3 wetlands
- herbaceous vegetation less than 100% of the height of crop trees within 5 meters of a S4, S5 or S6 stream is not considered competing vegetation.

2. Have experienced a minimum of 2 full growing seasons between any brushing treatment and the Free Growing assessment.

3. Meet the following minimum percentage height above competing brush in order to be free growing:

Percent Height above brush	Applies to
100%	ICH
125%	MH
150%	CWH

## 2.3 Complexes

Where a complex has been noted in a Site Plan, the Standards Unit(s) will be managed according to the dominant site series as identified in the Site Plan.

## 2.4 Broadleaf

Broadleaf (hardwood or deciduous) species are noted in the Appendix 1 Stocking Standard tables and should be used to fulfill silviculture obligations consistent with their applicable footnotes. Managing broadleaf species may be desirable for a number of reasons, including biodiversity, wildlife habitat, nurse crops for conifers, reducing the risk of forest health problems, reduce the risk of fire, and potentially increasing yield. With the exception of Table 3, Fire Management Stocking Standards, where broadleaf trees are always considered desirable, the footnotes for broadleaf species differentiate when a species is a productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option versus when it is limited in one or more of these considerations.

### a. productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option

The species is not significantly limited in productivity, reliability, and feasibility and can contribute (collectively) as a regeneration option up to 30% of well-spaced trees.

### b. limited in productivity, reliability, and/or feasibility

The species is capable of growing on the site but is not recommended as a major species because of its limitations in productivity, reliability, and/or feasibility. These sites are best managed for conifer species

although broadleaf trees may be managed as minor components of the stand up to (collectively) 30% of well-spaced trees, especially where these species are managed to provide for non-timber values.

## 2.5 Climate Change Adaptation

The FPPR section 26 requires that stocking standards address both immediate and long-term forest health issues. The impacts of climate change need to be considered as part of the long-term forest health test by those preparing FSPs (Consideration of Climate Change When Addressing Long-Term Forest Health in Stocking Standards, April 2, 2013). Western larch, ponderosa pine, grand fir and Douglas fir are added to some stocking standards to address climate change as it is expected that tree species from lower latitudes will migrate north over time. The lower elevation sites are also expected to be dryer and warmer over time.

The Terrace Community Forest has been directly involved in several field trials involving western larch, ponderosa pine, grand fir and Douglas fir since the late 1980's. Based on these field trial observations and measurements of several other off-site species it was concluded that western larch, ponderosa pine, grand fir and Douglas fir have growth and yield performance equal to or better than most of the native species present on the same or similar site series within the CWHws1 subzone. Similar results were found by the Canadian Forest Service as described in their report titled, "Survival and vigor of off-site and exotic plantations near Terrace and Campbell River, British Columbia" (and available here (<https://d1ied5g1xfqpx8.cloudfront.net/pdfs/39803.pdf>)). The Canadian Forest Service found that within the Kalum TSA western larch, ponderosa pine, grand fir and Douglas fir exhibited greater diameter and similar height growth compared to native on-site species and considered survival to be the limiting factor. More research on site preparation, seed lot selection, and species composition at establishment is needed. Continued research on these species is being accomplished through trails established by the Terrace Community Forest directly. This information will be used to refine the best choice of climate change adaptation species selection within the CWHws1 sub zone.

Where western larch, ponderosa pine, grand fir and Douglas fir are included in the stocking standards they are limited by footnote 300, "climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees". Footnote 300 is intended to reduce the overall risk of utilizing these 'non-conventional species'. The Holder(s) have determined that 20% is a reasonable reduction to the free growing stocking density to address uncertainties, and if there are higher levels of mortality in the climate change adaptation species, stocking can still be met. In addition, if prescribing climate change adaptation species, the prescribing Forester may consider increasing establishment density to account for the risk of mortality and document their determination in the Site Plan as a silviculture prescription.

Climate change adaptation species can only be used by the Terrace Community Forest on license CFA K1X and must be used consistent with their applicable footnotes.

## 2.6 Management for Wildlife Forage

Wildlife forage stocking standards set out in Appendix 1 and titled, Table 4 Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards (Grizzly Bear and Moose) address forage for Grizzly Bears and Moose as follows.

### Grizzly Bear

Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards are to be applied consistent with the Kalum SRMP Order Objective 11 strategy for Objective 11(a), (b) and (c) of this FSP, when ecosystem classification identifies a complex that contains a treatable unit.

A treatable unit is at least one hectare for pure subhygric to sub-hydric sites or two hectares of non-contiguous sub-hygric to sub-hydric sites with ecosystem complexes where the individual sites are greater than 0.25 hectares and such sites comprise more than 20% of the ecosystem complex area. The minimum size for a red-osier dogwood (CWH vm1 10, CWH ws1 08, and CWH ws2 08) complex is 1.0 hectare for pure willow and/or



red-osier dogwood sites and 2.0 hectares of non-contiguous red-osier dogwood sites within ecosystem complexes where the individual sites are greater than 0.25 hectare and such sites comprise 20% or more of the ecosystem complex sites.

### Moose

Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards can also be applied on subhygric to subhydric sites within Moose Ungulate Winter Ranges, consistent with Schedule 1 - General Wildlife Measure, Section 3 of the Order – Ungulate Winter Range #6-009, to restore post-harvest moose forage production.

## 2.7 Management for Wildland Urban Interface Areas

Wildland urban interface area stocking standards set out in Appendix 1 and titled, Table 3 Fire Management Stocking Standards (FMSS) address fire hazard around structures and/or infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface.

FMSS are applied to standard units (SU) to be harvested by the FSP Holders if a Wildland Urban Interface Wildfire Threat Assessment Worksheet (January 24, 2013) determines that the Wildland Urban Interface Threat Class is high or extreme. A Wildfire Threat Assessment will be completed where:

- a) 50% of the SU is located within 500 meters of three or more known instances of *structures or infrastructure*, or
- b) 50% of the SU is located within 500 meters of one or two known instances of *structures or infrastructure*, and
- c) the prescribing forester determines that a Wildfire Threat Assessment should be completed.

*Structures or infrastructure* are those that are known, legally established, in usable condition, vulnerable to fire, and known to have been used within the year previous to Site Plan field data gathering.

## 2.8 Management of Commercially Thinned Stands

Commercial thinning stocking standards set out in Appendix 1 and titled, Table 5 Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards address stands that are commercially thinned. In general, standards that are commercially thinned will have a residual target and minimum density (sph) of around 50% of the Even-aged Stocking standards as determined by site series. This target and minimum density are similar to old growth densities and will facilitate regeneration of coniferous species, forage species (for various wildlife species) and allow the residuals room to respond favourably to the treatment.

“Table A – Layer 1 >12.5cm DBH SEDRESS Damage Criteria” from the Single Entry Dispersed Retention Stocking Standards Framework Implementation Guide, dated Feb 14, 2014 will be used to determine if layer 1 trees are “acceptable”.

Commercial thinning stocking standards can only be used by the Terrace Community Forest on license CFA K1X and once used the Terrace Community Forest must report commercial thinning activities and forest cover data into RESULTS within 12 months of harvest completion as per FPPR Section 44(4) and FPPR 86(3).

## 2.9 Standard Units and Silviculture Surveys Stratification

Within each Site Plan a block may be subdivided into a series of standards units (SU). BEC zones and site series often form the basic unit of stratification. Within each SU, standards such as maximum site disturbance, silviculture system and stocking standards are the same. During Silviculture Surveys Stratums may further

subdivide these SUs. The minimum Stratum size for Milestone surveys is 1.0 ha. For the purposes of FPPR Section 46.11(2), for an area to be considered mappable, its minimum dimension must be at least 35 meters and its mappable area must be at least 0.25 hectares.

**Table 1 - Even-Aged Stocking Standards**

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069708	CWH	vm1	01	Ba <sup>26</sup>	1.40	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>7, 26, 35</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.4					900	500	2	6	Ss 7 - suitable on nutrient-medium sites Ba / Ss 26 – suitable minor species on nutrient poor sites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069709	CWH	vm1	03	Cw	1.0	Hw	1.4	Pl	1.4	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.0							800	400	2	6	Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069710	CWH	vm1	04	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.4					900	500	2	3	Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069711	CWH	vm1	05	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.00	Ss <sup>35</sup>	2.00	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.4	Act <sup>50, b</sup>	1.4			900	500	2	3	Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069713	CWH	vm1	06	Ba <sup>26</sup>	1.4	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>7, 26, 35</sup>	2.0	Yc	1.5	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.4			900	500	2	6	Ss 7 - suitable on nutrient-medium sites Ba / Ss 26– suitable minor species on nutrient poor sites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069714	CWH	vm1	08	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Act <sup>50, a</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, a</sup>	1.4			900	500	2	3	Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069715	CWH	vm1	09	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.5	Ss <sup>1, 35</sup>	2.0	Act <sup>50, a</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, a</sup>	1.4					900	500	2	3	<b>***Red listed ecosystem, avoid logging.</b> Ss 1 - suitable on elevated microsites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069716	CWH	vm1	10	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.5	Ss <sup>1, 35</sup>	2.0	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Act <sup>50, a</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, a</sup>	1.4					900	500	2	3	<b>***Blue listed ecosystem, avoid logging.</b> Ba / Cw / Ss 1 - suitable on elevated microsites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069717	CWH	vm1	14	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Ss <sup>1, 35</sup>	1.4	Yc <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50, b</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, b</sup>	1.0			800	400	2	3	Cw / Ss / Hw / Yc 1 - suitable on elevated microsites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees

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ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069718	CWH	vm2	01	Ba	1.40	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>7, 35</sup>	2.0	Yc	1.5	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	6	Ss 7 – suitable on nutrient-medium sites Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Hm 13 – suitable at upper elevations Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069719	CWH	vm2	03	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.8	PI	1.40	Yc <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0					800	400	2	6	Hm / Yc 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations
1069720	CWH	vm2	05	Ba	1.40	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Yc <sup>13</sup>	1.5	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	3	Hm / Yc 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069721	CWH	vm2	06	Ba	1.40	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.5	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>7, 35</sup>	2.0	Yc	1.5	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	6	Ss 7 - suitable on nutrient-medium sites H 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069722	CWH	vm2	08	Ba	1.4	Cw <sup>14</sup>	2.0	Hw	2.0	Ss <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Yc	1.5	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	3	Hw 2 - Suitable on thick forest floors Hm 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069723	CWH	vm2	09	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	1.80	Yc <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Hm <sup>1</sup>	0.8	PI <sup>1, 301</sup>	1.40					800	400	2	3	Cw / Hw / Yc / PI / Hm 1 - suitable on elevated microsites PI 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees.
1069724	CWH	vm2	11	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Yc <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	1.80	Hm <sup>1</sup>	0.8	Ss <sup>1, 35</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>b,50</sup>	1.0			800	400	2	3	Cw / Hw / Yc / Hm / Ss 1 - suitable on elevated microsites Ss 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069725	CWH	ws1	01	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Hw	2.0	PI <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw/ Py/ Bg/ Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw/ Py/ Bg/ Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees PI 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr/ Ep / At / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
				Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Fd <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.4	Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4	At <sup>b</sup>	1.4	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	1.4							
1069726	CWH	ws1	03	Hw	2.0	PI <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Cw	1.4	Ba	1.4	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees PI 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees.
				Fd <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4																	

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1069727	CWH	ws1	04	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Hw	1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34,300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32,34,300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees PI 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069728	CWH	ws1	05	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Hw	2.0	Sxs <sup>7,35</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34,300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32,34,300</sup>	1.4	Fd <sup>34,300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	6	Sxs7 – suitable on nutrient-medium sites Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069729	CWH	ws1	06	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Hw	2.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34,300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32,34,300</sup>	1.4	Fd <sup>34,300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069730	CWH	ws1	07*	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Hw	2.0	Py <sup>34,300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32,34,300</sup>	1.4	Fd <sup>34,300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	3	***Red listed ecosystem, avoid logging. Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw/ Py/ Bg/ Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069731	CWH	ws1	08	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Sxs <sup>1,35</sup>	2.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34,300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32,34,300</sup>	1.4	Fd <sup>34,300</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	3	***Blue listed ecosystem, avoid logging Ba / Cw / Sxs/ Hw 1 - suitable on elevated microsites Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py / Bg / Fd 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees

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1069732	CWH	ws1	11	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Sxs <sup>1, 35</sup>	1.4	Hw <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,a</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50, a</sup>	1.0			800	400	2	3	Ba / Cw / Sxs/ Hw 1 - suitable on elevated microsities Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069733	CWH	ws2	01	Ba	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.3	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	6	Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Hm 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069734	CWH	ws2	03	Hw	1.3	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Cw	1.0	Ba	1.0	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0			900	500	2	6	Hm 13 – suitable at upper elevations Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069735	CWH	ws2	04	Ba	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.3	Hm <sup>13</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	2.0	900	500	2	3	Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Hm 13 – suitable at upper elevations Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069736	CWH	ws2	05	Ba	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Sxs <sup>7, 35</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.3	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0			900	500	2	6	Sxs 7 – suitable on nutrient-medium sites Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069737	CWH	ws2	06	Ba	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.3	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	3	Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069738	CWH	ws2	07	Ba	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw	1.0	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.3	Dr <sup>50,a</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,a</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	3	Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees



Forest Stewardship Plan

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069739	CWH	ws2	08	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>12</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Sxs <sup>1,35</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Dr <sup>50,a</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,a</sup>	1.0	900	500	2	3	Cw / Ba / Sxs / Hw 1 - suitable on elevated microsities Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Bl 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069740	CWH	ws2	11	Cw <sup>1</sup>	0.8	Sxs <sup>1,35</sup>	0.8	Hw <sup>1</sup>	0.8	Ba <sup>1</sup>	0.8	Act <sup>50,a</sup>	2.0	Dr <sup>50,a</sup>	0.8			800	400	2	3	Ba / Cw / Sxs/ Hw 1 - suitable on elevated microsities Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069741	ICH	mc2	01	Hw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Sx <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Bl <sup>29</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Lw <sup>9,32</sup>	1.0	Fd <sup>9,32</sup>	1.0	1200	700	1	4	Fd / Lw 9 - suitable on warm aspects Bl 29 - Risk of heavy browsing by moose Hw / Cw / Lw / Fd 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Ba / At / Ep 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. At / Ep a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069742	ICH	mc2	03/04	Cw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Sx <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>29</sup>	1.0	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>9,32</sup>	1.0	Fd <sup>9,32</sup>	1.0	1200	700	1	4	Lw / Fd 9 - suitable on warm aspects Bl 29 - Risk of heavy browsing by moose Hw / Cw / Lw / Fd 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx35 – use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Ba / At / Ep / Act 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. At / Ep a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069801	ICH	mc2	05	Cw <sup>1,32</sup>	1.0	Sx <sup>1,35</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>1,29</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1,32</sup>	1.0	Pl <sup>1,301</sup>	2.0	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	2.00	1200	700	1	4	Cw / Sx / Bl / Hw / Pl 1 – suitable on elevated microsities Bl 29 - Risk of heavy browsing by moose Cw / Hw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx 35 – use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Ba / At / Ep / Act 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees At / Ep a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069743	ICH	mc2	06	Cw <sup>1,32</sup>	1.0	Sx <sup>1,35</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>1,29</sup>	1.0	Pl <sup>1</sup>	2.0	Hw <sup>1,32</sup>	1.0	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50,a</sup>	1.0	1200	700	1	4	Cw / Sx / Bl / Hw / Pl 1 – suitable on elevated microsities Bl 29 - Risk of heavy browsing by moose Cw / Hw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx 35 – use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ific.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Ba / Act 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / At / Ep a- productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees

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ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069744	ICH	mc2	07	Sx <sup>1, 35</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>1, 29</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>1, 32</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>1, 32</sup>	1.0	Pl <sup>1, 301</sup>	1.4	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	At <sup>b</sup>	1.0	1200	700	1	4	Cw / Sx / Bl / Hw / Pl 1 – suitable on elevated microsites Bl 29 - Risk of heavy browsing by moose Cw / Hw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Ba / At / Ep / Act 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act / At / Ep b - limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069745	ICH	mc2	51	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Bl <sup>28, 29</sup>	1.0	Sx <sup>28, 35</sup>	1.0	Hw	1.0	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	At <sup>50, b</sup>	1.0	Ep <sup>50, b</sup>	1.0	1200	700	1	4	Bl / Sx 28 – limited by moisture deficit Bl 29 – Risk of heavy browsing by moose Sx 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Ba / At / Ep 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand At / Ep b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069746	ICH	mc2	52/ 53 / 54	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Sx <sup>35</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>29</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>32</sup>	1.0	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Act <sup>50, b</sup>	2.0	1200	700	1	4	Bl 29 – Risk of heavy browsing by moose Hw / Cw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Sx 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Pl 301–risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Ba / At / Ep / Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees At / Ep a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069747	MH	mm1	01/04	Ba	1.0	Hm	1.0	Yc	1.0	Hw <sup>14</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0					900	500	2	7	Hw / Cw 14 - suitable at lower elevations
1069748	MH	mm1	03/05	Ba	1.0	Hm	1.0	Yc	1.0	Hw <sup>14</sup>	1.0							900	500	2	4	Hw 14 – suitable at lower elevations
1069749	MH	mm2	01	Ba	1.0	Hm	1.0	Yc <sup>13, 17, 50</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>14, 50</sup>	1.0	Cw <sup>14</sup>	1.0			900	500	2	7	Yc 13 – suitable at upper elevations Hw / Cw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Yc 17 – Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region Yc / Bl / Hw 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand
1069750	MH	mm2	03/04	Ba	1.0	Hm	1.0	Yc <sup>17, 50</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>14, 50</sup>	1.0					900	500	2	7	Hw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Yc 17 – Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region Yc / Bl / Hw 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand
1069751	MH	mm2	05	Ba	1.0	Hm	1.0	Yc <sup>17, 50</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Hw <sup>14, 50</sup>	1.0					900	500	2	4	Hw 14 – suitable at lower elevations Yc 17 – Restricted to western portion of biogeoclimatic unit in region Yc / Bl / Hw 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand



**Table 2 - Root Rot Stocking Standards**

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069752	CWH	ws1	01 Root Rot Sites	Ba  Dr <sup>a</sup>	1.4  1.4	Cw  Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	Hw  At <sup>b</sup>	2.0  1.4	Pl <sup>301</sup>  Act <sup>b, 50</sup>	2.0  1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>  Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0  2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>  Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	2.0  1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>  Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Pl 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Ep / At / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand
1069753	CWH	ws1	03 Root Rot Sites	Hw	2.0	Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0	Cw	1.4	Ba	1.4	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Pl 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Ep b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069754	CWH	ws1	04 Root Rot Sites	Ba  Dr <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	Cw  Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	Hw  Act <sup>b, 50</sup>	1.4  1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>  Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0  2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>  Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	2.0  1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>  Dr <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Pl 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Dr / Ep / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand		
1069755	CWH	ws1	05 Root Rot Sites	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Hw	2.0	Sxs <sup>7, 35</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr <sup>b</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	6	Sxs7 – suitable on nutrient-medium sites Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069756	CWH	ws1	06 Root Rot Sites	Ba  Dr <sup>a</sup>	1.4  1.4	Cw  Ep <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	Hw  Act <sup>b, 50</sup>	2.0  1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>  Pl <sup>301</sup>	2.0  2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>  Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	2.0  1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>  Dr <sup>b</sup>	1.4  1.4	900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand		
1069757	CWH	ws1	07* Root Rot Sites	Ba	1.4	Cw	1.4	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	2.0	Hw	2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Act <sup>b, 50</sup>	1.4	900	500	2	3	***Red listed ecosystem, avoid logging. Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage. Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-icf.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand

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ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069758	CWH	ws1	08 Root Rot Sites	Ba <sup>1</sup>  Dr <sup>a</sup>	1.4  1.4	Cw <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Sxs <sup>1, 35</sup>	2.0	Hw <sup>1</sup>	2.0	Py <sup>34, 300</sup>	2.0	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Act <sup>b, 50</sup>	2.0	900	500	2	3	<p>***Blue listed ecosystem, avoid logging</p> <p>Ba / Cw / Sxs/ Hw 1 - suitable on elevated microsites</p> <p>Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts.</p> <p>Lw / Py 34 – risk of snow damage.</p> <p>Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a></p> <p>Lw / Py 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees.</p> <p>Act / Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees</p> <p>Act 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (&gt;30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand</p>

\*\*Root Rot Sites stocking standards are subject to requirements under Appendix 1, Section 3.0 Forest Health for root rot.

**Table 3 - Fire Management Stocking Standards**

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments		
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)		Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)
1069759	CWH	vm1	01/06	Ba <sup>26</sup>	1.40	Dr	1.4													900	500	2	6	Ba 26 – suitable minor species on nutrient poor sites
1069760	CWH	vm1	03	Dr	1.0															800	400	2	6	
1069761	CWH	vm1	04	Ba	1.4	Dr	1.4													900	500	2	3	
1069762	CWH	vm1	05/08/09	Ba	1.4	Dr	1.4	Act	1.4											900	500	2	3	***09 Red listed ecosystem, avoid logging
1069763	CWH	vm1	10	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Dr	1.4	Act	2.0											900	500	2	3	***Blue listed ecosystem, avoid logging. Ba 1 - suitable on elevated microsities
1069764	CWH	vm1	14	Dr	1.0	Act	2.0													800	400	2	3	
1069765	CWH	vm2	01/05/06/08	Ba	1.40	Dr	1.0													900	500	2	6	
1069766	CWH	vm2	03	Dr	1.0															900	500	2	6	
1069767	CWH	vm2	09/11	Ba	1.4	Dr	1.0													800	400	2	3	
1069768	CWH	ws1	01	Ba	1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr	1.4	Ep	1.4	At	1.4	Act	1.4			900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069769	CWH	ws1	03	Ba	1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ep	1.4	At	1.4							900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069770	CWH	ws1	04	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ba	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr	1.4	Ep	1.4	At	1.4	Act	1.4			900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg / 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069771	CWH	ws1	05	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ba	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr	1.4	Ep	1.4	At	1.4					900	500	2	6	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069772	CWH	ws1	06	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ba	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Dr	1.4	Ep	1.4	At	1.4	Act	2.0			900	500	2	3	Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069773	CWH	ws1	07*	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Ba	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Act	1.4									900	500	2	3	***Red listed ecosystem, avoid logging. Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg / 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069774	CWH	ws1	08	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.4	Lw <sup>32, 34, 300</sup>	1.4	Bg <sup>34, 300</sup>	1.4	Act	2.0	Dr	1.4							900	500	2	3	***Blue listed ecosystem, avoid logging Ba 1 - suitable on elevated microsities Lw 32 – limited by growing season frosts. Lw / Bg 34 – risk of snow damage. Lw / Bg 300 – climate change adaptation species can contribute (collectively) up to 20% of well-spaced trees
1069775	CWH	ws1	11	Ba <sup>1</sup>	1.0	Act	2.0	Dr	1.0											800	400	2	3	Ba 1 - suitable on elevated microsities
1069776	CWH	ws2	01	Ba	1.0	Dr	1.0	Ep	1.0	Act	1.0	At	1.0							900	500	2	6	BI 12 – Suitable on cold air drainage sites

Forest Stewardship Plan

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)	
1069777	CWH	ws2	03	Dr	1.0	At	1.0	Ep	1.0									900	500	2	6	
1069778	CWH	ws2	04/06	Ba	1.0	Dr	1.0	Ep	1.0	At	1.0	Act	2.0					900	500	2	3	
1069779	CWH	ws2	05	Ba	1.0	Dr	1.00	At	1.0	Ep	1.0							900	500	2	6	
1069780	CWH	ws2	07/08	Ba	1.0	Dr	1.00	Act	2.0									900	500	2	3	
1069781	CWH	ws2	11	Ba <sup>1</sup>	0.8	Dr	0.8	Act	2.0									800	400	2	3	Ba 1 - suitable on elevated microsities
1069782	ICH	mc2	01	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	Lw <sup>9, 32</sup>	1.0	Bl <sup>29</sup>	1.0	At	1.0	Ep	1.0					1200	700	1	4	Lw 9 - suitable on warm aspects Lw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Ba 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand.
1069783	ICH	mc2	03/04	Lw <sup>9, 32</sup>	1.0	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	At	1.0	Ep	1.0	Act	2.0					1200	700	1	4	Lw 9 - suitable on warm aspects Lw 32 – Limited by growing-season frosts Ba 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand
1069784	ICH	mc2	05/06/07/ 52/ 53/ 54	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	At	1.0	Ep	1.0	Act	2.00							1200	700	1	4	Ba 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand
1069785	ICH	mc2	51	Ba <sup>50</sup>	1.0	At	1.0	Ep	1.0									1200	700	1	4	Ba 50 - Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand

**Table 4 - Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards (applies to Grizzly Bears and Moose)**

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species	Stocking (w/s)				Maximum Density			Additional Standards/Comments
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series		Delay (years)	Minimum Inter-tree Distance (m)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)	Pre Space (Max sph)	Post Spacing (Min sph)	Post Spacing (Max sph)	
1069786	CWH	vm1	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	600	400	660	400	660	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069787 / 1069788	CWH	vm1	09/10	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	500	200	550	200	550	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069789	CWH	vm1	14	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	400	200	440	200	440	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069791	CWH	vm2	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	600	400	660	400	660	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069792	CWH	vm2	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	400	200	440	200	440	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069793	CWH	ws1	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	600	400	660	400	660	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069794	CWH	ws1	07	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	500	200	550	200	550	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069795	CWH	ws1	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	500	200	550	200	550	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069796	CWH	ws1	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	400	200	440	200	440	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069797	CWH	ws2	06	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	600	400	660	400	660	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069798	CWH	ws2	07	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	500	200	550	200	550	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069799	CWH	ws2	08	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	500	200	550	200	550	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.
1069800	CWH	ws2	11	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.	3	1	400	200	440	200	440	As per equivalent BEC classification in Stocking Standards Table 1.

\*\* If a stand exceeds the maximum density set in the prescription at free growing but does not exceed 4000 stems per hectare (sph), the stand will be assessed to ensure there are sufficient gaps to provide forage for Grizzly Bears or Moose. Sufficient forage gaps are considered to be greater than 20% gaps across the Standards Unit. To test if adequate gap creation exists, 20% (per Standards Unit) of the established plots (50 square meters) may only contain trees greater than 50 centimeters in one of four quadrants. For example, if five plots were assessed, four out of five plots could have trees in more than one quadrant that are equal to or taller than 50 centimeters. If the results of the Free Growing survey show maximum density is exceeded without sufficient forage gaps or that total sph exceeds 4000 sph a spacing treatment to meet the forage objective will be implemented.

Notes:

- **Free-growing assessment, Tree Height:** Same as the stocking standards for the ecosystem as described in Stocking Standards Table 1.
- **Minimum Inter-tree Spacing:** As per Section 3.2.5.
- **Well-Spaced stems:** "Well spaced" does not apply to forage gaps when cluster management is identified as a stand level strategy in the Site Plan.
- **Target post-spacing density:** The target post spacing density is 100 stems/ ha less than the post spacing maximum density.

**Table 5 - Commercial Thinning Stocking Standards**

ID	BEC			Ecologically Suitable Species														Stocking (w/s)				Additional Standards/Comments		
	Zone	SZ/ Variant	Site Series	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Sp	Ht (min)	Target (sph)	Min (sph)		Inter Tree Dist. (m)	Delay (years)
1069725	CWH	ws1	01	Ba	N/A	Cw	N/A	Hw	N/A	PI <sup>301</sup>	N/A	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	N/A	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A	Ep <sup>b</sup>	N/A			450	300	N/A	N/A	Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> PI 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr / Ep / At / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
				At <sup>b</sup>	N/A	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A																	
1069726	CWH	ws1	03	Hw	N/A	PI <sup>301</sup>	N/A	Cw	N/A	Ba	N/A									450	300	N/A	N/A	PI 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees.
1069727	CWH	ws1	04	Ba	N/A	Cw	N/A	Hw	N/A	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	N/A	PI <sup>301</sup>	N/A	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A			450	300	N/A	N/A	Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> PI 301 – risk of red band needle blight, can contribute up to 20% of well spaced trees. Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr / Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069728	CWH	ws1	05	Ba	N/A	Cw	N/A	Hw	N/A	Sxs <sup>7,35</sup>	N/A	Dr <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A							450	300	N/A	N/A	Sxs7 – suitable on nutrient-medium sites Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees
1069729	CWH	ws1	06	Ba	N/A	Cw	N/A	Hw	N/A	Sxs <sup>35</sup>	N/A	Dr <sup>50,a</sup>	N/A	Act <sup>50,b</sup>	N/A					450	300	N/A	N/A	Sxs 35 - use resistant stock to mitigate risk of spruce weevil damage - See Ss Weevil Decision Tool: <a href="http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042">http://pubs.cif-ffc.org/doi/abs/10.5558/tfc2013-042</a> Act / Dr 50 – Restricted to sites where the species occurs as a major species (>30%) in a pre-harvest, natural stand Dr a - productive, reliable, and feasible regeneration option can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees Act b – limited in productivity, reliability and/or feasibility can contribute (collectively) up to 30% of well-spaced trees

# Reference Notes for Stocking Standards

## Ecologically Suitable Species

These are species (with the exception of species included for climate change adaptation, as indicated by footnote 300) that have been found to occur based on available soil water and nutrients as published in Land Management Handbook 26 “A Field Guide to Site Identification and Interpretation for the Prince Rupert Forest Region”. The soil moisture regime and soil nutrient regime are combined into an edatope. The edatopic grid for each species determines infrequent, frequent to very frequent occurrences. Ecologically suitable species in the context of this stocking standard are found in the frequent to very frequent ranges due to moderate to good vigour performance unless limited by a footnote. The prescribing Forester must determine suitability based on site specific criteria such as soil moisture and nutrient regimes, aspect and elevation driven transition zones determined in the field. The prescribing Forester must also consider immediate and long term forest health issues, including the long-term forest health risks associated with a changing climate. The prescribing Foresters determination will be included in the Site Plan as a silviculture prescription.

## Tree Species‘

- ‘Act’ is black cottonwood
- ‘At’ is trembling aspen
- ‘Ba’ is amabilis fir
- ‘Bg’ is grand fir
- ‘Bl’ is sub-alpine fir
- ‘Cw’ is western red cedar
- ‘Dr’ is red alder
- ‘Ep’ is paper birch
- ‘Fd’ is Douglas fir (coastal or interior)
- ‘Hm’ is mountain hemlock
- ‘Hw’ is western hemlock
- ‘Lw’ means western larch
- ‘Pl’ is lodgepole pine
- ‘Py’ is ponderosa pine
- ‘Ss’\* is sitka spruce
- ‘Sx’\* is hybrid / interior spruce
- ‘Sxs’\* is hybrid sitka spruce
- ‘Yc’ is yellow cedar

Biogeoclimatic unit’ or ‘BGC classification’ means the zone, subzone, variant and site series described in the most recent field guide published by the Ministry of Forests for the identification and interpretation of ecosystems, as applicable to a harvested area.

‘MIN’ or ‘Min’ means minimum.

\* The terms Ss, Sx and Sxs are used interchangeably as the terms are a reflection of the seed registration and not indicative of the genetic material.

## 3.0 UNEVEN-AGED MANAGEMENT

The following stocking standards for multi-layer stands apply to any silviculture system where:

FPPR Section 64 (3) & (4)

1. The silviculture management objective is to develop a stand that supports economically viable harvest entries at 20 to 50 year intervals, and
2. Retention of trees exceeds a basal area of 10 square meters per hectare, or
3. Openings are less than 0.6 hectares in size with a target average in any harvest unit of 0.3 to 0.4 hectares, and less than 70 meter wide (i.e. two tree-lengths) along its widest axis. Variance outside of these targets is allowed if supported by the proper rationale from a Qualified Professional.

Applicable silviculture systems are retention, single tree selection, and group selection.

### 3.1 Applying Uneven-Aged (Multi-layered) Stocking Standards

The multi-layer stocking standards may be applied, where ecologically suitable, to partial harvesting silviculture systems that include single or multiple entry harvesting designated to create multi-storied stands. Multi-storied stands generally have two or more dominant age classes or layers that are created by partial cutting silviculture systems in both even and uneven aged stands. The purpose of these standards is to allow retention trees from different layers to contribute towards the stocking and to avoid additional stocking in the under-story that will never attain acceptable growth and vigor.

To apply the multi-layered stocking standards, first select the appropriate site from the biogeoclimatic ecosystem classification (BEC) site series from Appendix 1, Table 1 Even-aged Management to determine the ecologically suitable tree species and the applicable free growing heights. Then select the set of target and minimum stocking densities from the Stocking Standards for Multi-layer Stands (Table 6) that correspond to the target density in Appendix 1, Table 1. Where SUs are comprised of more than one site series, the practice will be to manage the stocking standards of the dominant site series provided that the tree species are suitable for all the site series contained in the SU.

Uneven-aged stocking standards may be applied in partial harvesting plans that are designed to meet specific management objectives. Some examples where these standards are appropriate include:

- to maintain structural diversity in an areas with patch size and seral stage distribution limitations.
- when operating in visually constrained areas;
- wildlife enhancement areas where the removal of some stand volume is appropriate;
- partial cutting in stands with a naturally occurring multi-storied stand structure; and
- feathering of cut-block edges to meet wind-throw or riparian management objectives.



The establishment and growth of the regeneration layer occurs under the influence of existing leave trees of one or more additional age classes.

Stand Layer Definition:

Layer 1	Mature	trees $\geq$ 12.5 centimeters DBH
Layer 2	Pole	trees 7.5 centimeters to 12.4 centimeters DBH
Layer 3	Sapling	trees $\geq$ 1.3 meters height to 7.4 centimeters DBH
Layer 4	Regeneration	trees < 1.3 meters height

### 3.2 Regeneration Date / Free Growing Height

Maximum regen delay for uneven-aged management is 7 years. The free growing heights where applicable are as listed in Appendix 1, Table 1 Even-aged Stocking Standards. Regen delay can be met immediately following logging if the residual stand has no significant damage or pest problems and meets minimum stocking standards. If regeneration is achieved immediately following harvest, earliest Free-Growing date is 12 months after completion of logging.

### 3.3 Ecologically Suitable Species

The ecologically suitable species listed in Appendix 1, Table 1 Even-aged Stocking Standards by biogeoclimatic zone, variant and site series are to be considered ecologically suitable, subject to applicable footnotes, with the exception of locally shade-intolerant species Douglas-fir (Fd) which in layer 4 is considered not suitable.

### 3.4 Selection of Well-Spaced Stems

Criteria for Evaluating Health, Form and Vigor

Trees that are selected as well-spaced are being chosen to form part of a future crop, so they must be of sufficient good health, form and vigor that they can be utilized as crop trees at the time of harvest.

The criteria for good health, good form and good vigor are as follows.

- Table A5-1 and Figures A5-1 to A5-4 in the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook – Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007, with the following exception:
  - For pine that is infected by Dothistroma: use the “Defoliation Free Growing Damage Standard for Determinate Growth Conifers” March 2, 2005.
- The acceptability standards for advanced regeneration and residual mature and pole layer crop trees in Appendix 10 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007.

The following qualifiers apply to the criteria for good health, good form and good vigor:

- the assessment of health, form and vigor applies only at the time of Free Growing;
- the criteria are specific to layers 3 and 4 in uneven-aged managed stands; and
- the criteria do not apply to broadleaf species.

For layers 1 and 2 in uneven-aged management stands the criteria for good health, form, and vigor are:

- trees must not exceed the damage criteria of Table A of the Free Growing Damage Criteria for Multi-layered Stands in British Columbia (February 2007);
- western hemlock trees must not be subject to a dwarf mistletoe infection rating of 4 or more as described in Figure 5 of the Dwarf Mistletoe Management Guidebook (July 1995); and
- trees must have at least 20% continuous live crown.

### 3.5 Brush and Broadleaf Competition Criteria

In addition to criteria for selection of Well-Spaced Stems, to be considered Free Growing a crop tree must:

1. Be free from unacceptable levels of herb, shrub, or broadleaf tree competition, in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix 9 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook - Prince Rupert Forest Region, version 2.3, May 2000 and revised in October 2007, with the following exceptions:

- where stocking standards include broadleaf tree species as ecologically suitable species, these broadleaf species shall be deemed to not be in competition
- layer 1 (> 12.5 cm DBH) broadleaf species retained within the Site Plan for non-timber purposes will be considered non-competitive when assessing for Free Growing, if the total layer 1 broadleaf species in the plot are either:
  - less than 6% Crown Closure
  - less than 8 square meters per hectare basal area
- in order to increase riparian and biodiversity values, alder, aspen, birch, and cottonwood are not considered competing vegetation within the first 10 meters of the riparian management zones of S1 to S5 streams, L1 and L3 lakes or W1 and W3 wetlands
- herbaceous vegetation less than 100% of the height of crop trees within 5 m of a S4, S5 or S6 stream is not considered competing vegetation.

2. Have experienced a minimum of 2 full growing seasons between any brushing treatment and the Free Growing assessment.

3. Meet the following minimum percentage height above competing brush in order to be free growing:

Percent Height above brush	Applies to
100%	ICH
125%	MH
150%	CWH

**Table 6 - Stocking Standards for Multi-layer Stands**

Stocking Standard I.D. #	Target from Stocking Standards Appendix 1, Table 1 (sph)	Layer	Stocking (well-spaced stems / ha)		Regeneration delay* (max years)
			Target	Minimum	
1051322	1200	1	600	300	7
		2	800	400	7
		3	1000	500	7
		4	1200	700	7
1051323	1000	1	400	200	7
		2	600	300	7
		3	800	400	7
		4	1000	500	7
1051324	900	1	400	200	7
		2	500	300	7
		3	700	400	7
		4	900	500	7
1051325	800	1	300	150	7
		2	400	200	7
		3	600	300	7
		4	800	400	7
1051326	600	1	300	150	7
		2	400	200	7
		3	500	300	7
		4	600	400	7
1051327	400	1	200	100	7
		2	300	125	7
		3	300	150	7
		4	400	200	7

The following minimum inter-tree distances will apply for trees to be counted as well-spaced.

- 0.0 meters in Layer 1 of multi-layered stands (i.e. inter-tree distance does not apply to Layer 1, mature).
- 1.0 meters between Layers 2, 3 and 4 for multi-layered stands.

## 4.0 RULES FOR MODIFYING STOCKING STANDARDS

### **Minimum Inter-tree Horizontal Distance (MITD):**

In all Coastal Western Hemlock zone and Mountain Hemlock zone standards units (not in the ICH) for the purpose of the stocking standards listed in Appendix 1, Table 1 Even-aged Management Stocking Standards, Appendix 1, Table 2 Root Rot Stocking Standards, and Appendix 1, Table 3 Fire Management Stocking Standards the minimum allowable horizontal distance between well-spaced or Free Growing trees is 2-meters. For these stocking standards (not in the ICH), the minimum allowable horizontal distance can be reduced to accommodate site specific conditions where there are less than 400 plantable spots available per hectare involving colluvium, hygric and sub-hygric sites, on disturbed roadside areas or mechanically site-prepped areas. Reduction of inter-tree spacing to 1.5 meters is acceptable in these cases. Target spacing distribution is based on target densities of well-spaced stems per hectare of ecologically suitable species.

The target inter-tree spacing will remain the same but a reduced site specific Minimum Inter Tree Distance (MITD) will allow for the selection of the most productive growing sites. Justification for the reduced MITD will be supported by a documented rationale and included in the Site Plan.

*Colluvial sites* are those with large surface rocks, boulders or sub-surface rocks. On these sites, soil is either shallow or limited to gaps between rocks. These sites can be very localized or extensive in nature such as large deposition zones from historic slides, talus slopes or boulder veneers.

*Wet sites (hygric and sub-hygric)* are those with high or fluctuating water tables and growing season water surpluses. Productive growing sites are generally less frequent and found mainly on elevated mounds. Under the BEC system the soil moisture rating (SMR) for these sites ranges from very moist to wet.

*Disturbed roadside areas* are those within the road prism where productive growing sites are less frequent because of broken rock, talus, heavy slash or other unfavorable soil materials caused by road building and harvesting operations

*Mechanically site-prepped areas* are those that have been artificially prepared for reforestation by digging, plowing, scraping or mixing the soil to create micro-sites. This is completed after harvesting but before planting.

This modifying rule does not apply to the Interior Cedar-Hemlock zone stocking standards or Appendix 1, Table 4 Wildlife Forage Stocking Standards that have a minimum allowable horizontal distance between well-spaced or Free Growing trees of 1-meter.

## 5.0 FOREST HEALTH FACTORS APPLICABLE TO STOCKING STANDARDS

*Root Rot* - Alternate stocking standards have been listed for sites infected by *Annosus* (DRN) and *Armillaria* (DRA) root rot in the CWHws1 subzones. These standards will be applied to infected sites when an alternate species management strategy is prescribed. Determine the type of root rot and plant alternate species to those considered “highlight susceptible” or “intermediately susceptible” for the applicable rot. A minor component (less than 20%) of natural “intermediately susceptible” species with good form and vigor will be acceptable at free growing in these areas.

Common Name	Relative Susceptibility				Reference
	Highly Susceptible	Intermediately Susceptible	Tolerant	Resistant	
Annosus root rot	western hemlock, amabilis fir	Douglas fir, western red cedar, sitka spruce	lodgepole pine	Broadleaf trees	Morrison 1979, Schmitt et al., 2000, and <a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/root-disease-docs/rootdiseaseguidebookjune2018_4.pdf">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/root-disease-docs/rootdiseaseguidebookjune2018_4.pdf</a> <a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/managed-stand-pests/table_1_root_diseases_and_relative_host_susceptibility.qif">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/managed-stand-pests/table_1_root_diseases_and_relative_host_susceptibility.qif</a>
Armillaria root rot	Douglas fir, sitka spruce	lodgepole pine, western hemlock, ponderosa pine	western larch, western red cedar	Broadleaf trees	Cealey et al., 2008, Morrison et al., 1992, and <a href="https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/root-disease-docs/rootdiseaseguidebookjune2018_4.pdf">https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/forest-health/forest-health-docs/root-disease-docs/rootdiseaseguidebookjune2018_4.pdf</a>

*Spruce Weevil* –All planted spruce is to be from seed which has been selected for resistance to spruce weevil. Areas around Lakelse Lake and in the Kitimat River drainage (south of Terrace) have been identified as high risk areas for spruce weevil.

*Dwarf Hemlock Mistletoe* – Dwarf mistletoe infection on a tree will be evaluated using the Hawksworth six class rating system. On a tree basis, light infection is a rating of 1 to 2; moderate infection is 3 to 4; and sever is 5 to 6. The following criterion outlines what would not be acceptable for stocking purposes. For layers 3 and 4 trees, Hw will be unacceptable if any infection occurs on the stem or a live branch, or is within 8 meters horizontal distance from the bole of a higher layer tree that is infected with a Hawksworth rating > 3. Non-host species (Cw and Yc) or less susceptible species (Hm, Ba, Ss) will be planted and/or targeted to mitigate the effects of dwarf hemlock mistletoe on the regenerating stand.

*Red band needle blight (Dothistroma)* – red band needle blight is managed through the use of footnote 301. Prevalence of red band needle blight is expected to increase with climate projections of warmer and wetter seasonal conditions.

# APPENDIX 2 FSP MAPS



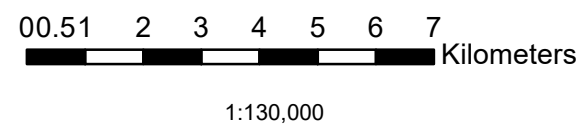
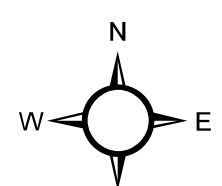
- FDU2 Boundary
- Excluded from FSP
- FDU 1 Boundary

Road Network

- Highway
- Constructed Roads

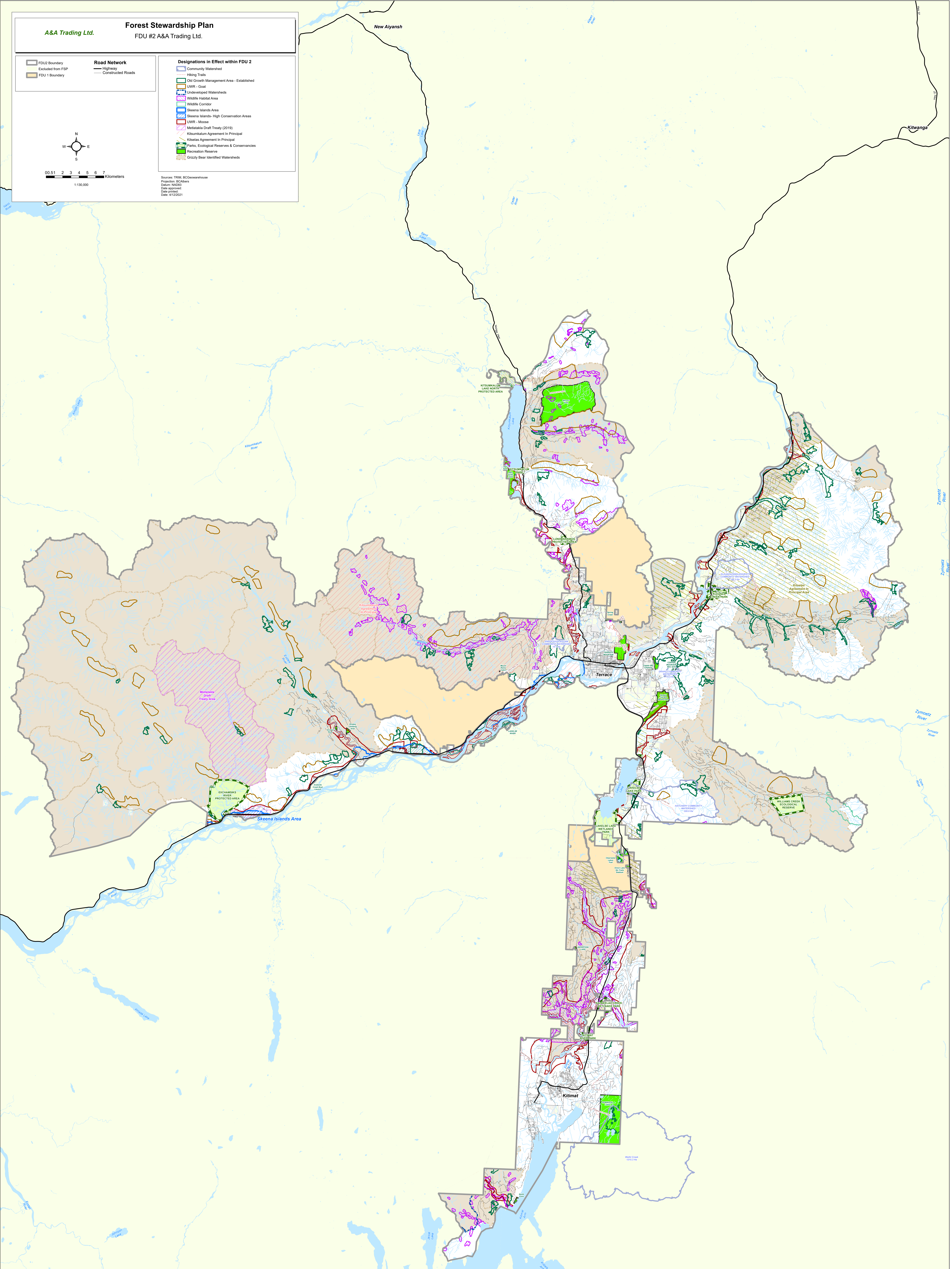
Designations in Effect within FDU 2

- Community Watershed
- Habitat
- Old Growth Management Area - Established
- UWR - Goat
- Undeveloped Watersheds
- Wildlife Habitat Area
- Wildlife Corridor
- Skeena Islands Area
- Skeena Islands - High Conservation Areas
- UWR - Moose
- Metlaka Draft Treaty (2019)
- Klaumakum Agreement in Principal
- Kisela Agreement in Principal
- Parks, Ecological Reserves & Conservancies
- Recreation Reserve
- Grizzly Bear Identified Watersheds

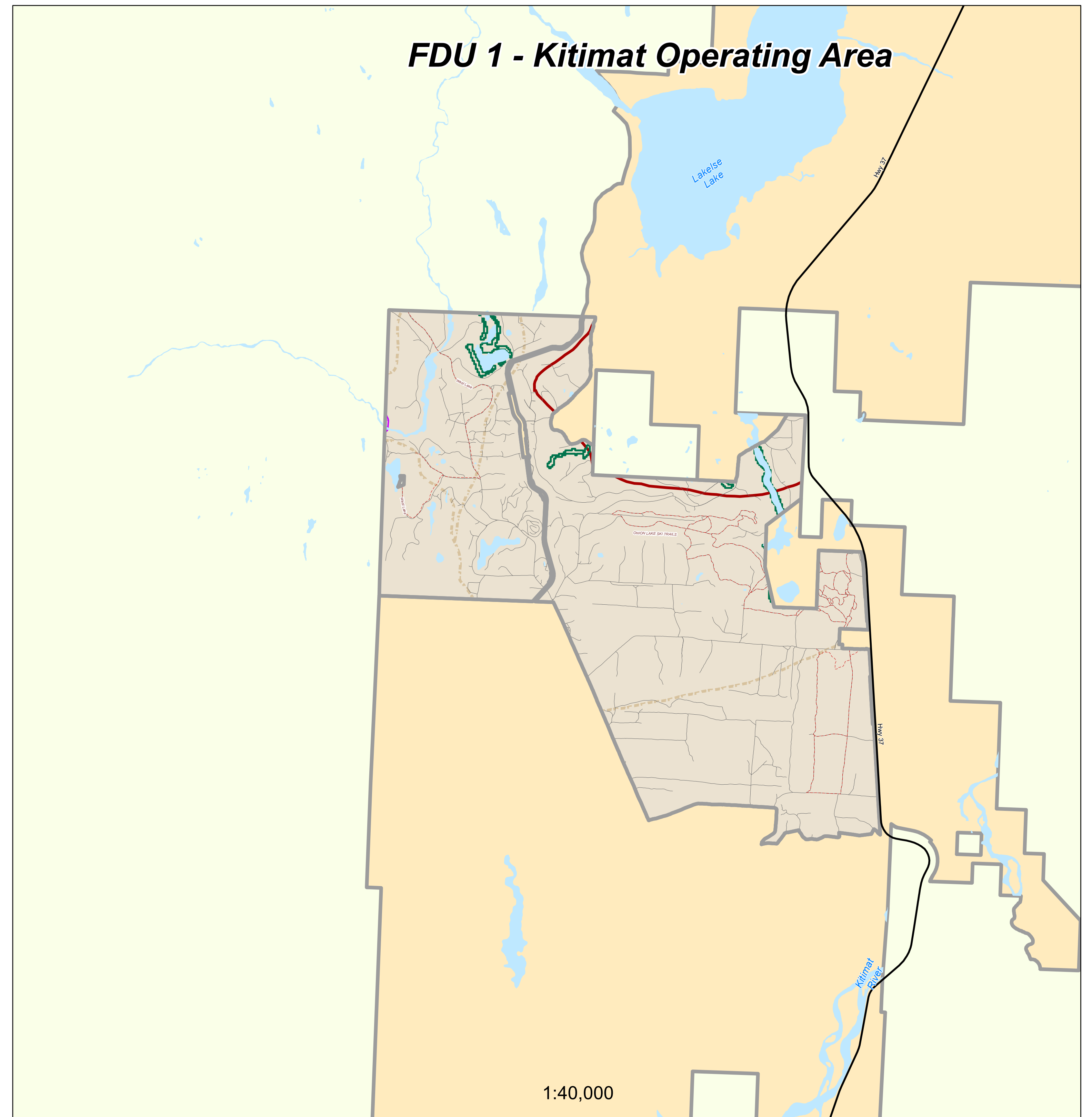
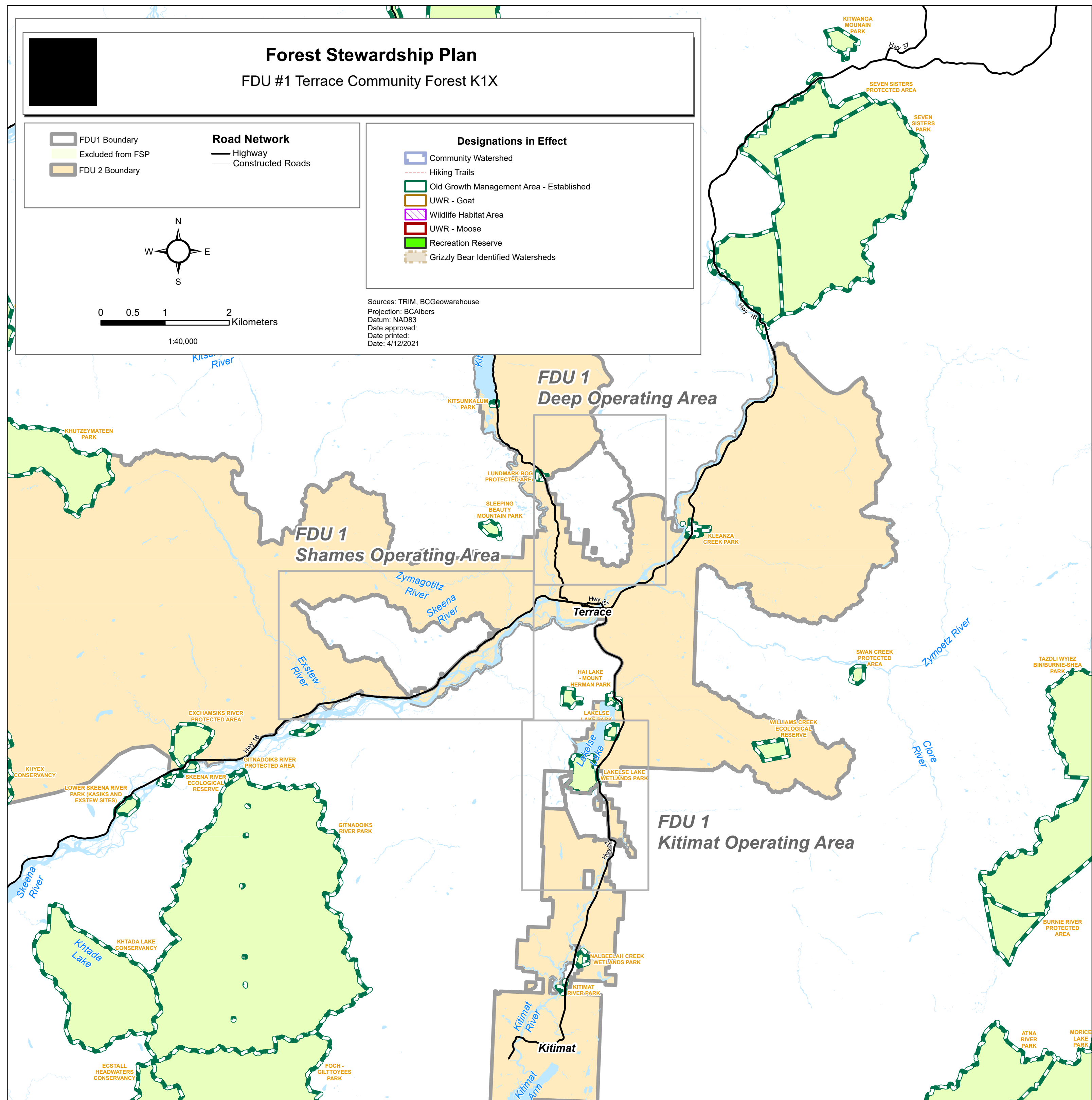
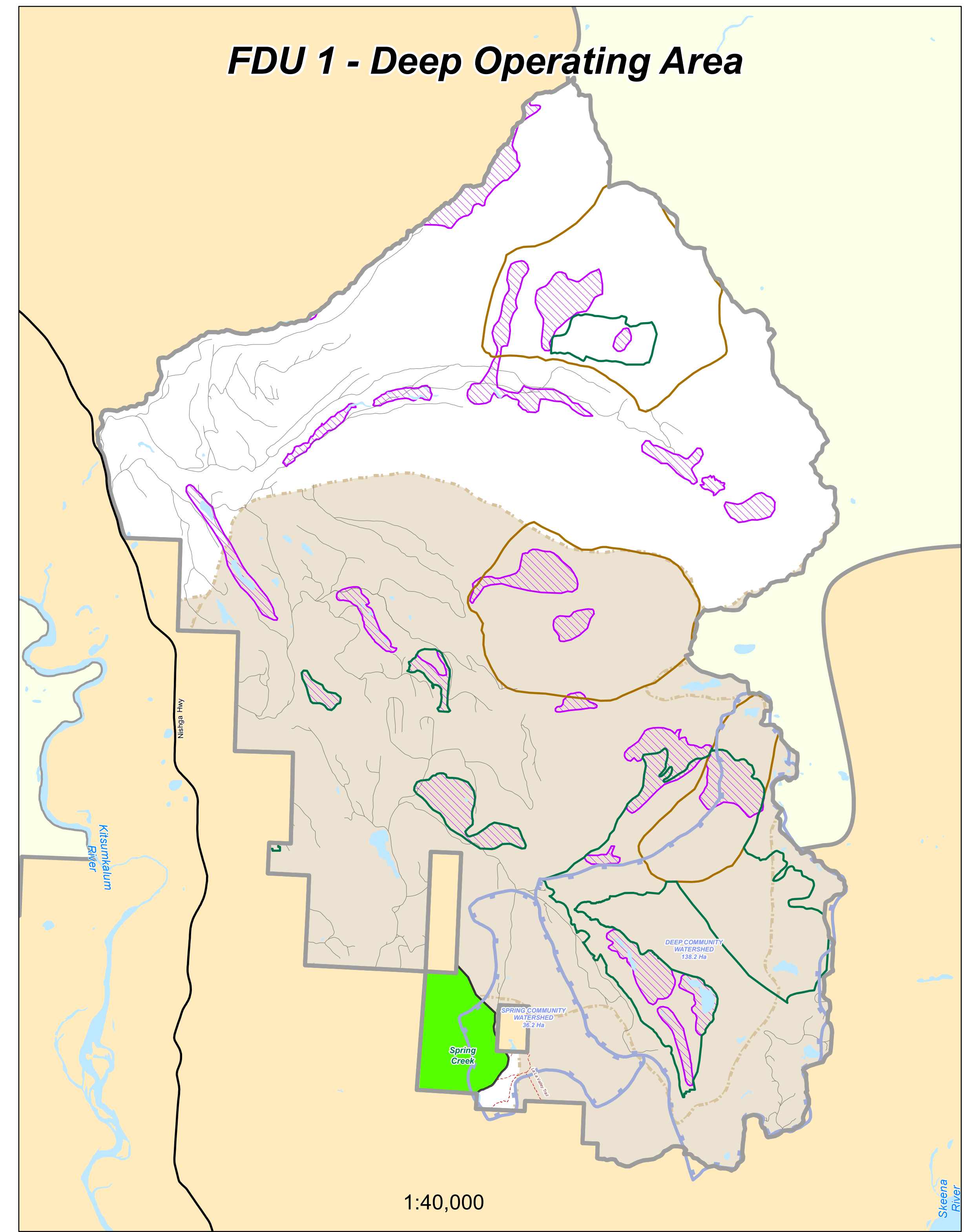
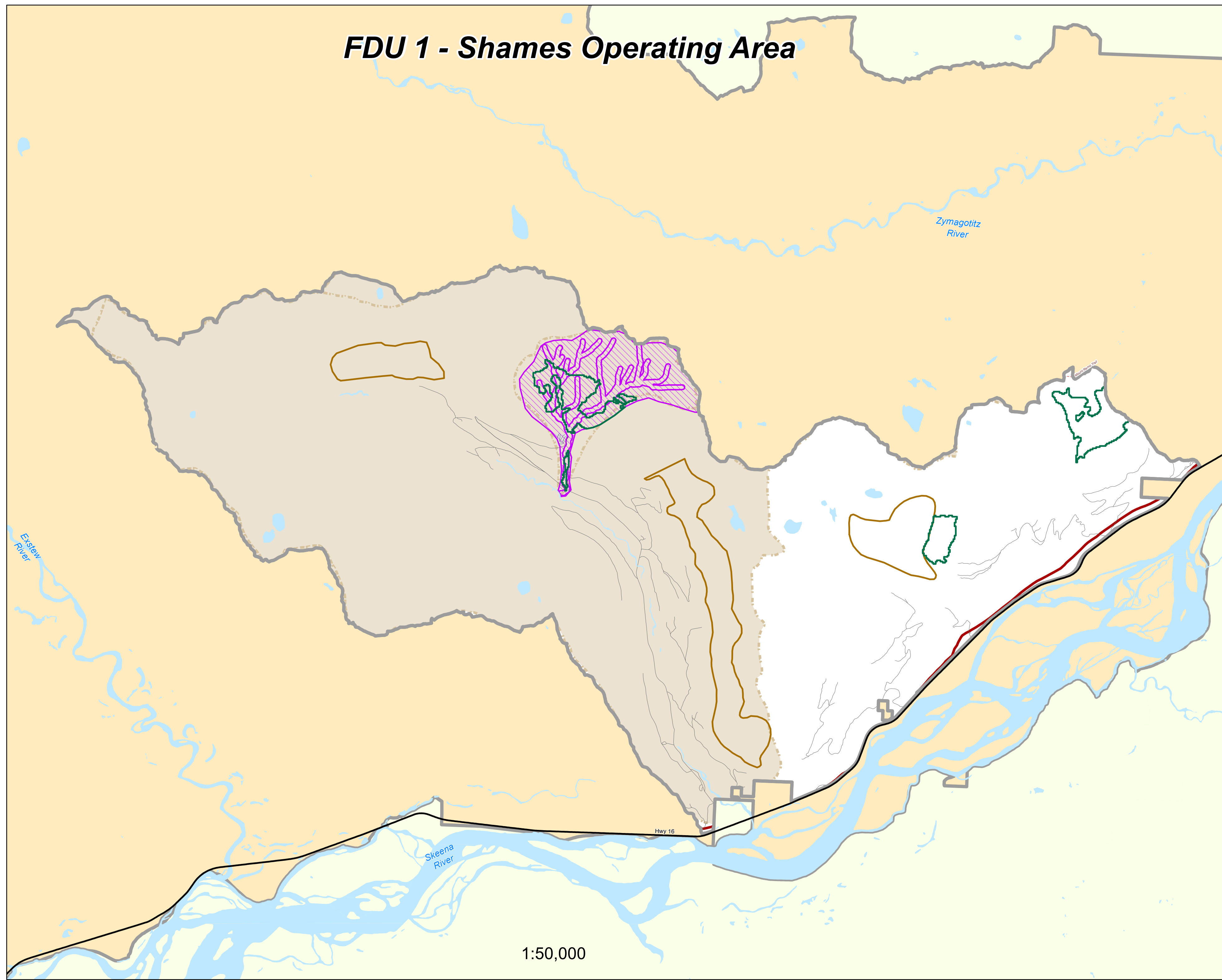


1:130,000

Source: TRM, BC.gov/warehouse  
Projection: BCAlbers  
Datum: NAD83  
Date approved:  
Date printed:  
Date: 4/12/2021









# APPENDIX 3 ADVERTISEMENT

Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted Help Wanted

**READY FOR A NEW CAREER PATH?**  
CHECK OUT LOCALWORK.CA

LocalWork.ca  
YOUR BEST SOURCE FOR LOCAL JOBS

Help Wanted Help Wanted Apt./Condo for Rent Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal Notices

**CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT**  
EMPLOYMENT POSTING

The City of Prince Rupert is looking for a permanent full time

**ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIST**  
to join our team in the Operations Department.

For more information please refer to our website at:  
[www.princerupert.ca](http://www.princerupert.ca)  
"Career Opportunities"

Qualified applicants are invited to submit a detailed resume by  
**April 16, 2021** to  
[hrop@princerupert.ca](mailto:hrop@princerupert.ca).

**RENT** *In Style*

**KITIMAT MIDTOWN APARTMENTS**  
Furnished & Unfurnished  
1 & 2 bedrooms  
Security Entrances  
No Pets, No Smoking  
250.632.7179

**QUATSINO APTS KITIMAT**

- Location location
- Balconies
- Security Entrances
- Some furnished suites

Call for an appointment  
250.632.4511  
[kitimatapartments.com](http://kitimatapartments.com)

**PUBLIC NOTICE WATER MAIN FLUSHING**  
KITIMAT April 6 to June 30, 2021

The District of Kitimat will start its annual water main flushing on April 6th and finish by June 30th.

Some residents may experience discoloured water. The water is still safe to drink. If you are experiencing this, please turn on your taps and run until the water is clear. If water discoloration continues call the District of Kitimat.

For further information visit [www.kitimat.ca](http://www.kitimat.ca) or call 250-632-8930.

Thank you for your cooperation and patience.

**A&A Trading Ltd. and the Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership**

**Forest Stewardship Plan**  
PUBLIC & STAKEHOLDER VIEWING

Notice is hereby given that A&A Trading Ltd. and the Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership will hold a public and stakeholder viewing and invites written comments on the proposed Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for Forest License A16836 and Community Forest Agreement K1X.

The proposed FSP is a shared FSP between A&A Trading Ltd. and the Terrace Community Forest. The geographic area covered by the FSP includes the Jesse-Bish, Hirsch, Wedeene, Kitimat, Hot Spring, Lakelse, Kleanza-Treasure, Skeena River Kalum, Nelson-Fiddler, Kalum, Exstew, Exchamsiks and Kasiks Landscape Units. There are two Forest Development Units (FDUs) included under this FSP referred to as FDU 1 and FDU 2, and located in the Coast Mountain Natural Resource District.

The FSP is available for review and written comment for a period of 60 days starting on the date this advertisement is first published. Following the 60 day review and comment period the plan will be submitted to the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development for approval. All written comments received will be included in the final submission.

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<https://www.aatrading.com/sustainability.html>  
<http://terracecommunityforest.com/documents/>

If you are unable to access the FSP online, a copy of the FSP will be made available virtually (via email or letter mail) upon request to Alysha Van Delft (contact information below).

A company representative will be available between normal business hours, 8:30am to 4:00pm, Monday to Friday to receive comments or to arrange a virtual meeting to discuss the plan.

Interested parties should contact Alysha Van Delft, at (604) 839-0696 or [avandelft@aatrading.com](mailto:avandelft@aatrading.com).

Written comments can be emailed or mailed (1210-1111 Melville St., Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6) and should be clearly labeled "A&A/TCF Forest Stewardship Plan" and addressed to:  
Alysha Van Delft, RPF, Planning

**Financial Services**

**GET BACK ON TRACK!**  
Bad credit? Bills? Unemployed? Need Money? We Lend! If you own your own home - you qualify. Pioneer Acceptance Corp. Member BBB 1-877-987-1420 [www.pioneerwest.com](http://www.pioneerwest.com)

**Medical Health**

**GET UP TO \$50,000** from the Government of Canada. ALL ages & Medical Conditions. Quality. Have a child under 18 instantly receive more money. CALL BRITISH COLUMBIA BENEFITS 1-800-211-3650 OR Send a Text Message with Your Name and Mailing Address to (604) 726-6800 For your FREE benefits package.

**LEGAL**

**CLASIFIEDS** are just a mouse click away  
Place Your Ads Online  
Call 1-866-865-4460  
Black Press

**Black Press Media**

**STAY ON TOP OF IT ALL!**

*If It Matters To You,*  
*It Matters To Us.*

LIKE OR FOLLOW

**LEGAL Notices**

**LEGAL Notices**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Land Act: Notice of Application for a Disposition of Crown Land**

Take notice that Cedar LNG from Vancouver, BC, have applied to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Rural Development (MFLNRORD), Smithers, for Temporary Licence - Industrial, situated in the vicinity of Kitimat.

The Lands File for this application is 6409257. Please visit the website at <https://comment.nrs.gov.bc.ca/> to view the application and submit comments online. Alternatively, written comments can be directed to the Senior Licensed Authorizations Officer, MFLNRORD, at PO Box 5000 - 3726 Alfred Avenue Smithers, BC V0J 2N0. Comments will be received by MFLNRORD up to **May 19, 2021**. MFLNRORD may not be able to consider comments received after this date.

Be advised that any response to this advertisement will be considered part of the public record. For information, contact the Freedom of Information Advisor at Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development's Office in Smithers.

**LEGAL**

We are giving 30 days notice of the intent to sell the following vehicles:

**1971 Mercedes 300**  
4 Door Sedan  
VIN: 10905612001939

**2010 Volkswagen Jetta**  
4 Door Sedan  
VIN: 3VWJL7AJ7AM084535  
Tenant's name: Leon Dumstrey-Soos  
Owing: \$10,000.00

Sale of the Vehicle will take place on:  
Saturday, 15 May 2021  
at Terrace Honda

Landlord: Lougarve Enterprises Ltd.  
(Kevin Coelho and/or Anna Cabral)  
1101-24 Banyay  
Kitimat, B.C. V8C 2P7  
Address of the Tenant: 309-34 Banyay  
Kitimat, B.C. V8C 2P7

**PLEASE RECYCLE THIS NEWSPAPER.**




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**Forest Stewardship Plan**

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Alysha Van Delft, RPF, Planning

**Legal Notices**

**Land Act:  
Notice of Application for a  
Disposition of Crown Land**



Take notice that **Coast Tsimshian Enterprises Ltd.** From Prince Rupert, BC, have applied to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, Rural Development (MFLNRD), Smithers, for Licence of Occupation – Temporary Licence/Mineral Production, situated in the vicinity of Kaien Island, Prince Rupert.

The Lands File for this application is 6409254. Please visit the website at <https://comment.nrs.gov.bc.ca/> to view the application and submit comments online. Alternatively, written comments can be directed to the Senior Licensed Authorizations Officer, MFLNRD, at PO Box 5000 – 3726 Alfred Avenue Smithers, BC V0J 2N0.


Comments will be received by MFLNRD up to May 11, 2021. MFLNRD may not be able to consider comments received after this date.

Be advised that any response to this advertisement will be considered part of the public record. For information, contact the Freedom of Information Advisor at Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development's Office in Smithers.



Help protect our wildlife and forests by reporting illegal hunting, fishing, dumping waste and damage to natural habitats.


**Report All Poachers and Pollutors (RAPP)**  
Call the anonymous tip line  
**1-877-952-7277 or #7277**



**Cpaws protects at least 50% of Canada's wilderness and oceans.**

**Conservation of the ecosystem is vital to British Columbia's biodiversity.**

**Donate or Volunteer Today!**


**CPAWS**  
CANADIAN PUBLIC AND WILDLIFE SOCIETY  
[cpawsbc.org](http://cpawsbc.org)



**ADS HAVE CHANGED A LOT OVER THE YEARS,**  
but one thing remains the same:  
truth in advertising matters.

  
**Ad Standards<sup>SM</sup>**

[adstandards.ca](http://adstandards.ca)
Truthful, Fair, and Accurate.

Career Opportunities	Career Opportunities	Career Opportunities	Career Opportunities	Tenders	Tenders	Tenders	Tenders
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# A career making a difference.

**The Job: Case Manager**

Help workers in their recovery, safe return to work, and life after a workplace injury.

**The difference: Supporting recovery from workplace injuries**

Work collaboratively to provide compassionate service to injured workers.

We have opportunities available in our Terrace office.

Learn more and apply at [worksafebc.com/careers](http://worksafebc.com/careers)

**WORK SAFE BC**

**CITY OF TERRACE TENDER**

**LAZELLE AVENUE BOULEVARD ENHANCEMENT – PHASE 1 (EBY STREET TO EMERSON ST)**

Tender documents for boulevard rehabilitation including new paverstone sidewalk, concrete sidewalk repair and installation of site furnishings for the above mentioned road, are available from Thursday, April 8th, 2021 at the Public Works Building at 5003 Graham Avenue, weekdays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., for a non-refundable fee of \$25.00 each.

- A site meeting can be made by appointment only. See Tender documents on BC Bid for contact details.
- Tender Closing at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 22nd, 2021.

**CITY OF TERRACE TENDER**

**WEBER AVENUE RECONSTRUCTION CONTRACT (TETRAULT ST TO PEAR ST)**

Tender documents for full roadway reconstruction including drainage, water, and other related works for the above mentioned road, are available from Thursday, April 15th, 2021 at the Public Works Building at 5003 Graham Avenue, weekdays between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., for a non-refundable fee of \$25.00 each.

- A site meeting can be made by appointment only. See Tender documents on BC Bid for contact details.
- Tender Closing at 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 29th, 2021.

*There's a lot more to us.*

**MOVING FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE.**

**Black Press Media 1.866.865.4460**

**Black Press Media**

**STAY ON TOP OF IT ALL!**

*If It Matters To You.*

*It Matters To Us.*

LIKE OR FOLLOW

Legal Notices	Legal Notices	Legal Notices
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**A&A Trading Ltd. and the Terrace Community Forest Limited Partnership**

**Forest Stewardship Plan**

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**Fetch a Dog From the Shelter!**

The BCSPCA cares for thousands of orphaned, abandoned and abused dogs each year. If you can give a homeless dog a second chance at happiness, please visit your local shelter today.

**BCSPCA**  
[www.spc.ca](http://www.spc.ca)

**Legal Notices**

**MINES ACT**

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT TO PERMIT APPROVING THE PROPOSED QUARRY PROGRAM FOR HAALAND PIT**

Take notice that of Gerald Lozinski, Owner Haaland Pit operated by J.L.'s Excavating Ltd. has filed with the Chief Permitting Inspector, pursuant to Part 10.2.1 of the Health and Safety Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia, a proposed mine plan together with a program for the protection and reclamation of the land and water courses related to the proposed Sand & Gravel/Quarry located at Haaland Ave., Thornhill, BC, Block B of DL 14B1 & DL 525, Range 5, Coast District. A copy of the permit application, including supporting documentation, is available for public viewing via request to: [tcjvancad.sand@elnorth.com](mailto:tcjvancad.sand@elnorth.com)

Any person affected by or interested in this program has 30 days from the date of publication to make written representation to the Chief Permitting Inspector, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation, 3726 Alfred Avenue Bag 5000, Smithers, BC V0J 2N0 or by email [MMD-Smithers@gov.bc.ca](mailto:MMD-Smithers@gov.bc.ca), (facsimile: 250-847-7603).

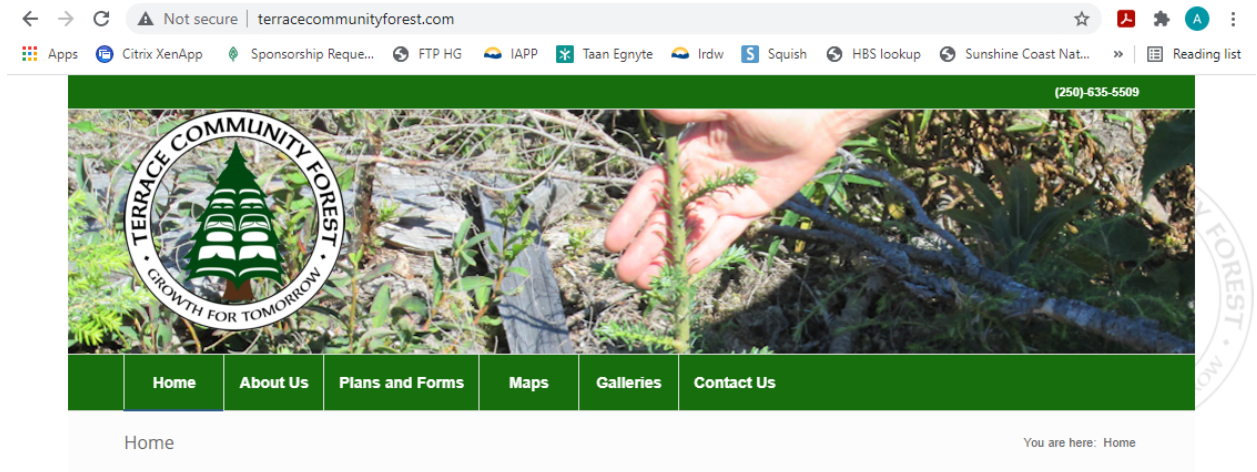
**Please note that the Chief Permitting Inspector does not have a mandate to consider the merits of the proposed mine from a zoning or a land use planning perspective**



A&A Trading Ltd. website link

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [aatrading.com/sustainability.html#sustain\\_sustain](http://aatrading.com/sustainability.html#sustain_sustain). The website has a dark navigation bar with the A&A logo and menu items: ABOUT A&A, FIRST NATIONS, SUSTAINABILITY (highlighted), OPERATIONS, SERVICES, and CONTACT US. The main content area is titled 'SUSTAINABILITY' and includes a sidebar with links to 'Our Responsibilities', 'Sustainable Forest Management', 'Certification Standards', and 'A&A Policies'. The main content features a 'Forest Stewardship Plans' section with three highlighted boxes: 'Sunshine Coast Operations', 'Haida Gwaii Operations', and 'Terrace Operations'. Below these are links for 'Approved Terrace Community Forest and A&A Forest Stewardship Plan' (Terrace FSP, EDU 1-7 Maps) and 'Draft Terrace Community Forest and A&A Forest Stewardship Plan for Public Review and Comment' (Draft A&A and TCF FSP, Draft EDU 1 Map (TCF), Draft EDU 2 Map (A&A)). At the bottom, there are two more highlighted boxes: 'Vancouver Island Operations' and 'Dean Channel Forest Products Ltd.'.

## Terrace Community Forest website link



Draft FSP and Maps available for public viewing below:

[Draft A&A-TCF FSP \(2021-2026\)](#)

[AA-FDU-2-Map](#)

[K1X-FDU-1-Map](#)

The Terrace Community Forest (TCF) is a private company owned by the City of Terrace and in turn is managed by an appointed Board which gives direction to the General Manager to carry out the general operation of the forest tenure. The City of Terrace was granted a Probationary Community Forest license on June 21, 2005 with an allowable annual cut of 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year. There are three operating areas within the TCF: Shames/Amesbury, Deep Creek, and Kitimat.

The TCF's Mission Statement is: *To provide long-term jobs while improving timber, wildlife and biodiversity values.*

The TCF Limited Partnership supports the following guiding principles as high-level direction to the governance and management of the community forest. These guiding principles inform and shape decision-making and assist in the attainment of the vision, mission, goals and objectives. The TCF will strive to promote their application by all those who work in and on community forest governance and operations in order to:

1. Provide long-term opportunities for achieving a range of community objectives, values and priorities
2. Diversify the use of and benefits derived from the community forest agreement area
3. Provide social and economic benefits to British Columbia
4. Undertake community forestry consistent with sound principles of environmental stewardship that reflect a broad spectrum of values
5. Promote community involvement and participation
6. Promote communication and strengthen relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community members
7. Foster innovation
8. Advocate forest worker safety
9. Ensure that development is economically viable and will provide a positive return on investment to the local community
10. Manage the community forest so it will provide employment opportunities to local residents and businesses.

## APPENDIX 4, 5 AND 6 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The information contained in Appendix 4, 5 and 6 is considered confidential and is removed from the main Forest Stewardship Plan document. Appendix 4, 5 and 6 demonstrate the Holder's consistency with FPPR Section 22(2).