

WOODLOT LICENSE W2030

WOODLOT LICENSE PLAN #1

2011 to 2021

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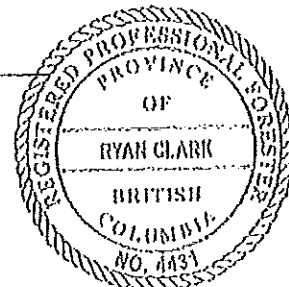
[Date]

August 8, 2011

Registered Professional Forester

Ryan Clark, RPF #4431

Ryan Clark



DISCLAIMER

- Recognizing the special nature of management on a Woodlot License, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot License Plan (WLP) for Woodlot License Number W2030 advises that:
 - the decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements provided in the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot license holder, and involved no detailed oversight or advice from the prescribing registered professional forester. This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding and information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a Default Performance Requirement, meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licenses;
 - the undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regard to items such as alternative performance requirements, applicable results and strategies and other required measures that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the WLPPR.

Signed



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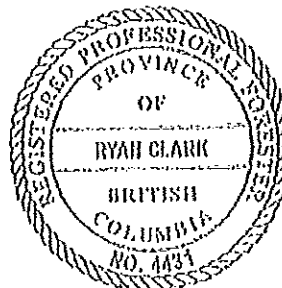


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1. Plan Area

☒ This plan covers the entire Woodlot Licence area.

This plan covers the ~728 hectares of Crown land included in Woodlot License W2030. There is no private land contribution associated with this license. The license was awarded to the K'omoks First Nation as part of their Forest and Range Agreement. The Woodlot is located on the east coast of Vancouver Island, to the south and east of the Village of Sayward. The Woodlot can be accessed via Hwy 19 and spur roads off of the Sayward access road.

The majority of the woodlot has been previously harvested. A significant portion was destroyed by fire over 70 years ago and has come back as even aged stands of Douglas-fir (Fd) and hemlock (Hw). Cedar (Cw) and spruce (Ss) are found on wetter sites near streams and wetlands. A significant component of alder (Dr) can be found along the Salmon River floodplain.

2. Woodlot Licence Plan Content

2.1 Map and Information

Information Item	Map	Text	N/A
Forest Cover	X		
Topography	X		
Locations of streams, wetlands and lakes as shown on forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps and fish and fish habitat inventory maps	X		
Riparian classifications of streams, wetlands and lakes if shown on maps	X		
Identification of fish streams	X		
Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones		X	
Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, railways)	X	X	
Existing roads	X		
Special Situations that may not apply to the License area			
Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas		X	
Wildlife Habitat Areas		X	
Scenic Areas	X	X	
Ungulate Winter Ranges	X	X	
Community Watersheds	X	X	
Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds			X
Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the Water Act and any related water supply infrastructures	X	X	
Contiguous areas of sensitive soils			X
Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access		X	
Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot license area		X	
Resource features other than wildlife habitat features and archaeological sites (unless the location of the resource feature is not to be disclosed)		X	

All applicable information, as required by section 8 (1) of the Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR), to be addressed by the plan is discussed in the following text and/or identified on the Woodlot Plan maps attached in Appendix 3.

2.1.1 Biogeoclimatic Zones and Subzones

Woodlot License W2030 falls primarily within the “Very Dry Maritime” subzone (CWHxm2), with the possibility of some transitioning into the “Moist Maritime” subzone (CWHmm1) of the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone. The CWHxm2 subzone is characterized by warm, relatively dry summers and moist, mild winters with little snowfall. The CWHmm1 variant is characterized by a moister, mild maritime climate with a moderate amount of snowfall. Both variants have relatively long growing seasons.

2.1.2 Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units or Sensitive Areas

The area of Woodlot License W2030 falls within the Salmon landscape unit of the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan. The landscape unit, which does not have an approved landscape unit plan, does not contain any known sensitive areas. Measures to protect less unique/sensitive features are addressed in the Performance Requirements of the plan.

2.1.3 Scenic Areas

Woodlot License W2030 has 9 polygons with established visual quality objectives (VQO). The polygons are located along the slopes east of the village of Sayward and along Hwy 19. The polygons have objectives ranging from Partial Retention to Modification. These values will be managed as part of the stand level management activities using various levels of retention and selective harvesting.

Blocks 1 & 2 fall into the Partial Retention (PR) VQO, and Blocks 4 & 5, with portions of Block 6 fall into the Modification (M) VQO. Cutblock design and location will ensure that these VQOs are met.

2.1.4 Community Watersheds

The Sayward community watershed is located directly adjacent to Block 2 of the woodlot Licence. The block is located downstream of the watershed along its main outflow. Operations within this polygon will not have a direct impact on the watershed itself. A buffer will be placed along the outflow stream to minimize any potential impact harvesting may have on the downstream waterflow.

2.1.5 Licensed water supply intakes and Infrastructures

There are no licensed water supply intakes or related infrastructure established in Woodlot License W2030. There are some water licenses below the woodlot boundaries and included on the Woodlot Licence Plan map.

2.1.6 Recreation

There are no known Recreation Resource Features within the Woodlot Licence area, primarily due to the limited road access to woodlot area. Currently, the primary recreational use is hunting. The Kusum Climb trail is located on one of the access roads to the main polygon of the woodlot, but the trail is not located within the woodlot. Once operations begin in the woodlot and roads are opened up, it is possible that recreational use will increase.

2.1.7 Temporary or Permanent Barricades to Restrict Vehicle Access

Currently, there several temporary barricades to restrict vehicle access to the Woodlot License area. The access to polygons 1 and 2 is blocked by bridges that have been removed. The roads past these bridges are deactivated. Polygons 4 and 5 are accessed via an old, overgrown road

which is a barrier to vehicular traffic. It may be necessary in the future to establish further barricades, both temporary and permanent, in order to support forestry activities. The purpose of these barricades would be to deter illegal activities, reduce fire hazard and protect equipment. In the event this is required, the appropriate permits and permissions will be applied for with the Ministry of Forests and Range.

2.1.8 Other Resource Uses or Issues

- TFL 39 is located generally to the southeast of the woodlot, and above all blocks.
- The Village of Sayward is located to the west of polygon 1 and to the north of polygon 2 of the woodlot
- The K'omoks First Nation have an Indian Reserve located near block 1.
- Various sections of Township 6, Sayward District are located adjacent to the woodlot polygons
- Powerlines exist along the highway 19 as well as the Sayward access road. Spatial mapping was unavailable at this time, however powerline right of ways and structures will be noted during planning and development phases where future cutblocks are located adjacent. All harvest operations must protect these structures from being damaged during and after harvesting.
- Guiding Certificate #100678 has guiding rights throughout the woodlot license area
- Trapline TR0110T612 has trapping rights throughout the woodlot license area

At this time, the following resources are not known to exist within the woodlot license area:

- Wildlife habitat areas
- Ungulate winter range
- Fisheries sensitive watersheds
- Contiguous areas of sensitive soils
- Archaeological sites
- Resource features not otherwise mentioned in this woodlot license plan

2.2 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Avoided

There are no specific areas where timber harvesting will be avoided within W2030.

2.3 Areas Where Timber Harvesting Will Be Modified

There are areas throughout the woodlot where harvesting will potentially be modified. These include: A Growth and Yield plot in block 6 will require a 100m buffer from plot center established. The plot is Sample Reference Number 4-16-520R.

In block 1, there are some areas in the higher elevations that appear to be Terrain Class 4 and/or 5. These areas will be further assessed, during field planning, by a Qualified Professional to determine whether harvesting will need to be modified in order to reduce the risk and consequence of harvesting induced landslides and excessive sedimentation to downstream resources.

2.3.1 Archaeological Sites

There may be archaeological sites within the Woodlot License area. During the landscape-level planning for harvesting operations, a query of the Archaeological database must be done to ensure known archaeological sites are avoided during subsequent forestry activities.

During the site-level planning of harvest operations, archaeological surveys will be completed as required in partnership with the K'omoks First Nation. In the event that new features are found, harvesting will be modified accordingly to protect the features.

2.3.2 Wildlife Retention Areas and Riparian Reserve Zones

Certain areas of the woodlot have been set aside as permanent retention areas. These have been focused around areas with potential for high wildlife and riparian values. Harvesting will only occur in these areas under conditions allowed by regulation or outlined under the woodlot license plan. These potentially include access to harvest areas, recreational uses, safety and salvage.

2.3.3 Riparian Management Zones

Riparian management zones exist on all streams within the Woodlot Licence area. They are not shown on the Woodlot Licence maps as they have varying widths and management strategies. These strategies will be based on riparian values and will be established on a site by site basis. Any harvesting of RMZs will be in accordance with the regulations stated in the WLPPR for RMZs. Where harvesting occurs within a RMZ, a target of 0-100% of the basal area of the RMZ will be retained. The residual stand will target windfirm, non-merchantable and intermediate sized timber and the species composition will depend on the stand composition. The level of retention will be prescribed on a site-by-site basis by a qualified professional. The resulting prescriptions will be monitored in the field during and after harvest operations to ensure the desired results have been met.

2.3.4 Visual Quality Objectives

Several areas of Woodlot Licence W2030 are classified as 'Scenic Areas' and have been assigned 'Visual Quality Objectives' (VQO). Alteration limits, and definitions for these areas are taken from the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR) and are included Appendix 3. Please note that these definitions are borrowed from the FPPR and do not technically apply to Woodlot Licences. Visual landscape management of Woodlot Licence W2030 will be conducted using the intent of these definitions. The areas have been classified as Modification and Partial Retention which may require modified harvesting plans and long-term planning to attain the Visual Quality Objective.

Blocks 1 & 2 fall under the 'Partial Retention' VQO, and blocks 4, 5 and portions of 6 fall under the 'Modification' VQO. The remaining areas do not have a VQO assigned to them.

2.4 Conservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

Woodlot W2030 is located within the traditional territory of the K'omoks First Nation. As the licensee, the K'omoks will be directly involved in the planning and development of the woodlot. Managing the woodlot for present and future cultural use is a priority for the K'omoks First Nation.

An archaeological document review was conducted in 2009 for the Woodlot Licence area. This review did not find any previously recorded sites within the Woodlot Licence boundaries. As development progresses, the Archaeological Overview Assessment for the Campbell River Forest District will be reviewed in conjunction with any comments regarding traditional use and cultural heritage received from the K'omoks First Nation to identify areas where further assessment needs to be conducted.

In the event that evidence of traditional use or cultural heritage values is found during development activities, all work within the immediate area will cease. Once activities have ceased, the appropriate members of the K'omoks First Nation and Ministry of Forests and Range will be notified, and a plan developed to ensure adequate protection of the feature or resource.

The management focus for future cultural heritage resources will be on managing cedar availability and access to plants required for traditional use. These will be managed for at the site level as development planning proceeds. The goal for each is as follows:

Cedar

Result: Maintain current level of cedar availability for future generations, enhancing where possible.

Strategies:

- a. Ensure western red cedar is planted on ecologically suitable sites.
- b. Consult with the K'omoks First Nation to determine cultural cedar requirements (quantity and quality) and identify potential areas to protect as cultural cedar reserves to a maximum of 1% of the woodlot area.
- c. Work together with other forest licensees and Ministry of Forests and Range toward development of a long term cedar strategy

Traditional Plants

Result: Maintain access to plants with cultural and medicinal purposes

Strategies:

- a. Consult with the K'omoks First Nation members annually to review development plans and identify any planned harvesting areas that conflict with areas known to be used for the gathering of traditionally used plants.
 1. Identify areas with high value or rare plants traditionally used by the K'omoks First Nation to protect as biodiversity areas.
 2. Notify the K'omoks First Nation membership a minimum of one month prior to harvesting to allow for the collection of plants from cutblocks.

2.5 Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

The default targets for wildlife tree retention can be found in the WLPPR under s.52.1. This states that "the proportion of the woodlot license area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:

- a. the proportion specified for the area in a land use objective;
- b. the proportion specified for the area in the holder's Woodlot Licence Plan;
- c. 8% of the Woodlot Licence area.

Retention will take two forms in the woodlot. The primary retention type will be fixed retention along ecologically significant features such as streams, wetlands and lakes. Further reserves will be established around significant wildlife features such as dens and nests as they are found during the development phase. Proposed OGMA polygon 15 was originally located in Blk 1 of the woodlot but has since been removed.

The secondary retention type will be dispersed retention. This will take the form of small clumps and individual trees scattered across cutblocks. These will not be permanent fixtures and can be expected to be replaced over time. They will serve as ecological islands between fixed reserves.

Wildlife retention areas (primarily RRZs and visual buffers) currently occupy approximately 12.5% of the total Woodlot Licence area.

2.5.1 Individual Wildlife Trees

a.) Species and Characteristics

Individual wildlife trees will be retained on a site specific basis. When retaining individual trees, the priority will be to select trees with significant wildlife values. Species preference will be: Fd, Cw, Mb, Ss, Hw and Dr. Desired characteristics include:

- Pathological indicators – scars, cracks, loose bark, internal decay
- Evidence of current or potential wildlife use
- Existing den or nest
- Old growth veteran (>250 yrs old)
- Large open grown trees with large branches and multiple tops
- Wildlife values (i.e. Berries, Insects, Perches)

b.) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed

Individually identified wildlife trees may be removed if they become a hazard to forest health or worker safety. Examples of this could include: danger trees near areas frequented by workers or the public; isolated disease or insect outbreaks; or where the removal of the tree could improve the function of other wildlife trees.

c.) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees

If individual wildlife trees are removed they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from a nearby location within the WL area.

2.5.2 Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

a.) Area Attributes

The strategy for identifying wildlife tree retention areas (WTRA) in W2030 is based on selecting areas that possess multiple wildlife values where possible. Preferred areas will be anchored to ecologically significant sites such as streams, wetlands or existing wildlife trees. Ideally these areas will be a mix of coniferous and deciduous timber with evidence of wildlife use. These areas will be dispersed throughout the Woodlot Licence area to maximize connectivity. The target timber in the retention areas will be at least 40 years old, 15 meters tall and have a diameter greater than 15cm.

All areas considered for WTRA status will be evaluated for forest health prior to their establishment. In the event that forest health concerns are found, they will be reviewed to determine their severity. If the health issue is deemed to be minor or a strategy can be developed to minimize impact on the health of adjacent stands, the area can be considered as a potential WTRA. The overriding goal is to create healthy legacy stands of timber throughout the Woodlot Licence area.

b.) Proposed Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

The woodlot area has numerous stream systems along and within its boundaries. Permanent retention areas will be established along the larger systems as part of the woodlot's wildlife tree

retention strategy. Retention along the smaller systems will occur on a site specific basis. The permanent retention will be as follows:

Salmon River – S1 – The RRZ required for the Salmon River is 50m. This will be extended to 60m for the purpose of wildlife retention areas.

W2030 Block 2 – Unclassified - The stream running along the north side of this block drains the Sayward Community Watershed. A 40m buffer will be placed along the stream to ensure that there is minimal potential for adjacent harvesting to impact the stream.

W2030 Block 3 – There is no RRZ along the S4 stream and associated wetlands in Blk 3. A 15m reserve will be placed around the wetland and a 30m reserve will be placed on the south side of the S4. The north side of the S4 will be reserved to the woodlot boundary.

Potential fixed WTRA's have been identified throughout the Woodlot Licence area. The attributes of the proposed areas are listed in Table 1.

WTRA	Location	Area (ha)	Forest Cover	Site Index	Values
1	Block 6	11.2	Dr,Mb,Hw,Ss	30	Riparian (S1 RRZ)
2	Block 5	0.9	Fd, Hw, Pl	25	Visual, wildlife
3	Block 3	1.1	Dr, Ac	22	Riparian (RMZ), wildlife
4		2.0	Dr, Ss, Cw	28	
5	Block 2	1.4	Hw, Fd	23	Riparian, water quality, wildlife
6	Block 1	23.9	Fd, Hw, Pl	11-24	Visual, wildlife
7		1.8	Hw, Cw, Fd	12	
8		4.5	Hw, Pl, Fd	14	
9		0.5	Hw, Fd	22	Riparian (S1 RRZ)
10		3.0	Hw, Fd, Pl	20	Visual, wildlife
11		0.8	Fd, Hw, Cw	19	
12		23.2	Hw, Fd, Cw	27	
13		6.3	Fd	10	
14		7.8	Fd, Hw	19	
15		0.8	Hw, Fd	19	
16		1.9	Hw, Fd	19	
17		0.4	Fd, Hw, Cw	26	
18		1.0	Hw, Fd	19	
	Total Reserves	91.1 ha	12.5% of the Woodlot Licence Area		

Table 1: Proposed Wildlife Tree Retention Areas

c.) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed From WTRAs

Trees may be removed from a fixed WTRA under the following circumstances:

- They present a hazard to worker and/or public safety
- They have become infested with insects or disease that presents a forest health risk to the surrounding forest.
- To provide access to adjacent stands. In the event that there is no practicable option for access, portions of a WTRA may be removed. The area removed will be replaced with a suitable area to ensure greater than 8.0% of the Woodlot Licence Area is maintained in WTRAs.
- Where a natural event has damaged >40% of the WTRA

d.) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

If trees are removed from wildlife tree retention areas they will be replaced with trees of comparable wildlife tree value from a nearby location or with trees that will develop good wildlife tree value in the near future if comparable trees are not readily available nearby.

2.6 Measures to Prevent Introduction or Spread of Invasive Plants

Activities within the Woodlot Licence boundaries have the potential to lead to the introduction of species included in the Ministry of Forests and Range's (MFR) Invasive Plants List ([Appendix 4](#)). Isolated incidences of invasive plants have been found within the Woodlot Licence area. The best management strategy going forward is to prevent the introduction and spread of these plants.

The following management strategies will be followed where applicable:

- Areas of new disturbance created by the Woodlot Licence holder (i.e. newly constructed roads, trails, landings, pits, quarries, any roadside work areas or area where there is significant mineral soil exposure resulting from timber harvesting), will be seeded as soon as practicable, at an acceptable rate, with an appropriate mix of fast, growing grasses and legumes (using seed of the grade Canada Common #1 or better);
- Any access structures that are deactivated or rehabilitated by the WL holder will also be seeded as soon as practicable and at an acceptable rate with an appropriate mix of fast, growing grasses and legumes (using seed of the grade Canada Common #1 or better);
- Minimize the transport of invasive plant seed by removing invasive plant seeds or vegetative material (e.g., burrs) from the Woodlot Licence holder's clothing and equipment, and by checking the undercarriage of the Woodlot Licence holder's vehicles and removing invasive plant material before leaving an infested area;
- Other activities that may be good practice, but are not required, are:
 - Identification training for employees and contractors working within the Woodlot Licence area
 - Ongoing inspections to identify new or spreading areas
 - Reporting the location of invasive plants to an appropriate agency
 - Controlling infestations while they are small
 - Maintaining narrow road corridors to minimize light levels

Results from ongoing inspections will be added to a GIS database to monitor the levels of invasive plants within the Woodlot Licence area. Small infestations will be dealt with using hand treatments are part of a broader brushing strategy.

2.7 Measures To Mitigate Effect Of Removing Natural Range Barriers

There are no known natural range barriers or herds of livestock within the Woodlot Licence area.

2.8 Stocking Information For Specified Areas

For the purposes of section 12 and 34(3) of the WLPPR the Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection, as found in the MFR publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards", are adopted. A copy of these stocking standards is included in Appendix 1.

3. Performance Requirements

3.1 Soil Disturbance Limits

- ☒ Default WLPPR s.24(1)(b):
- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

3.2 Permanent Access Structures

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.25:

The maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:

1. For Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha – 7% of the total cutblock area
2. For Cutblocks < 5 ha – 10% of the total cutblock area
3. For the Total Woodlot Licence Area – 7% of the total Woodlot Licence area

3.3 Stocking Standards

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.35(1)(b): Adopt the stocking standards, regeneration dates and free growing dates described in the MFR publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards", as amended from time to time, that are in place on the commencement date for the area.
See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/silviculture/stocking_stds.htm

3.4 Riparian Area Widths

- ☒ Default WLPPR s.36(4)(b):

The minimum width of the riparian reserve zone, riparian management zone and riparian management area are as described in WLPPR s.36(4)(b).

3.5 Width of Wetland Riparian Areas

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.37(3)(b) The minimum width of the riparian reserve zone, riparian management zone and riparian management area are as described in WLPPR s.37(3)(b).

3.6 Width of Lake Riparian Areas

- ☒ Default: WLPPR s.38(2)(b) The minimum width of the riparian reserve zone, riparian management zone and riparian management area are as described in WLPPR s.38(2)(b).

3.7 Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

Alternative WLPPR s.39 (2.1):

The following roads and crossings currently exist in riparian reserve zones:

- a single crossing of an unnamed/unclassified fish stream along the Salmon River mainline in block 3 of Woodlot Licence W2030.
- a single crossing of an unnamed/unclassified fish stream on the Port H'kusam trail on the edge of block 1 of Woodlot Licence W2030.
- a single crossing of an unclassified stream draining the Sayward Community Watershed on the northern edge of block 2 of Woodlot Licence 2030.

There is no new road construction planned within any RRZs as part of the development of Woodlot Licence W2030. Existing roads will be used wherever possible to minimize impacts, due to unnecessary new road construction, in RRZs. The roads associated with the aforementioned crossings may be rehabilitated during the term of this plan, to allow for use of these roads. The crossings in blocks 1 and 2 will require replacement prior to any development activities within the Woodlot License blocks.

3.8 Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

☒ Default: WLPPR s.40(1)(b)(c) or (d) Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described in Section 40(1) of the WLPPR without additional conditions to allow road construction being provided in the Woodlot Licence plan.

3.9 Wildlife Tree Retention

☒ Default WLPPR s.52(1)(c): 8 % of the Woodlot Licence area

3.10 Coarse Woody Debris

☒ Default: WLPPR s.54(1)(b)

- Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥ 30 cm in diameter at one end.

3.11 Resource Features

☒ Default WLPPR s.56(1)(b): Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Appendix 1: Stocking Standards For Specified Areas

Appendix 1: Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

Specified areas under this Woodlot Licence Plan include:

- Areas subject to removal of individual trees,
- Areas subject to commercial thinning,
- Areas subject to single/group tree selection, or
- Areas subject to other types of intermediate cutting.

Examples of this situation would be minor blowdown salvage or forest health treatments.

Preferred/Acceptable Species: Douglas Fir (Fd), Western Hemlock (Hw), Western Red Cedar (Cw), Sitka Spruce (Ss), Yellow Cedar (Yc)

Layer	Description	Size
1	Mature	Trees \geq 12.5cm dbh
2	Pole	Trees 7.5cm to 12.4cm dbh
3	Sapling	Trees \geq 1.3m height or Up to 7.4cm dbh
4	Regeneration	Trees < 1.3m height

Table 2: Layer Descriptions

Total SPH	Layer	Target (P*/A**) SPH	Minimum (P/A) SPH	Minimum (P) SPH	Total SPH	Layer	Target (P*/A**) SPH	Minimum (P/A) SPH	Minimum (P) SPH
1000	1	400	200	200	800	1	300	150	150
	2	600	300	250		2	400	200	200
	3	800	400	300		3	600	300	300
	4	1000	500	400		4	800	400	400
900	1	400	200	200	600	1	300	150	150
	2	500	300	250		2	400	200	200
	3	700	400	300		3	500	300	300
	4	900	500	400		4	600	400	400

Table 3: Specified Areas Stocking Standards

* Preferred Species

** Acceptable Species

Appendix 2: Stocking Standards For W2030

Biogeoclimatic Zones and Subzones

Woodlot License W2030 falls primarily within the “Very Dry Maritime” subzone (CWHxm2), with the possibility of some transitioning into the “Moist Maritime” subzone (CWHmm1) of the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone. The CWHxm2 subzone is characterized by warm, dry summers and moist, mild winters with little snowfall. The CWHmm1 variant is characterized by a moister, mild maritime climate with moderate amounts of snowfall. Both variants have relatively long growing seasons.

Stocking Standards

Accept Default Performance Requirement – Section 35, Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation. The stocking standards described in the Ministry of Forests and Range Publication “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” is adopted. This publication is amended from time to time, thus whichever version is in effect at the time of harvest commencement for each Cutting Permit, will apply to that specified area.

The exceptions to the “Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards” are to eliminate the early Free Growing dates, and allow for a maximum Late Free Growing date of 20 years. This will apply to all site series in the CWH xm2 and CWH mm1.

Appendix 3: Visual Quality Objectives

Categories of visually altered forest landscape

(Forest Planning and Practices Regulation)

1.1 For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of "altered forest landscape" in section 1, the following categories are prescribed, each according to the extent of alteration resulting from the size, shape and location of cutblocks and roads:

- (a) Preservation: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, then assessed from a significant public viewpoint, is
 - (i) very small in scale, and
 - (ii) not easily distinguishable from the pre-harvest landscape;
- (b) Retention: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint is
 - (i) difficult to see,
 - (ii) small in scale, and
 - (iii) natural in appearance;
- (c) Partial retention: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant viewpoint, is
 - (i) easy to see,
 - (ii) small to medium in scale, and
 - (iii) natural and not rectilinear or geometric in shape;
- (d) Modification: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) large in scale and natural in its appearance, or
 - (B) small to medium in scale but with some angular characteristics;
- (e) Maximum Modification: consisting of an altered forest landscape in which the alteration, when assessed from a significant public viewpoint,
 - (i) is very easy to see, and
 - (ii) is
 - (A) very large in scale,
 - (B) rectilinear and geometric in shape, or
 - (C) both.

Appendix 4: Invasive Plants

For the purposes of section 47 of the Forest and Range Practices Act, the prescribed species of invasive plants are as follows:

Weed Species

Anchusa
Baby's breath
Black knapweed
Blueweed
Brown knapweed
Bull Thistle
Canada Thistle
Common Burdock
Common Tansy
Dalmatian Toadflax
Diffuse Knapweed
Field Scabious
Giant Knotweed
Gorse
Hoary Alyssum
Hoary Cress
Hound's-tongue
Japanese Knotweed
Leafy spurge
Marsh Thistle
Meadow Hawkweed
Meadow Knapweed
Nodding Thistle
Orange Hawkweed
Oxeye Daisy
Perennial pepperweed
Plumeless Thistle
Puncture vine
Purple Loosestrife
Rush Skeletonweed
Russian Knapweed
Scentless Chamomile
Scotch broom
Scotch Thistle
Spotted Knapweed
St. John's-wort
Sulphur Cinquefoil
Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Yellow Iris
Yellow starthistle
Yellow toadflax

Scientific name

Anchusa officinalis
Gypsophila paniculata
Centaurea nigra
Echium vulgare
Centaurea jacea
Cirsium vulgare
Cirsium arvense
Arctium minus
Tanacetum vulgare
Linaria dalmatica
Centaurea diffusa
Knautia arvensis
Polygonum sachalinense
Ulex europaeus
Berteroa incana
Cardaria draba
Cynoglossum officinale
Polygonum cuspidatum
Euphorbia esula
Cirsium palustre
Hieracium pilosella.
Centaurea pratensis
Carduus nutans
Hieracium aurantiacum
Chrysanthemum leucanthemem
Lepidium latifolium
Carduus acanthoides
Tribulus terrestris
Lythrum salicaria
Chondrilla juncea
Acroptilon repens
Matricaria maritima
Cytisus scoparius
Onopordum acanthium
Centaurea maculosa
Hypericum perforatum
Potentilla recta
Senecio jacobaea
Dipsacus fullonum
Iris pseudacorus
Centaurea solstitialis
Linaria vulgaris

Appendix 5: Woodlot Licence Maps

Insert copies of all maps into final document

Appendix 6: Supplemental Information

1. Review and Comment

a.) Advertising

An advertisement was placed in the Courier-Islander on May 25^h through June 24th, 2011. Copies of the advertisements have been included with the final submission. The proposed Woodlot Licence Plan was made available for public review and comment at the offices of Capacity Forest Management Ltd on behalf of the Licensee. A press release announcing the awarding of the woodlot was distributed through the courier-islander following the February 2010 issuance of the woodlot licence.

b.) Referrals

This plan was referred to the Chief and Council of the K'omoks First Nation. A cover letter, copy of the Licence Plan and associated maps was delivered to the Chief and Council on May 16th, 2011. The Licence Plan was then discussed in person with the band's administrator the following day, when hard copies were delivered to the band office.

This plan was also referred to the Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society (LKTS) on May 16th, 2011, by hand delivering copies of the Licence Plan and maps to the Treaty office. A letter of approval was sent to the Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations from the K'omoks First Nation with endorsement to proceed with approval for the Woodlot Licence Plan.

c.) Copy of Written Comments Received

Other than comments from the LKTS, no written or verbal comments were received concerning the WLP.

d.) Revisions Made as a Result of Written Comments Received

All revisions to the initial draft of the Woodlot Licence Plan were made during the review and comment period. Comments received from District staff served to improve the content of the WLP and provide some additional clarity on certain areas. These comments have been incorporated into the final WLP submission.

2. Efforts Made To Meet With First Nations

A meeting was held May 19th, 2011 with members of the K'omoks First Nation. A copy of the Licence Plan and maps was made available to membership at the K'omoks band office front desk. No concerns were mentioned at the time, other than to keep them abreast of the proposed development areas. The WLP was available at the front desk of the K'omoks band office and, although it was reviewed by a couple members, no comments were received nor concerns raised to the attention of the writer of the WLP.

A copy of the WLP and maps were delivered to the LKTS on May 16th, 2011. This was followed up by a phone conversation between Ryan Clark of Capacity Forest Management and Shirley Johnson of the LKTS. No issues were raised at this time. A letter from LKTS was received the week after requesting that a reconnaissance be carried for CMT abundance throughout 5 of the 6 woodlot blocks. It was then decided by the K'omoks First Nation that they

will ensure CMT surveys are completed on areas proposed for development only, and to involve the LKTS at that level.

3. Exemptions

None

4. Rationale In Support Of Proposed Alternative Performance Requirements

Alternative performance requirements are proposed for WLPPR s.39 to allow for future road reconstruction around riparian streams.