Ministerial Order
Land Use Objectives Regulation Order

Nass South
Sustainable Resource Management Plan

Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

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Part 1 – General

1. Interpretation

(1) Pursuant to Section 93.4 of the *Land Act*, the following objectives are established as land use objectives for the purposes of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, and apply to the areas specified in each section as shown on Schedule A (Order Area) and contained in the datasets found on the BC Geographic Warehouse.

(2) Where an objective refers to an area shown on a schedule and the area is also defined by a spatial dataset, the boundaries of the area as defined by the spatial dataset apply in the event of any inconsistency. The spatial datasets are located on the legal planning layer of the BC Geographic Warehouse.

2. Definitions

(1) In this order:

"hydroriparian zone" means the area that extends to the edge of the influence of water on land, or land on water, as defined by plant communities (including high bench or dry floodplain communities) or landforms, plus one and one-half site specific tree heights horizontal distance (*Hydroriparian Planning Guide*, Coast Information Team, Jan. 30, 2004). Landforms include:

- The stream channel, lake or wetland and adjacent riparian ecosystem, where no floodplain exists,
- The full width of the floodplain for streams,
- Adjacent active fluvial units,
- Up to the top of the inner gorge or where slopes become less than 50% for reaches of streams that are gullied, or are in a ravine or canyon,
- Immediately adjacent unstable slopes (class IV and V terrain) where it is located such that a surcharge of sediment may be delivered to the stream, lake or wetland;

"major amendment to an Ecosystem Network" means that wherever identified as a major amendment to an Ecosystem Network in Schedule I1, forest licensees must follow the amendment procedures as described for Old Growth Management Areas.

"minor amendment to an Ecosystem Network" means that wherever identified as a minor amendment to an Ecosystem Network in Schedule I1, forest licensees can make amendments to the Ecosystem Network in the field, and then notify the applicable First Nation afterwards.

"proper hydrological functioning" means the ability of a stream, river, wetland or lake and its riparian area to:

- withstand normal peak flood events without experiencing accelerated soil loss, channel movement or bank movement;
- filter runoff; and
- store and safely release water.

It also means the ability of riparian habitat to:

- maintain an adequate root network or large woody debris supply;
- provide shade; and
- reduce bank microclimate change,

and have fish habitat in streams and riparian areas that are fully connected so that fish habitat is not lost or isolated as a result of some management activity.

(2) Words and expressions not defined in this order have the meaning given to them in the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the *Forest Act*, the *Range Act*, the *Heritage Conservation Act*, and the regulations made under those Acts, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Part 2 – Objectives

3. Objectives for Water

(1) Maintain the hydrologic stability of watersheds identified in Schedule B so that the thresholds identified in Schedule B1 are not exceeded, except where a hydrologic assessment is completed by a qualified professional prior to any harvesting that would cause the thresholds to be exceeded and that subsequent activities are conducted in a manner that is consistent with the results of the assessment.

(2) Maintain the ecological functioning of streams, rivers, wetland complexes and lakes, including those that do not support populations of fish.

(3) Ensure that industrial forestry activity on all rivers and streams does not cause significant consequences for fish habitat or human water consumption from channel bank erosion, channel aggradation, degradation or dewatering, or change in channel morphology.

(4) Maintain reserve zones and management zones around riparian features identified in Schedule C for all rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands.

(5) Retain blowdown within riparian reserve zones and/or riparian management zones as large woody debris for all rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands.

(6) Maintain naturally deposited large woody debris in rivers and streams in riparian classes S1 to S4, except where necessary to satisfy safety considerations.

(7) Ensure that when new roads and trails are built, ground water is allowed to reach natural ground water receiving sites.
(8) Maintain the functional integrity of all floodplains and alluvial fans.

4. Objectives for Biodiversity

(9) Maintain a landscape pattern of patchiness that, over the long term, reflects the natural disturbance pattern within the forested area of each Landscape Unit, as per Schedule D.
(10) Maintain or recruit structural diversity in managed stands by retaining at least 3.5% of each proposed cutblock and at least 7% of proposed cutblocks aggregated on an annual basis, as wildlife tree retention areas, over the rotation.
(11) Retain 100% of the area and basal area of red-listed ecological communities[1] as listed on Schedule E, except where:
a) required to access timber that otherwise would be isolated from harvest beyond the core area;
b) terrain conditions such as slope, gradient, or terrain stability constrain road locations and dictate that sections of road enter and leave red-listed ecological communities to access timber that otherwise would be isolated from harvest; or
c) no practicable alternative exists.

(12) Retain a windfirm, forested buffer around the red-listed ecological communities[1] listed on Schedule E, as required to maintain the conditions of soil chemistry, moisture, temperature, and light that define and sustain the ecosystem except where:
a) required to access timber that otherwise would be isolated from harvest beyond the core area;
b) terrain conditions such as slope, gradient, or terrain stability constrain road locations and dictate that sections of road enter and leave red-listed ecological communities to access timber that otherwise would be isolated from harvest; or
c) no practicable alternative exists.

(13) Retain at least 70% of the area or basal area of each blue-listed ecological community[2] within a cutblock, as listed on Schedule F.
(14) Maintain a diversity of coniferous and deciduous species that represent the natural species composition at the landscape and stand levels by ensuring that all cutblocks at the free-growing stage will have a diversity of species ecologically appropriate to the site.
(15) Maintain a diversity of coniferous and deciduous species that represent the natural species composition at the landscape and stand levels by ensuring that where an area larger than one contiguous hectare is harvested and it is composed of more than 50% deciduous trees by basal area, it will either be regenerated with a similar deciduous stand or will be replaced at a different

[1] The required minimum size of a red-listed ecological community is 0.25 ha. Where the community exists as the dominant component of a complex, the minimum size of the complex is 1 ha.

[2] The required minimum size of the blue-listed ecological community is 0.25 ha. Where the community exists as the dominant component of a complex, the minimum size of the complex is 1 ha

location on a similar site series by regenerating an existing coniferous stand with similar deciduous species.

(16) Maintain a range of forest seral stages as per Schedule G

(17) Retain 100% of the forested area within Old Growth Management Areas as identified on Schedule H.

(18) Retain 100% of the forested area of the hydroriparian zone within the Ecosystem Network, as identified on Schedule I. Acceptable rationales for amending the Ecosystem Network are identified in Schedule I1.

(19) Maintain structural connectivity in the Ecosystem Network, as identified on Schedule I except where:

a) required to access timber beyond the Ecosystem Network that would otherwise be isolated from harvest;

b) required to access timber that would otherwise be isolated from harvest due to terrain conditions such as slope, gradient or terrain stability that constrain road locations and dictate that sections of road enter and leave the Ecosystem Network; or

c) no practicable alternative exists.

(20) Retain a 100-metre wide buffer around the Ecosystem Network as identified on Schedule I that meets the following forest conditions:

a) Continuous forest cover

b) Small discontinuous canopy gaps

c) ≥70% structure and function[3] retained, including large, old trees, snags, and coarse woody debris

d) Multi-canopy levels, multi-aged forest

e) 0% permanent road access, except where, for ecological or economic reasons, no other alternative is possible.

5. Objectives for Pine Mushrooms (*Tricholoma magnivelare*)

(21) Maintain at least 50% of the productive pine mushroom (*Tricholoma magnivelare)* sites[4], in forest ages ranging from 80 to 200 years[5].

6. Objectives for Fur-bearers

[3] Any harvest unit within the buffer portions of the EN will, within the buffer, retain ≥70% of the naturally occurring mature and old-forest structure (live trees, range of diameter classes, snags, coarse woody debris, tree species etc.) of the harvest unit measured either as basal area (m^2) or forest area (hectares). No further harvesting may occur within the harvest unit (within the EN buffer area) until such time as the harvested portion has returned to a mature or older condition (i.e. ICH 100 years, ESSF 120 years).

[4] Productive pine mushroom sites means those sites that can best produce pine mushrooms, i.e. sites that currently produce pine mushrooms and those sites undisturbed, previously logged or burned that can produce pine mushrooms. These sites are generally pine- or hemlock-leading stands below 800 metres elevation in the following site series: $ICHmc_1$/01b, $ICHmc_2$/01b and $CWHws_2$/03. The minimum size of area to be considered is 0.3 ha for homogeneous site series and 1 ha for site series complexes.

[5] If future research shows that silviculture systems (other than clearcut harvesting) can perpetuate pine mushroom production, the areas having these silviculture systems will contribute to meeting the objective.

(22) Minimize impacts to known high value fisher and wolverine habitats.
(23) Maintain known fisher and wolverine denning sites.

7. Objectives for Northern Goshawk *(*Accipiter gentilis atricapillus)

(24) Maintain nesting and post-fledging habitats at known goshawk nest areas, in order to support continued use of and reproduction in those areas.
(25) Maintain all known goshawk nest and post-fledging areas.
(26) Between February 15 and August 15, around any active goshawk nest, maintain a 500-metre buffer in which there are no mechanized activities allowed. Mechanized activities means road construction and timber harvesting/mechanized silviculture activities.
(27) Between February 15 and August 15, around any active goshawk nest, maintain a 200-metre buffer in which there are no forestry-related human activities allowed, unless no practicable alternative exists. Forestry-related human activities include log hauling and those activities not identified as mechanized activities.
(28) Maintain foraging habitat around known goshawk nest and post-fledging areas.
(29) Maintain at least 30% of the perimeter around known goshawk nests and post-fledging areas so that it is directly connected by mature or old forests to a comparable forest in the foraging area. A foraging area is the hunting territory typically used by a pair of goshawks. Where the perimeter is less than 30%, forests that are available will be used, and the most suitable adjacent forest will be allowed to mature over time to provide connectivity, as determined by a qualified professional.
(30) Maintain ≥ 60% mature and old forest structure and function within determined foraging areas around known goshawk nest and post-fledging areas. Where at least 60% does not currently exist, forests that are available will be used. Suitable forest areas adjacent to foraging areas must be maintained as recruitment areas to provide the mature and old structure and function over time.

8. Objectives for General Wildlife

(31) Maintain effectiveness[6] of riparian habitats adjacent to wetlands in polygons identified as Special Habitats for General Wildlife on Schedule J.
(32) Retain 100% of the forested area of the hydroriparian zone for each polygon identified as Special Habitats for General Wildlife on Schedule J, except where no practicable alternative access exists to access or harvest timber that is outside the hydroriparian zone; to mitigate a safety concern; or where required to negate impacts on adjacent forest values from a compelling forest health issue.

9. Objectives for Fisheries

(33) Maintain habitat for indigenous fish populations.
(34) Maintain the functional integrity of fish-bearing streams, rivers and lakes.

10. Objectives for Cultural Heritage Resources

[6] Effectiveness means the continued use of a habitat by the species that historically utilized it.

(35) Preserve cultural heritage resources and cultural sites, including culturally modified trees, trails, cache pits, house pits, grave sites, fishing sites, pictograph sites, smoke houses, cabins, and camping sites.

(36) Maintain a sustainable source of cedar for the applicable First Nation to practice their traditional, cultural and subsistence uses.

11. Objectives for Water Management Units

(37) Ensure proper hydrological functioning of:

a) each stream, wetland and lake within a Water Management Unit identified on Schedule K; and

b) each local and downstream stream receiving water from a cutblock within a Water Management Unit identified on Schedule K.

(38)

a) Retain 100% of the forested area of the hydroriparian zone of each stream, wetland and lake within a Water Management Unit as shown on Schedule K, unless harvesting is required to address compelling forest health issues or as set out in b).

b) Cutblocks may overlap a Water Management Unit as shown on Schedule K by no more than 200 metres or 50% of any individual cutblock area, whichever is less, provided that the riparian management practice applicable to the forest land base outside a Water Management Unit is maintained.

Part 3 – Transition

1. Application of this Order

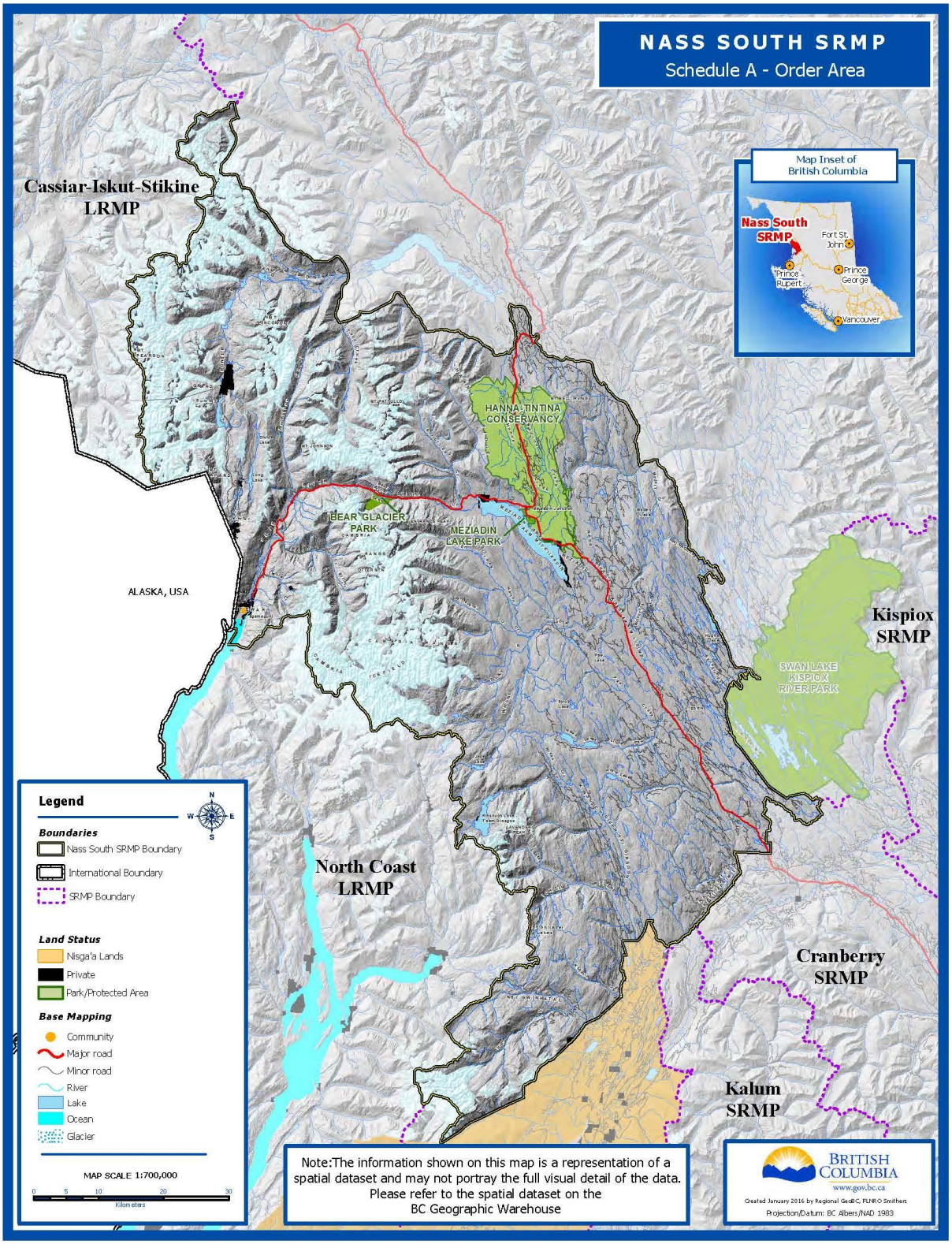
1) This order and the land use objectives in this order take effect on the date that notice of this order is published in the Gazette.

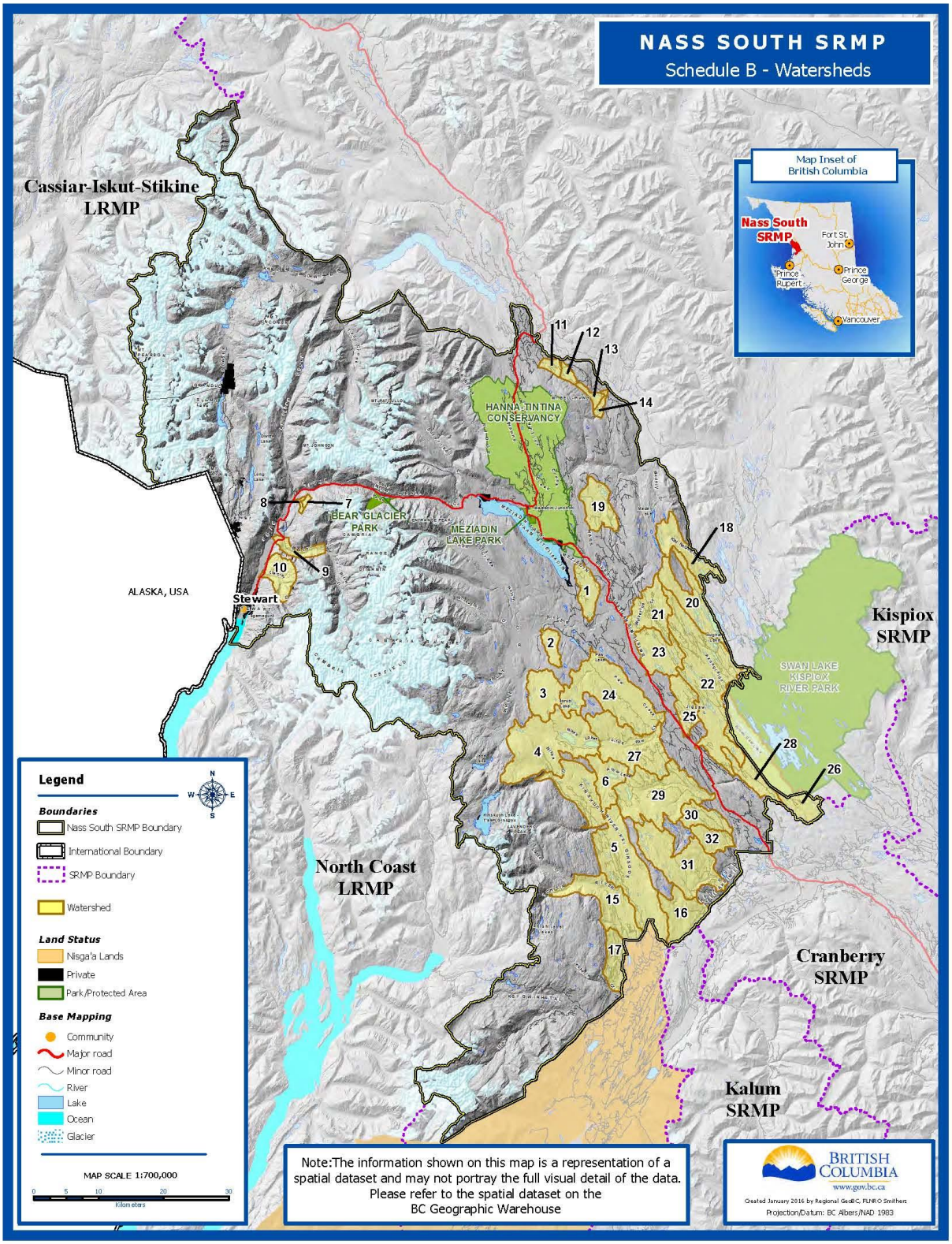
2) The applicable period under section 8(2)(b) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act* is one year, starting on the date this order comes into effect as specified in subsection (1).

February 25, 2016

_____ _____

Eamon O'Donoghue, Regional Executive Director — Date
Skeena Region
Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule A - Order Area
Map Inset of British Columbia
Nass South SRMP
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Vancouver
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine LRMP
HANNA-TINTINA CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER PARK
MEZIADIN LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Kispiox SRMP
SWAN LAKE KISPIOX RIVER PARK
North Coast LRMP
Cranberry SRMP
Kalum SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
SRMP Boundary
Land Status
Nisga'a Lands
Private
Park/Protected Area
Base Mapping
Community
Major road
Minor road
River
Lake
Ocean
Glacier
MAP SCALE 1:700,000
Kilometers
Note:The information shown on this map is a representation of a spatial dataset and may not portray the full visual detail of the data. Please refer to the spatial dataset on the BC Geographic Warehouse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
www.gov.bc.ca
Created January 2016 by Regional GeoBC, FLNRO Smithers
Projection/Datum: BC Albers/NAD 1983


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule B - Watersheds
Map Inset of British Columbia
Nass South SRMP
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Vancouver
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine LRMP
HANNA-TINTINA CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER PARK
MEZIADIN LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Stewart
Kispiox SRMP
SWAN LAKE KISPIOX RIVER PARK
North Coast LRMP
Cranberry SRMP
Kalum SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
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Projection/Datum: BC Albers/NAD 1983

Schedule B1
Equivalent Clearcut Area Thresholds for Watersheds

Map ID	Base Watershed (WSD) Unit Code and Order	Unit Name	ECA Threshold %
1	KINRWSD000020 - 3	Meziadin River tributary (contains Yaakin Lk)	25
2	KINRWSD000025 - 3	White River tributary 1 (west of Femur Lk)	35
3	KINRWSD000030 - 3	White River tributary 2 (west of Scrub Lk)	35
4	KINRWSD000033 - 3	Niska Creek	25
5	KINRWSD000035 - 4	Kinskuch River	25 (in ICHmc$_1$/in Plan area)
6	KINRWSD000036 - 3	Outlet of Arbor Lake	25
7	KSHRWSD000010 - 3	Bear River tributary (east of Le Sueur Crk)	25 (in CWHwm)
8	KSHRWSD000011 - 3	Le Sueur Creek	25 (in CWHwm)
9	KSHRWSD000012 - 3	grouped(1) Bitter Creek	25 (in CWHwm)
9	KSHRWSD000013 - 4	grouped(1) Bitter Creek	25 (in CWHwm)
9	KSHRWSD000014 - 3	grouped(1) Bitter Creek	25 (in CWHwm)
9	KSHRWSD000015 - 3	grouped(1) Bitter Creek	25 (in CWHwm)
10	KSHRWSD000016 - 3	Glacier Creek	25 (in CWHwm and MHun separately)
11	LBIRWSD000112 - 3	Bell-Irving River tributary 4 (east flank on Mt. Bell-Irving)	30 (in ICH)
12	LBIRWSD000113 - 3	Bell-Irving River tributary 3 (east flank on Mt. Bell-Irving)	30 (in ICH)
13	LBIRWSD000122 - 3	Bell-Irving River tributary 2 (east flank on Mt. Bell-Irving)	30 (in ICH)
14	LBIRWSD000125 - 3	Bell-Irving River tributary 1 (east flank on Mt. Bell-Irving)	30 (in ICH)

15	LNARWSD000008 - 4	Tchitin River	30 (in $ICHmc_1$ and $CWHws_2$ separately/in Plan area)
16	LNARWSD000010 - 8	Nass River tributary 1 (east of Kinskuch confluence)	30 (in $ICHmc_1$/in Plan area)
17	LNARWSD000020 - 3	Kshadin Creek tributary (west of Taylor Lk)	25 (in $ICHmc_1$ and $CWHws_2$ collectively/in Plan area)
18	NASRWSD000040 - 5	Kwinageese River	20 (in Plan area)
19	NASRWSD000049 - 3	Nass River tributary 5 (across river from Meziadin Junction)	30
20	NASRWSD000066 - 4	grouped (2) Bonney Creek (unit also contains Alpha Lk)	25 (in Plan area)
20	NASRWSD000069 - 3	grouped (2) Bonney Creek (unit also contains Alpha Lk)	25 (in Plan area)
21	NASRWSD000072 - 3	Wolverine Creek	30
22	NASRWSD000073 - 4	Grouped (3) Axnegrelga Creek (unit also contains Hughan and Jigsaw Lks)	20 (in Plan area)
22	NASRWSD000074 - 3	Grouped (3) Axnegrelga Creek (unit also contains Hughan and Jigsaw Lks)	20 (in Plan area)
22	NASRWSD000076 - 4	grouped(3) Axnegrelga Creek (unit also contains Hughan and Jigsaw Lks)	20 (in Plan area)
23	NASRWSD000075 - 3	Kitanweliks Creek	30
24	NASRWSD000077 - 5	Paw Creek	30
25	NASRWSD000078 - 3	Van Dyke Creek	30
26	NASRWSD000079 - 3	Brown Bear Creek	20 (in Plan area)
27	NASRWSD000081 - 4	Little Paw Creek	30
28	NASRWSD000082 - 3	Axnegrelga Creek tributary (west of Brown Bear Lk)	20
29	NASRWSD000083 - 3	Outlet of Noordam Lake	35
30	NASRWSD000084 - 3	Nass River tributary 4 (east of Kinskuch Peak)	35

31	NASRWSD000086 - 4	Nass River tributary 2 (contains Abbi Lk)	35
32	NASRWSD000088 - 3	Nass River tributary 3 (across river from Sideslip Lk)	35

Schedule C

Retention Targets in Riparian Reserve Zones (RRZ) and Riparian Management Zones (RMZ)

Riparian Class	Reserve Zone Width - Minimum (m)	Retention - Minimum (%)	Management Zone Width - Minimum (m)	Retention - Minimum (%)
Streams:				
S1*	50	100	20	0
S2*	30	100	20	0
S3*	20	100	20	0
S4	0	n/a	30	0
S5	0	n/a	30	0
S6	0	n/a	20	0
Wetlands:				
W1**	10	100	40	0
W2	Not applicable: no W2 in the plan area			
W3**	0	n/a	30	0
W4	Not applicable: no W4 in the plan area			
W5**	10	100	40	0
Lakes:				
L1	10	100	20	0
L2	Not applicable: no L2 in the plan area			

Riparian Class	Reserve Zone Width - Minimum (m)	Retention - Minimum (%)	Management Zone Width - Minimum (m)	Retention - Minimum (%)
Streams:				
L3	n/a	n/a	30	0
L4	Not applicable: no L4 in the plan area			

* Excluding these specific rivers and creeks where Ecosystem Networks have been applied: Kinskuch River – Ksi Ginsgox, Nass River – K'alii Aksim Lisims, Bell-Irving River, White River, Paw Creek, Axnegrelga Creek, Brown Bear Creek, Bear River, American Creek, Bitter Creek and Upper Hoan Creek (see Ecosystem Network in Schedule I.

** Excluding those wetlands identified as Special Habitat for General Wildlife in Schedule J.

RRZ and RMZ retention percentage means the percentage of naturally occurring pre-harvest forest basal area and structure of mature and old forest that occupies (or historically occupied) the site.

Schedule D
Patch Size Distribution Targets

Natural Disturbance Type (NDT)	Biogeoclimatic (BEC) Zone Variant	Percentage of Forest Area within a Landscape Unit		
		Small patches *(<40 ha)*	***Medium patches*** *(40 to 80 ha)*	***Large patches*** *(80 to 250 ha)*
NDT 1	CWHwm	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40
	ESSFwv	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40
	ICHvc	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40
	$MHmm_2$	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40
	MHun	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40
NDT 2	$ICHmc_1$	30 to 40	30 to 40	20 to 40

Schedule E
Red-Listed Ecological Communities

Scientific Name	English Name	Biogeoclimatic Unit
Amelanchier alnifolia / Elymus trachycaulus	saskatoon / slender wheatgrass	ESSFwv ICHmc1
Calamagrostis purpurascens Herbaceous Vegetation	purple reedgrass Herbaceous Vegetation	BAFA CMA
Carex sitchensis / Sphagnum spp.	Sitka sedge / peat-mosses	CWHwm/Wf51 CWHws2/Wf51 ICHvc/Wf51 MHmm1/Wf51
Leymus mollis ssp. mollis - Lathyrus japonicus	dune wildrye - beach pea	CWHwm
Myrica gale / Carex sitchensis	sweet gale / Sitka sedge	CWHwm/Wf52
Pinus contorta / Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	lodgepole pine / kinnikinnick	CWHws2/02
Tsuga heterophylla / Rubus chamaemorus / Sphagnum spp.	western hemlock / cloudberry / peat-mosses	ICHvc/Wb04

Schedule F
Blue-Listed Ecological Communities

Scientific Name	English Name	Biogeoclimatic Unit
Abies amabilis - Thuja plicata / Gymnocarpium dryopteris	amabilis fir - western redcedar / oak fern	CWHws2/04
Alnus incana / Cornus stolonifera / Athyrium filix-femina	mountain alder / red-osier dogwood / lady fern	ICHvc/52 ICHvc/Fl02
Alnus incana / Equisetum arvense	mountain alder / common horsetail	CWHwm/Fl01 ICHvc/Fl01
Carex lasiocarpa / Drepanocladus aduncus	slender sedge / common hook-moss	ICHmc1/Wf05
Carex limosa - Menyanthes trifoliata / Sphagnum spp.	shore sedge - buckbean / peat-mosses	CWHws2/Wb13 ICHmc1/Wb13 ICHvc/Wb13
Carex sitchensis - Oenanthe sarmentosa	Sitka sedge - Pacific water-parsley	CWHwm/Wm50
Picea sitchensis / Lysichiton americanus	Sitka spruce / skunk cabbage	CWHwm/09
Picea sitchensis / Rubus spectabilis Wet Maritime	Sitka spruce / salmonberry Wet Maritime	CWHwm/05
Picea sitchensis / Rubus spectabilis Wet Submaritime 2	Sitka spruce / salmonberry Wet Submaritime 2	CWHws2/07
Populus trichocarpa - Abies lasiocarpa / Oplopanax horridus	black cottonwood - subalpine fir / devil's club	ICHmc1/Fm03 ICHvc/Fm03
Populus trichocarpa - Alnus rubra / Rubus spectabilis	black cottonwood - red alder / salmonberry	CWHwm/06 CWHws2/08
Tsuga heterophylla / Arctostaphylos uva-ursi / Cladonia spp.	western hemlock / kinnikinnick / clad lichens	ICHmc1/02
Tsuga heterophylla - Picea sitchensis / Hylocomium splendens	western hemlock - Sitka spruce / step moss	CWHwm/02
Tsuga heterophylla - Pinus contorta / Pleurozium schreberi	western hemlock - lodgepole pine / red-stemmed feathermoss	CWHws2/03
Tsuga heterophylla / Sphagnum girgensohnii	western hemlock / common green peat-moss	CWHwm/08

Schedule G
Seral Stage Requirements

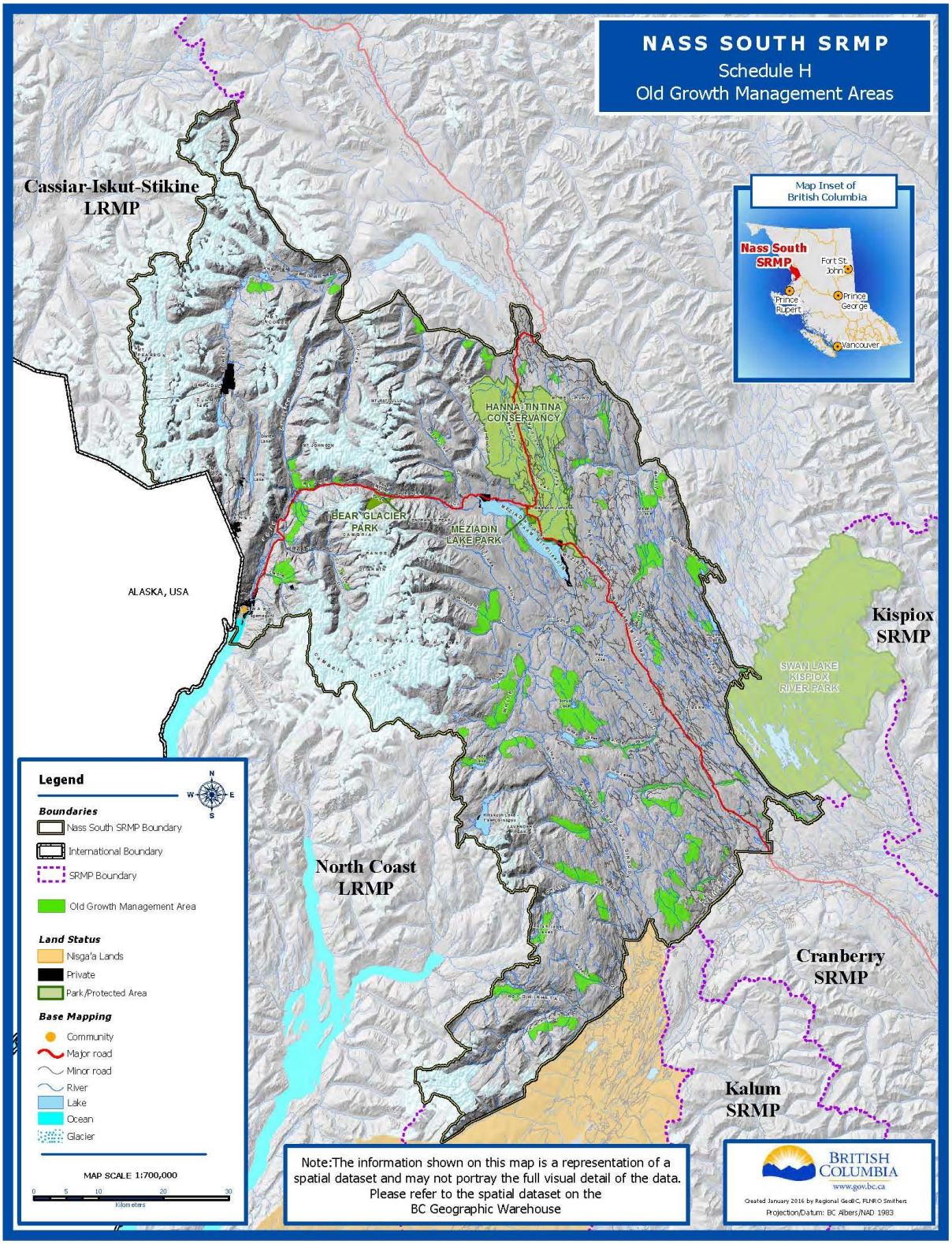
Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis Option	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	Seral Stage	Age (yrs)	Forest Area (%)
Bear	Intermediate	CWHwm	Early	<40	<30
			Mature + Old	>80	>36
			Old	>250	>13
		ESSFwv	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		MHmm2	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		MHun	Early	<40	<17
			Mature + Old	>120	<22
			Old	>250	>36
Bowser	Low	ESSFwv	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHvc	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>100	>17
			Old	>250	>13
Brown Bear	Low	ESSFwv	Early	<40	n/a

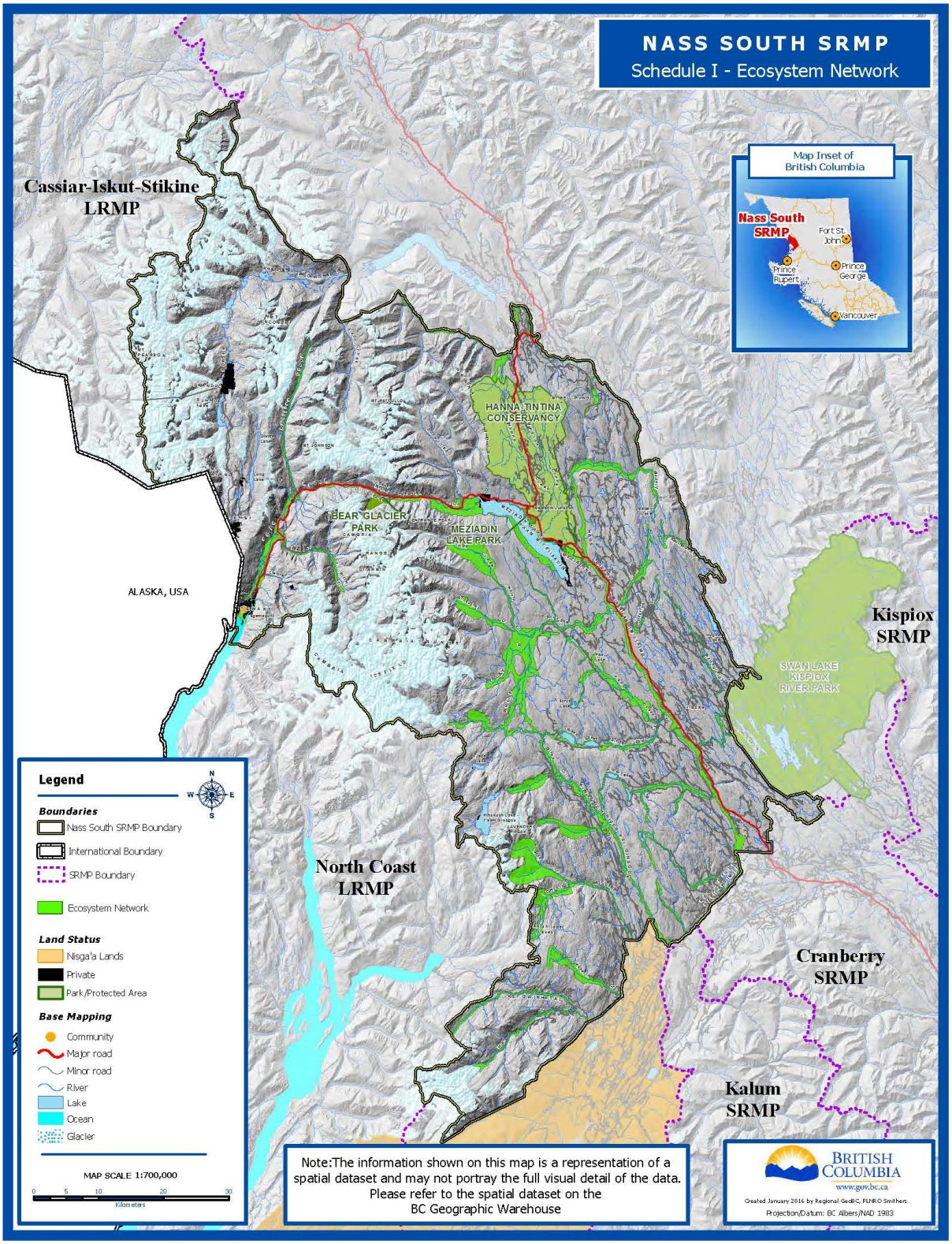
Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis Option	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	Seral Stage	Age (yrs)	Forest Area (%)
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>100	>15
			Old	>250	>9
Cambria Icefield	Low	ESSFwv	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
		MHmm2	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
Kinskuch	Intermediate	ESSFwv	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	<36
			Mature + Old	>100	>31
			Old	>250	>9
		ICHvc	Early	<40	<30
			Mature + Old	>100	>34
			Old	>250	>13
Kwinamuck	Low	CWHws2	Early	<40	n/a

Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis Option	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	Seral Stage	Age (yrs)	Forest Area (%)
			Mature + Old	>80	>17
			Old	>250	>9
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>100	>15
			Old	>250	>9
		MHmm1	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
		MHmm2	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
Madely	Intermediate	ESSFwv	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	<36
			Mature + Old	>100	>31
			Old	>250	>9
		ICHvc	Early	<40	<30
			Mature + Old	>100	>34
			Old	>250	>13
Tchitin	High	CWHws2	Early	<40	<27

Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis Option	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	Seral Stage	Age (yrs)	Forest Area (%)
			Mature + Old	>80	>51
			Old	>250	>13
		EssFwv	Early	<40	<17
			Mature + Old	>120	>54
			Old	>250	>28
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	<27
			Mature + Old	>100	>46
			Old	>250	>13
		MHmm2	Early	<40	<17
			Mature + Old	>120	>54
			Old	>250	>28
Tintina	Low	ESSFwv	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>120	>19
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>100	>15
			Old	>250	>9
		ICHvc	Early	<40	n/a
			Mature + Old	>100	>17
			Old	>250	>13
White	Intermediate	ESSFwv	Early	<40	<22

Landscape Unit	Biodiversity Emphasis Option	Biogeoclimatic Ecosystem Classification	Seral Stage	Age (yrs)	Forest Area (%)
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHmc1	Early	<40	<36
			Mature + Old	>100	>31
			Old	>250	>9
		ICHvc	Early	<40	<30
			Mature + Old	>100	>34
			Old	>250	>13
		MHmm2	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
Wildfire	Intermediate	ESSFwv	Early	<40	<22
			Mature + Old	>120	>36
			Old	>250	>19
		ICHvc	Early	<40	<30
			Mature + Old	>100	>34
			Old	>250	>13


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule H
Old Growth Management Areas
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine LRMP
Map Inset of British Columbia
Nass South SRMP
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Vancouver
HANNA-TINTINA CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER PARK
MEZIADIN LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Kispiox SRMP
SWAN LAKE KISPIOX RIVER PARK
North Coast LRMP
Cranberry SRMP
Kalum SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
SRMP Boundary
Old Growth Management Area
Land Status
Nisga'a Lands
Private
Park/Protected Area
Base Mapping
Community
Major road
Minor road
River
Lake
Ocean
Glacier
MAP SCALE 1:700,000
Kilometers
Note:The information shown on this map is a representation of a spatial dataset and may not portray the full visual detail of the data. Please refer to the spatial dataset on the BC Geographic Warehouse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
www.gov.bc.ca
Projection/Datum: BC Albers/NAD 1983


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule I - Ecosystem Network
Map Inset of British Columbia
Nass South SRMP
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Vancouver
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine LRMP
HANNA-TINTINA CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER PARK
MEZIADIN LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Kispiox SRMP
SWAN LAKE KISPIOX RIVER PARK
North Coast LRMP
Cranberry SRMP
Kalum SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
SRMP Boundary
Ecosystem Network
Land Status
Nisga'a Lands
Private
Park/Protected Area
Base Mapping
Community
Major road
Minor road
River
Lake
Ocean
Glacier
MAP SCALE 1:700,000
Kilometers
Note:The information shown on this map is a representation of a spatial dataset and may not portray the full visual detail of the data. Please refer to the spatial dataset on the BC Geographic Warehouse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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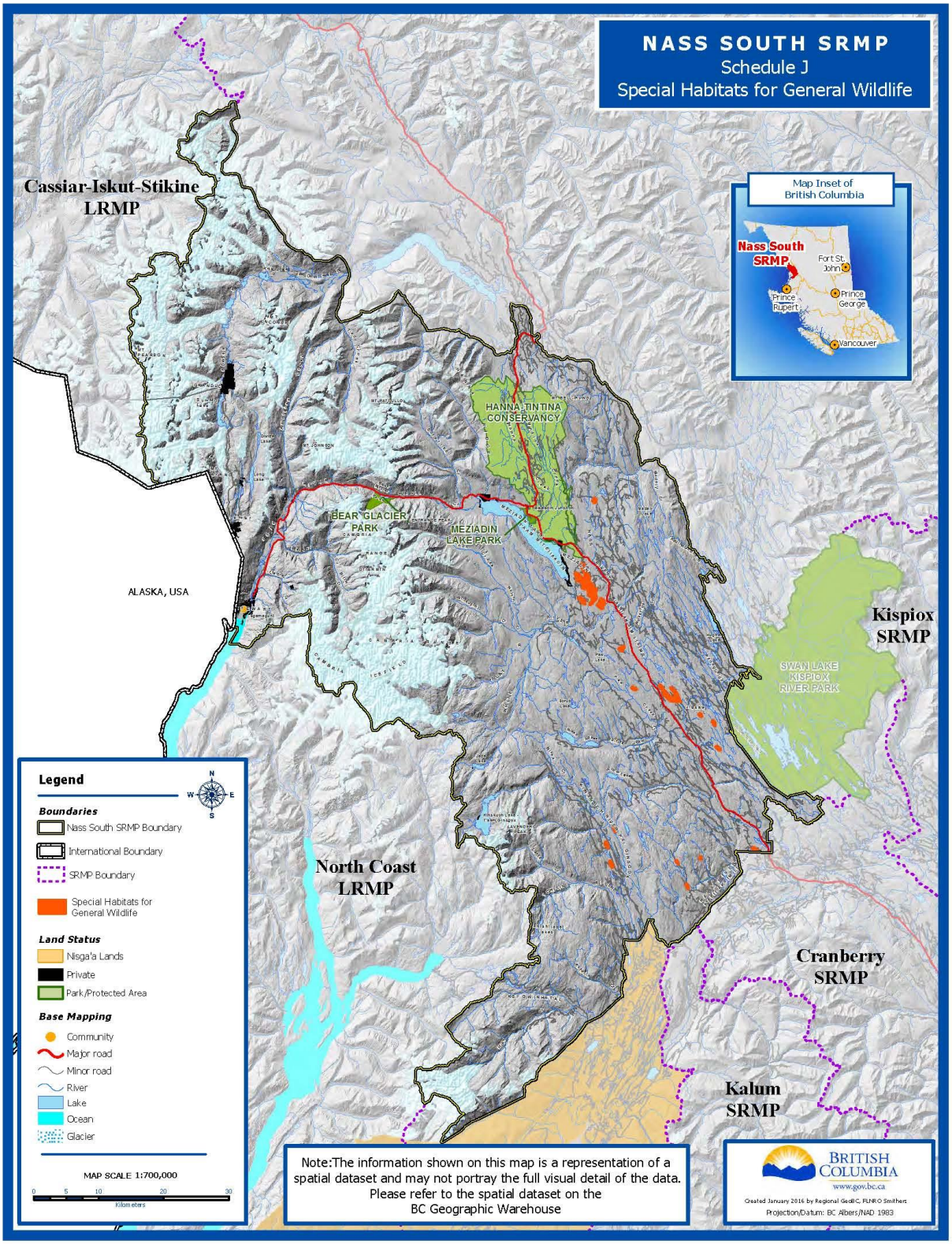
Projection/Datum: BC Albers/NAD 1983

Schedule I1
Rationale for Amending the Ecosystem Network

Acceptable Rationale for Amendment	Major or Minor Amendment (see Definitions Section)	Allowable Amendment
1. Access issues that were overlooked or unknown during the initial Ecosystem Network delineation, where no practicable alternative exists. Refer to Objective 19.	Minor	• To establish an appropriate road width through the Ecosystem Network.
2. To account for cut blocks in place prior to the establishment of the Ecosystem Network, including those: • approved under section 196(1) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*; • as declared areas under section 14(4) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*; or • that have a cutting permit in place	Minor	• To the edge of the cut block, temporarily, to allow timber harvest. • Return to original location following completion of timber harvest and silvicultural responsibilities.
3. To address a compelling forest health issue (e.g. a forest pest or disease is established in the Ecosystem Network and spreads to the point where it threatens adjacent values and resources outside the Ecosystem Network).	Minor	• To the extent necessary to eliminate the threat to the land and water adjacent to the Ecosystem Network.
4. New data and information such as ground truthing of the hydroriparian zone, new resource inventories, First Nations cultural sites and updated wildlife mapping. Notwithstanding the exceptions detailed under items 1 to 3 above, in no case will the Ecosystem Network be smaller than the hydroriparian zone.	Major for the following rivers and creeks: • Kinskuch River • Nass River • Bell-Irving River • White River • Paw Creek • Axnegrelga Creek • Brown Bear Creek Minor for all other portions of the Ecosystem Network	• To improve the degree to which the Ecosystem Network captures values for First Nations, provides habitat for wildlife, or generally benefits biodiversity. • To increase the accuracy of the Ecosystem Network in terms of how it maps the hydroriparian zone.


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule J
Special Habitats for General Wildlife
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine LRMP
Map Inset of British Columbia
Nass South SRMP
Fort St. John
Prince Rupert
Prince George
Vancouver
HANNA-TINTINA CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER PARK
MEZIADIN LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Kispiox SRMP
SWAN LAKE KISPIOX RIVER PARK
North Coast LRMP
Cranberry SRMP
Kalum SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
SRMP Boundary
Special Habitats for General Wildlife
Land Status
Nisga'a Lands
Private
Park/Protected Area
Base Mapping
Community
Major road
Minor road
River
Lake
Ocean
Glacier
MAP SCALE 1:700,000
Kilometers
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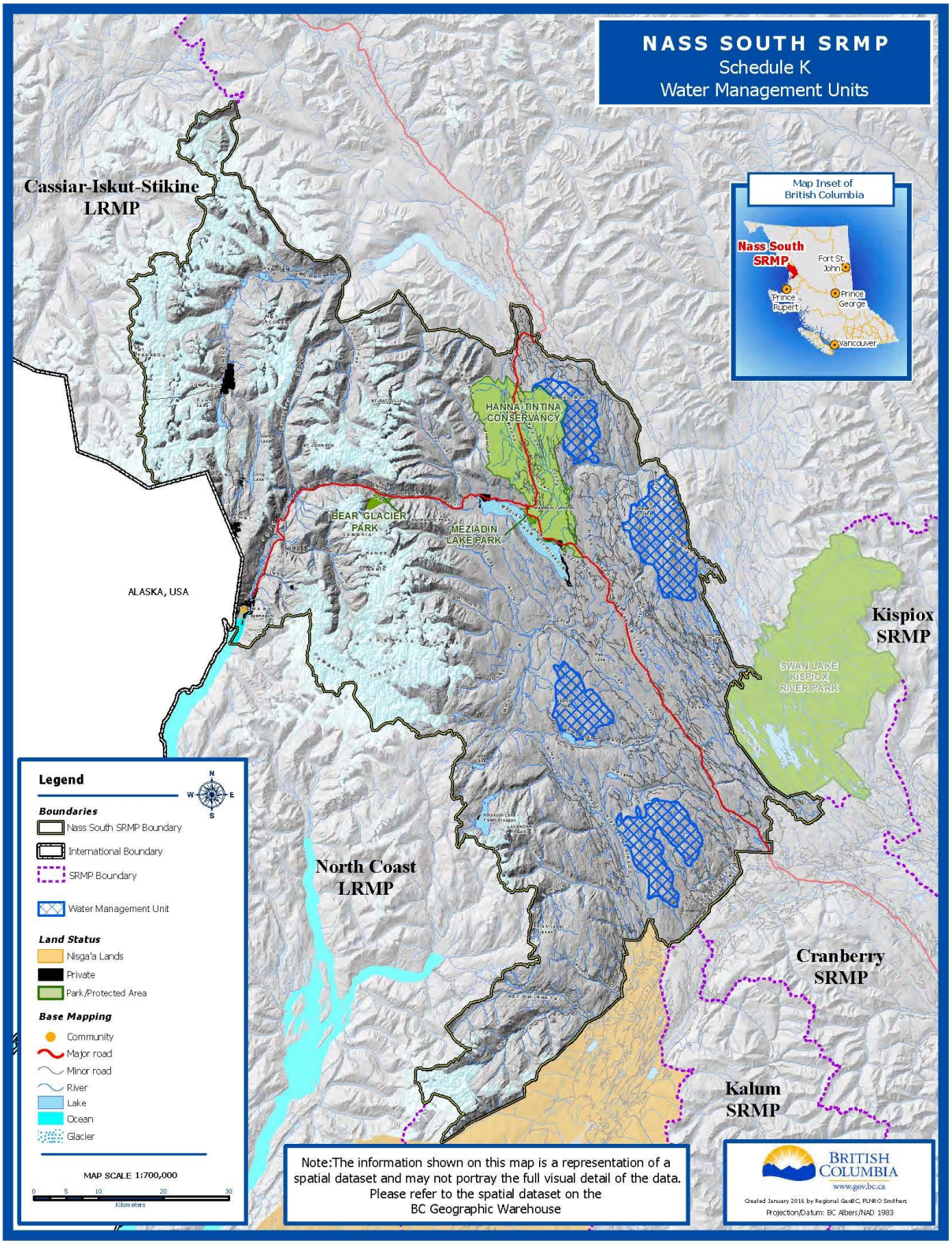
Projection/Datum: BC Albers/NAD 1983


NASS SOUTH SRMP
Schedule K
Water Management Units
Cassiar-Iskut-Stikine
LRMP
Map Inset of
British Columbia
Nass South
SRMP
Fort St.
John
Prince
Rupert
Prince
George
Vancouver
HANNA-TINTINA
CONSERVANCY
BEAR GLACIER
PARK
MEZIADIN
LAKE PARK
ALASKA, USA
Kispiox
SRMP
SWAN LAKE
KISPIOX
RIVER PARK
North Coast
LRMP
Cranberry
SRMP
Kalum
SRMP
Legend
Boundaries
Nass South SRMP Boundary
International Boundary
SRMP Boundary
Water Management Unit
Land Status
Nisga'a Lands
Private
Park/Protected Area
Base Mapping
Community
Major road
Minor road
River
Lake
Ocean
Glacier
MAP SCALE 1:700,000
0 5 10 20 30
Kilometers
Note:The information shown on this map is a representation of a
spatial dataset and may not portray the full visual detail of the data.
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